IDA (PORTER) BOYER, 1859-

Woman's Rights Collection (WRC)
Folder 29

These papers of Ida Porter Boyer fill one folder of the Woman's Rights Collection, which was given to Radcliffe College in August 1943 and formed the nucleus of the Women's Archives, later the Schlesinger Library. The material in this folder was prepared for microfilming in May 1989 by Janet Hayashi. It was microfilmed as part of a Schlesinger Library/University Publications of America project.

BIOGRAPHY

Ida Porter Boyer was born in Middleport, Pa. She served as field secretary of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, manager of the woman suffrage campaign in Oklahoma, and organizer for the National American Woman Suffrage Association. She was also active in suffrage campaigns in Oregon and Ohio. IPB was married to Alvah H. Boyer and had one son, Richard Porter Boyer, born in 1885. For additional biographical information, see Woman's Who's Who of America, 1914-15 (New York: American Commonwealth Co., 1914).

Additional catalog entries. The following catalog entries represent persons, organizations, and topics documented in this collection. An entry for each appears in the Harvard On Line Library Information System (HOLLIS) and other automated bibliographic databases.

National American Woman Suffrage Association
Upton, Harriet (Taylor), 1853-1945
Women--Suffrage--United States

INVENTORY

29. IPB to Harriet Taylor Upton re: suffrage work in Oklahoma, TLS (cc.), 1907

Oklahoma Woman Suffrage Association: Indian language suffrage notice, 1910

Clipping re: IPB and suffrage, 1917

Simmons College: Bulletin re: citizenship course taught by IPB, [1921]

Woman's Centennial Congress, 1940: membership and sponsor list

Circular re: Female Medical Education Society and New England Female Medical College, 1853

Also framed portrait (WRC-P35) at Schlesinger Library

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
OF OKLAHOMA

President, Mrs. Kate H. Biggers, Chickasha, Ind. Ter.
First Vice President, Mrs. Minnie Keith Bailey, Enid, Okla.
Second Vice President, Mrs. N. M. Carter, Guthrie, Okla.
Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ida Wood Norvell Wynnewood, I. T.
Corresponding Sec'y, Mrs. Jessie Livingston Parks, Enid Okla.
Treasurer, Mrs. Anna Laskey, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Auditors { Mrs. Adelia C. Stephens, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Auditors { Mrs. M. Taylor, Perry, Okla.

INDIAN WOMEN'S
WOMAN SUFFRAGE LEAGUE
OF INDIAN TERRITORY

President, Mrs. J. R. Harris, Chickasha, Ind. Ter.
First Vice President, Mrs. Narcissa Owen, Muskogee, Ind. Ter.
Second Vice President, Mrs. H. L. Cloud, Wellston, Ind. Ter.
Recording Secretary, Mrs. Minnie Randolph, Wynnewood, I. T.
Cor. Sec'y, Mrs. Martha Phillips Atkinson, Chickasha, I. T.
Treasurer, Mrs. A. K. McKellop, Muskogee, I. T.
Auditors { Mrs. Mamie Porter Farnsworth, Muskogee, I. T.
Auditors { Mrs. John Brown, Chickasha, I. T.

HEADQUARTERS: 124-6 WEST MAIN STREET
ROOM 407, FOURTH FLOOR
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.,

July 6, 1907.

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Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton,

Warren, Ohio.

Dear Mrs. Upton;

I know you will be interested in hearing about the Kiowa Co. picnic, from which I returned last night. It was a very successful trip indeed. I left here early on the morning of the 3d, and reached Hobart in time to deliver an address before the Federation Clubs in the Presbyterian church. We got some new members from the Hobart club, and some enrolled members; better still we smoothed over a little friction that existed between the W.C.T.U. and one of the members of our Association. It was purely a personal matter, and all that was required was to molify the W.C.T.U. lady. The next morning I took the early train for Mt. Park where the celebration was to be held. The people were there by the thousands. The trains were so crowded that people hung on like flies. I stood up in the ~~aisle~~ for about one hour, and then managed to get a seat. The peole were congregated in Mt. Park by the thousands; some one said that 6000 were on the grounds at one time. The attractions were numerous, broncho- busting, indian dancing, side shows, barbecue, roping contest and fancy riding, brass band and politicians. I was promptly classified with the latter and enjoyed the company.. I wish you could have been with me to help along the day.

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The fellow that gets along in Oklahoma must be prepared to make any sudden change. I put in about a week exhausting grey matter to think up points for that 4th of July speech. It would have been a splendid speech; it had patriotism, reference s to Old Glory and interesting history of the stars, and of course I dragged in magna carta by the ears. The more I think of that brain ~~applied~~ exhausting speech, the more enthuiastic I grow over it. It is buried with the dead past. After the politicians got warmed up, on their speeches, I found that I was getting more and better text matter, by using theirs than my own, and so by a supreme effort, (having naturally a weak brain,) I just adopted their ideas, and the effort took alright. The Hon. Freeling roared vigourously about human rights and liberty, and such like things. I memembeddhis sentences as he went along and then I repeated them to the audience, and spoke of them as magnificent arguments, everyone of which were applied equally to women as to men, and Freeling just wriggled shen he handed me a glass of water the audience simply roared. Then I took up the themes furnished by Mr. Owen. He had spoken of trusts and their effect on the incomes of wage-earners, and so I just fixed up his topics and stated that while men were largely wage earners that it was conceded that women were wage spenders of the home, and I showed the effect the trusts had on the out go of the home and the injustice which effected equally men and women. The Hon. C.C.Warrell was the next in line, (and he detests us,) and so I referred to his statement of the boundless resources of Oklahoma which the women had helped the men to develop, that while the men would be the factors to procure from the earth the inexhaustible wealth of oil, yet it would fall to the women to trim the lamps and keep them burning that Oklahoma might shine a bright light among the states. Whoop-la!

which he boasts.

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They gave me all the time I wanted. After my address was over, I came down from the grand stand and found about 200 men and women on the wooden seats near by. I talked to about one dozen, and found the rest were listening so I plunged into a second speech, and talked for about 3/4 an hour. Then a woman who had formerly lived in Colorado came to ell me that there were about 50 or 60 people who were resting up in a pavillion wanted me to talk to them, and so that called for another half-hour talk. By this time I concluded I wanted something to eat, and so I went back to the hotel and took supper, (chiefly of ice-tea which cost me 50¢) and had to run to reach the train Of course there was not a seat. I stood up a mile until a man offered me his seat, provided I would hold his little boy, which I did gladly; I think I could have held the man too, if he had required it for the seat. Our train was side tracked four different times on the prairies, and it was 11 o'clock at night when we reached Hobart. I stayed with Mrs. Allen all night, and took the early morning train for Oklahoma City. It was an expensive trip and a very profitable one. I made a mistake in not having someone with me to help get signatures. Mrs. Allen's husband was sick in bed from eating poisoned food, so it was impossible for her to go with me, as she had intended doing. I am sure I could have had 400 or 500 more names enrolled if I could have gotten the cards passed around. As it was, every one wanted to talk and tell me how they first happened to be converted to woman suffrage, how they had been previous members, & etc., and of course I had to smile and listen ~~so could not~~ to entertain them and catch the other fellow with the enrollment card. It was a great pity for there were people from nearly all the little towns in Kiowa.

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Mrs. Biggers and I are going to Guthrie on the 10th, at the reassembly of the Constitutional Convention. We think it will be an opportunity to catch some of the candidates and interview them as well as to show the politicians that we mean business. I have a telegram from Miss Shaw received an hour ago, which says " I advise endorsement by both Parties or by neither one." That settles the endorsement for the present, but there is no telling what will turn up latter on.

I met Mr. Owen next morning on leaving Hobart. We talked all the way from Hobart to Oklahoma City, a 7 hr. talk. We both said things. Mr. Owen advises that when Congress meets we memmoralize Congress, including in this memorial, the one we used at Guthrie, together with such other matter that we see fit to embody. He will assist to get up the memorial. He has offered to present if he is elected to the Senate, and to frank it all over the country. When I suggested that as a public document that ~~we~~ Congress would limit the number to say 10 or 20000, and this would not go very well throughout the whole country, he said that an indeffinite number could be secured by merely paying for the paper, so I think he will attend to that. By that time he will have a complete list of all the Okla. voters over 200.000 Of course you will have lists for other States, and we have here in the office lists which enroll probably 4 or 5000, and as this would be a gigantic thing, take it as it is, Furthermore, after his election and during our initiative & referendum campaign he will speak in any of the churches and places where we desire to make use of him. Do you know, I think it would be a good idea to double team Miss Shaw and Mr. Owen and prepare a route for them during the said campaign. Owen would be a big drawing card to get out the men. He advises by all means that we interview the candidates immediately, and has promised to personally interview Haskell. I showed

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him the letter written by Stearns, Republican gubernatorial candidate, and he intends to drop Haskell a gentle hint, state that he has seen that letter; and he says further, that Haskell is amazed at the part the women have taken in the campaign. While he does not believe that Haskell will flop over to us at all, he says the gentlemen will be sufficiently astute to not repeat his attacks on us for which we will be duly grateful.

The Republican Convention which was to have been held at Tulsa on the 12th, has been called off, but I shall hold myself in readiness to attend it if they spring it suddenly. Mrs. Biggers writes that she will not be able to make the trip later to Tulsa, but she will be here next week to go to Guthrie.

I heard this morning that miss Shaw will be in Tulsa on the 21st. Do you not think it would be well for me to go over to Tulsa to see her, even though it would be but for a few hours. It is a five hrs. ride and I could make it pay by interviewing candidates as I went through Lincoln, Creek and Tulsa Counties, and so avoid this expense later. I think there are many little things which I could talk to Miss Shaw and give her a better understanding of conditions here, and would try not to hurt her by the thorny little details.

Miss Gregg was to speak at Cherokee, July 4th. Haskell was to be the orator of the day, but he has been sick with disentery, and I am wondering whether he appeared on the scene. She expected to start for Kansas on her vacation the next day.

The ~~painful~~ profitable lesson which I have learned from the present campaign is by observing how politicians love their enemies. I am amazed and thunderstruck and pleased to see how the two factions of the Democratic Party have agreed to wipe out all personal difference for the sake of perfect harmony. Haskell has placed on the various committees ~~his~~ as

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members and chairman the men who were two weeks ago fighting him. It is a wonderful exhibit of sagacity for he is diverting into his channels whatever ability there is in the party. This is where he has been far shrewder that the Republicans. I am taking the lesson to heart and never again will I scorn an Abigail

I thought perhaps you would like that Editorial from the Oklahoman for Progress. We have had lots of fun from that Editorial. Of course, we mimeographed it , and sent it to all the Democrat papers, and it received wide publicantion, for the Oklahoman sets the pace for many of them, furthermore, I wrote Mr. Stafford the Oklahoman Editor a very appreciative letter. It was nice enough to put in a polite correspondence book. You know he is opposed to us. Now the truth of the matter is that his assistant wrote that editorial and ran it in the paper of Friday 21 and again Sunday 23. I suspect that Stafford , the editor, roasted him well, but Mrs. Allen of Hobart has promised to write a letter of thanks, also Mrs. Biggers will write one, and I know we have several other women throughout the Territory that will write courteous notes thanking Stafford, and so the assistant may have builded better than he knew after all.

The June Progress is excellent. I was quite interested in the cartoon from the New Orleans item. I am glad you used it, for I do believe in the lesson conveyed by pictures. How it would it do to run Sally Ann's Experience in Progress, so that it can be read at clubs ? The Sunday ~~Editorial~~ Edition of the Oklahoman Post published it, and I clipped and sent it to club presidents for reading. That is another part of the work here. Finding material for the Clubs; they seem so helpless and sometimes I am at my wits end.

Please write me promptly about going to Tulsa .

I have not yet settled the room question. I want to ask that you ~~defer~~ refer judgment until events decide the question

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It would be fatal to arouse any more friction just at present, and I assure you I am in about as tight a place as I have been in for many a long day. It will never do to offend Mrs. Woodworth or Dr. Woods or Dr. Gay; and if it were not for the cost I would take a room at the Rasbach Hotel. With Dr. Woods, I think it is a pecuniary matter, and I would accept her offer if it were not for offending the other two. Dr. Woods has rented her house for two months and will move in today. I really think that for the present I will accept all three offers, 'sort 'board around. I am looking forward to getting back ~~the offer~~ possession of the office room again. I made a mistake in not using it as my bed room. We are getting $10 per month for it, which is far cheaper than I can get a bed room any where else. There is water at the end of the hall, and while at present it is not particularly convenient, it would be perfectly safe. There would be no car fare. The dressmaker who now occupies it, may not remain. She has gone to the expense of having it fitted with shelves and other conveniences, and I do not feel justified in asking her to vacate the room, but if she does so voluntarily, I shall live in that so long as I remain here, which will be an easy solution to the most undesirable position which I am now placed . There are two women who sleep on the floor below us, and the office would be perfectly safe as well as a ~~perfectly~~ comfortable place. Really I prefer it to any of the rooms in this vicinity for the general opinion of rooming houses in Oklahoma city is not one to be invited. The hotels are all very high priced. The usual rate is $1.00 per night; this means the small hotels. The larger ones do not encourage roomers unless they are boarders as well

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How about us getting folders for the Republicanscandidates such as we got out for the Democrats ? Am sending you a few left overs by mail.

Sincerely Yours,

Ida Porter-Boyer

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VOTES FOR WOMEN

Oklahoma Woman Suffrage Association

OFFICERS

MRS KATE H. BIGGERS, Marlow. President
MRS. N M. CARTER. Guthrie, First Vice President
MRS. JENCE O. FEUQUAY, Chandler, Second Vice-President
MRS. M. A. MORRISON, Cleveland, Third Vice-President
H. EDITH BARBER, Oklahoma City, Fourth Vice-President
ELIZABETH REDFIELD, Crescent, Recording Secretary
ADELIA C. STEPHENS, Oklahoma City, Corresponding Secretary
RUTH A. GAY, Treasurer
MRS. ANNA LASKEY, Oklahoma City
MRS. JULIA L. WOODWORTH, Oklahoma City, Auditors

Indian Women's Woman Suffrage Committee

CHAIRMAN, Mrs. J. R. Harris, Chickasha
1ST VICE-CHAIRMAN, Mrs. Narcissa Owen, Muskogee
2ND VICE-CHAIRMAN, Mrs. H. L Cloud, Wellston
TREASURER, Mrs. A. K. McKellop, Muskogee
RECORDING SECRETARY, Mrs. Martha Phillips Atkinson, Chickasha

CHURCH WORK
MRS. H. L. CLOUD, Wellston

MRS. IDA PORTER-BOYER, Headquarters Secretary

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HEADQUARTERS, ROOM 423 LEE-HUCKINS

OKLAHOMA CITY, OCTOBER, 1910

Ha pe kana Chahta micha Chikasha aeina ma

Nitak olbal a mihinti ka Ohoyo hat pe nana hatok o yoka ittilawit heili chatok akinli kia himak pillah hokano nana achafa hokato e hotofa hokbano elahin hosh e tokosahanli hoke, yohmi hatuk pulla mako himak November election asha ka ha chi bot atukma isht ish-peapela hokbano elahni hosh nana asilha anumpa yakohmi ka e chi bohlishke,

Amona—Ohoyo akosh alla putta ka apesahanchit hofantechi hoke, Yohmi akinli kia alla atukmat hofatit tahacha nana kia ethayana tok osh nana alhtoka kaniohmi kia alhtoka bana cha nan elipafit ahanta kia, ishki ash osh e bot atukma ish apelat ahanta he keyu hoke,

Atukla—yohmi tok kia alla illappak ash ot hofantit taha cha ahanta tok osh nana alhpesa kaniohmi kia kobafi tok osh nana emalhpesa chi hosh kot teikba kia benili na epehisa cha tok oke, Yohmi hoka Ohoyo micha imalla aeina kat nana alhpesa yoka aenotaka kat nakni a ittilawi hoke, yohmi hoka Ohoyo hat hatak yakomi kak osh nana alhtoka hok-bano ahnit bot oka isht apela he at emalpiesa hoke,

Atochina—Ohoyo hat yakni micha nana putta emasha kat tax atukma atohombi hoke, nana alhpesa aima nana isht ema kaniohmi kat nakni a ittilawi hatok osh bot e kanihiya hi at aialhpesa pulla hoke,

Yakohmi hoka himak pillah November election asha ka ish piapehinla na anumpa nosh-kobo atukmat inlat toba na Ohoyo ak kia bot ekanihiyashke,

Anumpa hat yakohmi hosh e tola chi hoke,

YES [X]

NO [ ]

yes achi ellappako echa paka yako itta yokhana atumka ek bit ish takalichaske,

Anumpa Kanohmi hosh Okla etek ba itola chi hoke Yohmi Kia anumpa ellappat atokla hoke.

Yohmi hoka achukmali fehna hosh ha chi bat oka hosh onoh chashke.

MRS. J. W. BROWN, Chickasha.

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WILL CONGRESS BE SUFFRAGISTS' SANTA?

Mrs. John C. Lee and Children, Wellesley.

Leaders in the Woman Suffrage Movement Expect Congress to Submit Federal Amendment at Once—Association Will Convene This Week in Washington.

"A nation wide Christmas present," says Ida Porter Boyer, "is fully expected by all suffragists—Congress to be the Santa Claus—and the gift may be among the first delivered at the December session, it is believed. The House leaders show a disposition to get several of the big controversial measures, such as prohibition and woman suffrage, off the calendar in order to make way for the recommendations in President Wilson's address.

"In anticipation of the submission of a federal amendment for woman suffrage, the National American Woman Suffrage Association will convene Dec. 11. Every state in the Union save one will be represented at this big convention, which may be the last suffrage convention held in Washington, unless a jubilee celebration should follow in a couple of years. The one state not represented as auxiliary to the national suffrage body is the state of New Mexico. Massachisetts will have 50 delegates and probably a corresponding number of alternates attending the convention.

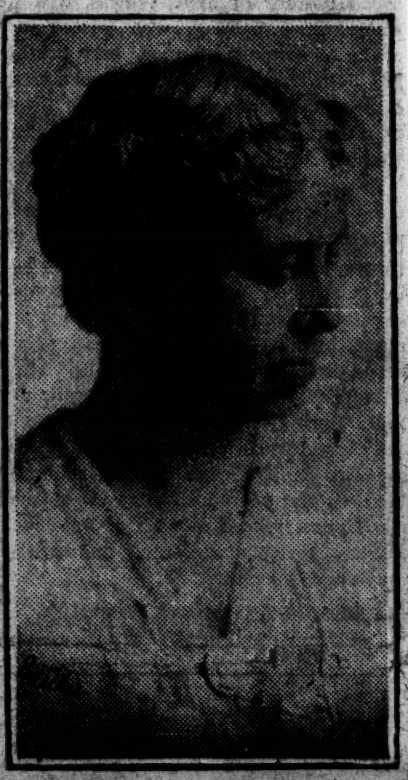
"The present Congress has been alive to the importance of woman's enfranchisement. In the special session of 1917 every member of the Senate committee voted favorably. The House also took a step in advance by the creation of a woman suffrage committee, much to the dismay of the very active opponent who was chairman of the judiciary general committee. His power to chloroform future woman suffrage bills vanished. The sentiment in favor of a separate committee in the House is an indication of the tremendous strides woman suffrage has made within the last two years. The vote was 181 in favor and only 107 opposing.

"This same change of public opinion was confirmed by the New York election of this past November, when by a majority of nearly 89,000 a referendum vote enfranchised the women of the entire state which two years before had given a large adverse majority.

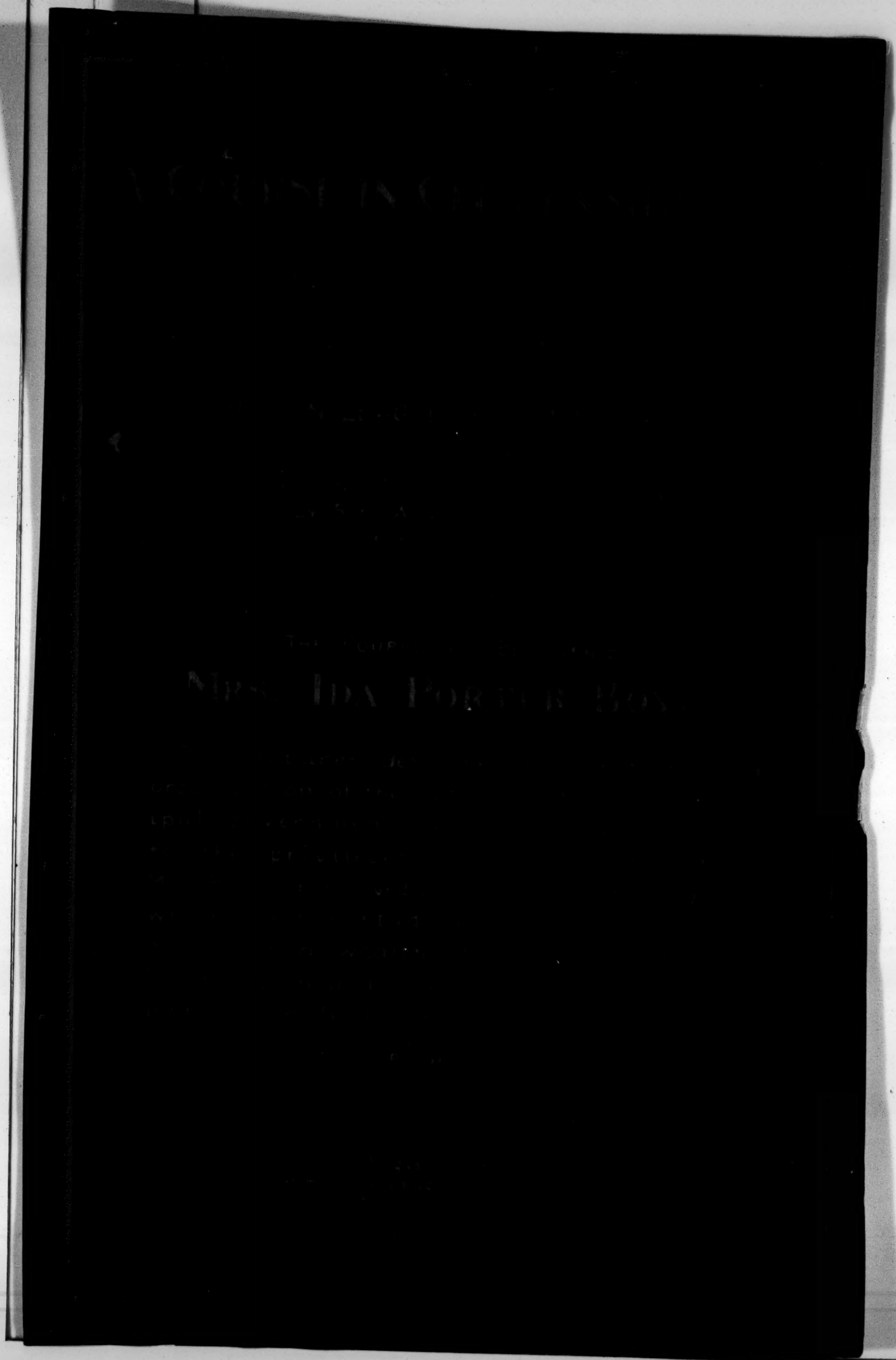
"For the past two years a Washington headquarters has been maintained by the National American Woman Suffrage Association at 1636 Rhode Island avenue. Leading women from many states have undertaken the necessary congressional work at these headquarters. Massachusetts' very able representative has been Mrs. Maud Wood Park.

"The reasons advanced for a federal woman suffrage amendment are that such procedure will be an economy in time, in strength, and in money. When 36 legislatures by a majority vote shall have ratified a federal amendment it becomes a part of our federal constitution, and this has been the method invoked by the 14th and 15th amendments as the short cut to enfranchise a race. Up to this time the states which have granted suffrage have done so by state referenda, and it has necessitatated the education of millions of voters every time the question was submitted at state elections. This was not considered the desirable method when the 14th amendment was proposed, and the same time-saving route is now demanded by women in behalf of their enfranchisement.

"It may be well to mention in this connection that the small group of women who have been picketing the White House are not connected with the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which is the conservative body that since 1848 has been asking for the ballot for women."



Mrs. Lewis Jerome Johnson, First Vice-President Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.



TO THE WOMEN OF NEW ENGLAND

YOU will see by the enclosed program for a Congress of Women in November next, the splendid opportunity for the women of America to pay homage to those brave pioneers—those super-women—who, with heroic courage and indomitable will asserted their rights of citizenship and their equal rights in the home; to renew our allegiance to our Republic and for what it stands, and to see that no discriminations shall interfere with the rights of women for full citizenship.

It is the intention of the Congress to make a hundred-year plan for the advancement of women in this coming century and so set aims for the future work of the women of the world. May we clearly see the possibilities of this magnificent chance and make it the most notable Congress ever held.

The opening sentence of the letter sent out by the Committee of Correspondence in New York in 1774, resulting in the first Congress of the States, read: "From a virtuous and spirited union much can be expected". Let us go forward with firm faith that "from a virtuous and spirited union" we can make this Congress the starting point of a crusade for universal freedom, high moral standards and the "peace on earth, good will toward men" that can and must prevail.

May we rely on the sympathy and cooperation of our New England women gladly and speedily to make a quota of $2500 available toward the necessary expenses for preparing and arranging this Congress. As you must see, it is for a very great cause, dear friends!

ANNA C. BIRD
(Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird)
Chairman New England Committee
WOMAN'S CENTENNIAL CONGRESS

March, 1940.

WOMAN'S CENTENNIAL CONGRESS

Mrs. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, *Chairman*

NEW ENGLAND COMMITTEE

Address: 21 Ashmont Street, Melrose, Massachusetts

Honorary Chairmen

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Mrs. MAUD WOOD PARK

Chairman

Mrs. CHARLES SUMNER BIRD, *Massachusetts*

Vice-Chairmen

Miss MARY B. ANTHONY, *Rhode Island*
Miss MARY BULKLEY, *Connecticut*
Mrs. DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER, *Vermont*
Miss MARTHA S. KIMBALL, *New Hampshire*
Mrs. W. R. PATTANGALL, *Maine*

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21 Ashmont Street, Melrose, Massachusetts

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Mrs. JOHN C. LEE
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Mrs. JOHN LINDSLEY
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Mrs. JAMES W. MORRISSON
*Mrs. MARY HUTCHESON PAGE
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Miss MARIAN P. WHITNEY
Mrs. GORDON WOODBURY
Dr. CAROLINE S. WOODRUFF

*Deceased (February 10, 1940).

Female Medical Education Society

1853

AND

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

CIRCULAR.

THE object of this circular is to present in brief the condition, claims, and wants of this Society and its institution, and ask the reader's aid to its funds.

The NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE was opened in 1848; being, by the period of two years, the first institution of the kind in America. It is conducted and sustained by the Female Medical Education Society, organized in the same year, and incorporated by the Massachusetts Legislature, for the purpose indicated by the name of the association. The officers of the Society are, of course, the officers of the college. It is located in Boston, as being the most convenient of access for the whole of New England, and because it requires a large city to furnish hospital and other practice for the pupils, an essential part of their education.

Above eighty pupils have been connected with the college since its commencement, and have come from all the New England and several of the other States. Most of them, having confined their attention chiefly to obstetrical practice, have been very successfully employed. One in this city has attended above three hundred cases during the past three years. Others have taken the degree of M.D., and are engaged in general practice among their own sex and children. There are four of these in this city, and, as the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal says, "are establishing circles of good practice." There is at the present time an urgent demand for hundreds of female physicians in New England alone.

The term of the New England Female Medical College commences on the first Wednesday of November annually, and continues four months. The professors are regularly and thoroughly educated medical men, of approved standing in the profession. Their names and departments of instruction are as follows: —

WILLIAM M. CORNELL, M.D., Physiology, Hygiene, and Medical Jurisprudence; ENOCH C. ROLFE, M.D., Chemistry; STEPHEN TRACY, M.D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; JOHN P. LITCHFIELD, M.D., Principles and Practice of Medicine; JOHN K. PALMER, M.D., Materia Medica and General Therapeutics; HENRY M. COBB, M.D., Anatomy and Surgery.

The college rooms are in the new and spacious edifice, 274, Washington-street, a few doors north of Bedford-street.

Gentlemen and ladies become members of the Society by the payment of one dollar annually, and life-members by the payment of twenty dollars, at one time or in several payments. It is optional with the annual members to continue one year or more. The Society has above a hundred life-members, and some five thousand have paid the fee of annual membership for one year or

more. By the aid of funds thus obtained and other donations of small or larger amounts, the Society has done what was practicable to promote the cause of Female Medical Education, and has sustained its institution for the past five years. The receipts from the tuition fees of the pupils have been appropriated towards remunerating the lecturers, though the income from this source has not met the expense of instruction.

The Society has above a thousand dollars' worth of apparatus,— two dissecting manikins, and a variety of other articles imported from Paris; also anatomical preparations, drawings, &c. The members have access to the rooms, and are entitled to copies of the Society's annual report.

Some persons have asked if the college could not be made to pay its own way. The tuition fees, the only source of income, as has been remarked, do not pay the Lecturers, much less the numerous and heavy expenses of a public institution in a large city.

Others have asked why the citizens of Boston do not sustain it. They have chiefly; but, as all parts of New England will be supplied with its graduates in common with Boston, it is the duty of all to aid. And, moreover, it would hardly be just to allow the people of Boston to monopolize all of the credit and satisfaction of carrying forward so great and good a public enterprise. Many persons out of Boston and of the State have accordingly given their liberal co-operation.

The expenses of the Society and college establishment (including rent, &c.) have been from two to three thousand dollars a year. When more than enough is obtained to meet current expenses, it is appropriated in purchasing apparatus and other necessary articles. There is at the present moment need of a thousand dollars' worth of chemical and philosophical apparatus.

A subscription paper has been started to raise $30,000, to purchase a suitable lot of land, provide a building, furniture, library, &c. A gentleman has headed it with $1000, and a lady has subscribed $500, and others have expressed their intention to aid in making up the amount.

In the mean time it is thought desirable to give the public generally an opportunity to assist in sustaining the institution, and carrying forward the enterprise. Any sum, therefore, — from the fee of annual membership, $1, to that of life-membership, $20, and upwards, — will be gratefully accepted, and duly acknowledged in the Annual Report.

SAMUEL GREGORY, M.D.,
Secretary, Female Medical Education Society.

BOSTON, 15, CORNHILL,
October, 1853.

JOHN S. TYLER . . . . . *President.*
SAMUEL GREGORY . . . . . *Secretary.*
JOHN P. JEWETT . . . . . *Treasurer.*

Directors.

JOHN S. TYLER,
BENJAMIN C. CLARK,
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Directresses.

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" ELIZABETH M. MOSELEY,
" REV. A. A. MINER,
MRS. SAMUEL DANA,
" PROF. THOS. C. UPHAM,
" REV. DR. JACOB IDE,
MRS. ANNA GOULDING.

Life Members,

BY THE PAYMENT OF TWENTY DOLLARS OR MORE.

James Cheever,	Boston.
Jonas Chickering,	"
Timothy Gilbert,	"
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Mrs. James Cheever,	"
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" Josiah Quincy, jun.	"
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" Aaron Baldwin,	"
" Dr. Oliver Dean,	"
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" Nathaniel Perry,	"
" Samuel Dana,	"
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Thomas Mandell,	"
Philip Anthony,	"
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Mrs. Rodney French,	"
Miss Rowena B. French,	"
Mrs. James Arnold,	"
" Joseph C. Delano,	"
" Jos. S. Tillinghast,	"
" Philip Anthony,	"
" Jos. Ricketson, 2d,	"
" Fidelia Durfee,	Fall River.
Mrs. Dr. Nathan Durfee,	Fall River.
" Richard Borden,	"
" Micha H. Ruggles,	"
" M. B. Young,	"
Stephen Salisbury,	Worcester.
Ichabod Washburn,	"
Alexander De Witt,	"
Mrs. Elizabeth Salisbury,*	"
Mrs. Stephen Salisbury,*	"
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Christopher Robinson,	Lynn.
Oliver M. Whipple,	Lowell.
Royal Call, M.D.,	"
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Charles Forster,	Charlestown.
John P. Cushing,	Watertown.
Mrs. John Schouler,	West Cambridge.
Mrs. Henry Y. Hill,	"
Rev. F. W. Holland,	East Cambridge.
Samuel Philbrick,	Brookline.
Mrs. Samuel Philbrick,	"
George R. Russell,	West Roxbury.
Mrs. Rev. Dr. Eben. Burgess,	Dedham.
Sarah Baxter,	West Newton.
Henry W. Clapp,	Greenfield.
Jonathan Bird,	"
Samuel Williston,	Easthampton.
Rev. Luther Wright,	Woburn.
Mrs. Luther Wright,	"
" Timothy Bailey.	Malden.
" Rev. Dr. Jacob Ide (by a friend),	Medway.
Edward B. Bigelow,	Grafton.
Lee Claflin,	Hopkinton.
O. Underwood,	Milford.
Alden S. Loud,	Abington.
Charles Hurd,	Londonderry, N.H.
Mrs. Charles Hurd,	" "
Mrs. John Patten,	Bath, Me.
Joel W. White,	Norwich, Conn.
Mrs. Erastus Williams,	" "
Rev. Ezekiel Rich,	Deep River, Conn.
Thomas Fitch,	New London, Conn.
William W. Billings,	" "
Mrs. Thos. W. Williams,	" "
Mrs. Thos. W. Williams, 2d.	" "
Mrs. L. H. Sigourney,	Hartford, Conn.
Josiah Chapin,	Providence, R.I.
Mrs. Sarah J. Hale,	Philadelphia, Pa.
" Almira Lincoln Phelps,	Patapsco Female Institute, Md
" Ann Chase,	Tampico, Mexico.

* Deceased.

WRC
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FEMALE MEDICAL EDUCATION.

OPINIONS OF EDITORS AND OTHERS.

It has always appeared to us that the education of females was not sufficiently extended in the direction which it is now proposed to give it. There are many diseases of women and children, and many cases of practice among them, in which a lady, well qualified by medical and surgical education, may be employed with every advantage; and the sense of propriety, that prevails in every well-regulated mind, would decide that the presence of a female practitioner is even more desirable than that of a man, however learned or skilful. *New York Observer.*

There are a few self-evident propositions, and it would be questioning the common sense of mankind to doubt the general belief on these points. One is, that women are by nature better qualified than men to take charge of the sick and suffering; a second, that mothers should know the best means of preserving the health of their children; and a third point is, that female physicians are the proper attendants for their own sex in the hour of sorrow. *Godey's Lady's Book.*

The importance of securing for women a larger sphere of usefulness, and the especial propriety and desirableness of qualifying them to practise the healing art among children and those of their own sex, will be admitted, I should hope, by all persons.
Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter.

I would express my conviction that the objects aimed at are of great moment, and call for the aid and cooperation of all intelligent and benevolent members of the community. *Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D.*

We have long been persuaded that both morality and decency require female practitioners of medicine. Nature suggests it; reason approves it; religion demands it.
Northern Christian Advocate.

Fifty years hence it will be difficult to gain credit for the assertion that American women acquiesced, throughout the former half of the nineteenth century, in the complete monopoly of the medical profession by men, even including midwifery and the treatment of the diseases peculiar to the gentler sex. The current usage, in this respect, is monstrous; but its reign is near its end; the abuse begins to be discussed, and discussion will soon finish it. *New York Tribune.*

In our opinion this enterprise should meet with the favor and support of every married man and woman in the community; for we believe that women can become as competent to the performance of the delicate duties of midwifery as men, and that they alone should perform them. *New Hampshire Patriot.*

Whoever shall found a college for the instruction of female physicians, will do good service for his generation and race. *Christian World.*

The object is an important one, and every reasonable man and woman must wish for its success. *Boston Traveller.*

Progress is the watchword of the times, and when manifested in causes akin to this in substantial and practical good, none but the conventionally dull will regret it.
Boston Post.

The object is of great public importance, and must commend itself to general favor and support. *Christian Witness and Church Advocate, (Boston.)*

This is one of the most important projects of the day for the improvement of the condition of women. *Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal, (Boston.)*

Conservative as we are, we are fond of rational reforms, and in no one do we more rejoice than in this. *Hartford (Ct.) Courant.*

We approve of female physicians, fully. On certain occasions a due regard for delicacy dictates that men should not be called in, if capable women can be procured. The employment of men as "*midwives*" is a modern custom, and one not to be commended.
Philadelphia Saturday Post.

We have long approved of this change, as no female the least refined can feel pleasant with a male attendant, especially in cases of extreme sickness; and often, no doubt, diseases of a peculiar character have been concealed, and death welcomed rather than exposure to the rude searching gaze of men. Reform is demanded, and we shall have it before long. *Portsmouth (Va.) Pilot.*

The people feel that educated female doctors are a kind of "God-send," and they will employ them for the softer sex. It cannot be helped; the people will do it.
American Journal of Medicine.

Among the wise and benevolent projects which have been started in America, of late years, that of providing the means of giving to females a medical education, for practice among their own sex, has attracted my particular attention, and from the first moment I heard of it I gave it my unqualified approbation.
Rev. H. G. O. Dwight, Missionary at Constantinople.

It is unquestionable that in that great country, [alluding to this movement in the U. S.] and among a great people, reforms are in progress which, while they startle us by their magnitude, strike at the root of many social evils, and lay the foundations of improvements of which the universe will reap the benefits hereafter. There can be no doubt that all classes of society would prefer to employ women in peculiar cases,—cases in which women must have the surest and easiest facilities for acquiring knowledge,—if there were conclusive evidence of their fitness for the task upon which always so much depends; and who will be bold enough to affirm, that if women were duly, wisely, and *by system* educated for the discharge of such duties, they would be incompetent to perform them? *Sharpe's London Magazine.*

THE ELLA HARRISON PAPERS: 1892-1898, 1933.

MC 388

ELLA HARRISON, 1859-1933

Papers, 1892-1898, 1933

1/2 file box, 1 oversize folder

Reprocessed: September 1988 Accession number: 52-46

By: Jane E. Ward

The papers of Ella Harrison were given to the Schlesinger Library in 1952 by Lucy Somerville Howorth. The collection was previously processed as A/H3185. It was reprocessed and microfilmed as part of a Schlesinger Library/University Publications of America project.

BIOGRAPHY

Ella Harrison was born 18 April 1859 in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, the youngest of eight children of Mr. and Mrs. D.A. Harrison. She was educated in Carthage, Mo., and following graduation from high school taught in Carthage and in nearby rural schools.

From 1890 to 1900, EH was active in the temperance and woman suffrage movements. She organized temperance unions throughout southwest Missouri for the Missouri Woman's Christian Temperance Union; was one of the early presidents of the Equal Suffrage Association of Missouri; and in the late 1890s worked in the suffrage movement in Mississippi, Lousiana, and Iowa.

At some time EH studied law at the University of Iowa, and she attended Stanford University in 1894. In the early 1900s she worked as a journalist (including a period as war correspondent for the New York American in Mexico in 1911), and homesteaded on a ranch in Arizona.

EH returned to Carthage due to family illness and died there on 15 December 1933.

SCOPE AND CONTENT

This collection consists of papers relating to EH's suffrage work in the late 1890s, particularly her activities in Mississippi and Louisiana in 1897. Included are letters to her by such leaders of the National American Woman Suffrage Association as Susan B. Anthony, Rachel Foster Avery, Carrie Chapman Catt, and Mary Garrett Hay, and letters from EH to her father detailing her experiences in and impressions of Mississippi and Louisiana (1897) and Iowa (1898). Also included are miscellaneous pamphlets about woman suffrage, programs of state and national

suffrage associations, and two issues of The Woman's Standard with reports on EH's suffrage work.

The collection is arranged in three sections: correspondence from EH, correspondence to EH, and miscellaneous papers. Arrangement is chronological within each section and each folder.

Additional catalog entries. The following catalog entries represent persons, organizations, and topics documented in this collection. An entry for each appears in the Harvard On Line Library Information System (HOLLIS) and other automated bibliographic databases.

Anthony, Susan B. (Susan Brownell), 1820-1906
Avery, Rachel G. (Foster), 1858-1919
Catt, Carrie (Lane) Chapman, 1859-1947
Hay, Mary Garrett, 1857-1928
National American Woman Suffrage Association

Women--Suffrage--Iowa
Women--Suffrage--Louisiana
Women--Suffrage--Mississippi
Women--Suffrage--Missouri

INVENTORY

1-2: Correspondence, EH to father, D.A. Harrison

1. Re: Mississippi and Louisiana, 1897

2. Re: Iowa, 1898

3-4: Correspondence to EH from Susan B. Anthony, Rachel Foster Avery, Carrie Chapman Catt, Mary G. Hay, et al. re: suffrage

3. 1895-96; includes four letters from Rachel F. Avery.

4. 1897; includes two letters from Mary G. Hay.

5. Miscellaneous: woman suffrage pamphlets and programs (1892-98); obituary of EH (1933).

6. "Woman Suffrage. An Act," a petition to the General Assembly of the State of Colorado (1893)
Constitution and by-laws of The Non-Partisan Equal Suffrage Association of Colorado (1895)

7°. Two issues of The Woman's Standard (1892, 1898)
Poster announcing speech by Mary C.C. Bradford (n.d.)

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A
H31
1897
H

MISSISSIPPI.

[1897]

Mrs.Mary C.C.Bradford,and Miss Ella Harrison,

March
1 & 2.Sardis,Mrs.Adela C.Wall.
3 & 4.Grenada,
5 & 6.Winona,
8 & 9.Greenwood,---Mrs Ella O Riggs,

10 & 11,Indianola,---Mrs.Corothers,
12 & 13,Greenville,---Mrs.Clara Wilczuiski,Mrs.N.N.Somerville.
15 & 16, Vicksburg,---Mr.L.Martin Marshall,& Mrs.L.S.Mount.
17 & 18,Port Gibson,---Mrs.E.S.Drake
Fayette 19 & 20,~~Natchez~~,---~~Mrs.Mary B.Staulitz~~.
Fayette,---Miss Emma Caulson,& Anna E,Harper.
22 & 23,Natchez,---Mrs.Mary B.Staulitz,& Miss Eva Lovell
24 & 25,Baton Rouge,--- La
26 & 27,New Orleans,--- "

29 & 30,Hammond,--- "
31 & April, Amity City, La
April 2 & 3 Macomb City,--- Mrs.Fred C.Losey,Mrs.Ella O.Biggs
5 & 6,Summit,---Mrs.Anna E.Harper,
7 & 8, Brookhaven,Mrs.B.F.Hobbs,
9 & 10,Wesson,---Rev.T.L.Wellen,

12 & 13,Crystal Springs,--- Mrs.Lillie W.Thompson,Miss E.Seibo
14 & 15,Jackson,--State Con.Miss Kate M.Powers,Ed Review.
16 & 17, Meridian,---Miss M.L.Montgomery,
19 & 20,Macon,---Mrs.E.D.Cairtt,
21 & 22,Columbus,---Mrs.Augusta Cox,Miss Grace Cox.
23 & 24,West Point,

26 & 27,Starkville,Mrs.Mary J.Freeman,
28 & 29, Aberdeen,---
30 & May 1,Tupelo,---
May 3 & 4 ,Iuka,---Mrs.S.E.Seary,
5 &6, Corinth,---Mrs.Mary B.Curlee,
7 & 8, New Albany,---

10 & 11, Holly Springs,Mrs.Lattie Luckie,
12 & 13,Memphis,---

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Ella Hanson's
List of Appoint
ments in
Mississippi &
Louisiana

Ag : : :

German Insurance Co.
Freeport, Ill.

C. O. COLLMANN, Pres. (Incorporated 1865.) WM. TREMBOR, Sec'y

J. F. Harrison,
Adjuster

Grenada, ~~Carthage~~, Mo. 189
Grenada, Mississippi. Mch 1. 1897.

Dear Pa:—

Mrs. Bradford came aboard the train at Marionville Mo. yesterday — and we spent the day at Springfield in Central Hotel — I went out to see the women and they'd made no sort of preparation for a meeting and so there was none.

At 6-30 we took the train for Memphis, Tenn, taking a sleeper, We arrived there at 6 A. M. and left again for Sardis and Grenada, Miss. The conductor on sleeper came over to the Illinois Central with us and waited with us until 7-45 when we started south.

While we waited in Ill. Central station for train I watched out the window the negros. I never saw such black ones, nor so many in my life — negros every place — Across the street from us were two large Cotton ware houses, out of these negros were hauling bails of cotton — the vehicles used, amused me — one mule (the mule is used so exclusively by the negro I feel they must become kin) hitched to a two wheeled cart, only instead of a box like the dump-cart it resembled a dray in shape — the thing held 5 bails of cotton and as the hind end all but touched the ground they found it easy work to load &

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3/1/97

2.

Carthage, Mo. 189

dozens & dozens of these one mule carts, with now & then a tandem of mules filled the street. 500 lbs to bail. At the stations here and there - you see "Swinging" "Sitting room for whites" - "Sitting room for colored" over separate doors. The negros are almost only people you see - they are ragged dirty and lazy, standing round with hands in their pockets, and the blackest thing I ever saw. One gentleman said that the most of them lived on the farms - to me it looks like they can't be any in country for there are so many in the town. As the train rushed along by cotton fields (last years stocks) men, women, boys and girls were all at work breaking down these old stocks and burning them - they get so hard they are like wood and hence soon impoverish the soil. From the seed the oil is pressed and the pithy part that is left is called meal and is used to feed cattle and as a fertilizer. I saw two negro women following plows - one mule & looked like a single shovel - plow and I saw another sight that touched me much - a mother was sitting on the plow - her little child, looked about 2 or 3, years old leaning up against her and the old mule having dropped the weight on one hind foot she 3 rested - There was no house near - just a big field and no one near - pare plow, mule, woman & child all apparently resting. I saw 4 or 5 oxen teams too,

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3/1/97

Carthage, Mo. ..... 189...

The buildings are all small and shiftless looking as the "nigers". The cabins that dot the country are mostly log and half tumbled down. I left Mrs. Bradford at Sardis and came here, arriving at 12-45 at noon, to day. Stopped at the Grenada Hotel, which is near station, also, said to be best one in town, got my dinner and sallied forth to do or die. First I asked to see the land lady who told me where I'd find post office, news paper offices, and those women known to be interested in temperance or any other thing - But as for suffrage she said she did not believe that the women knew a thing about it or would even listen to a speaker - there was absolutely no sentiment here in favor of it - but perhaps if I call on women here and there I might find some one - I can't afford to fail - my future is at stake - and I must have places - so if it bankrupts the National I'm bound to succeed - I first called at printing office and met a woman who said she had never heard a thing on suffrage and that she'd attend the lectures but as for doing any thing to assist she couldn't - But tho good natured I saw she felt I was talking of something she had never thought of - I made 8 calls on women and

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4

Carthage, Mo. 189

with the assistance of one secured the court house and - was taken out to the college to see if they'd let Mrs. B. speak there - the Prof. said yes - but not on suffrage. So, I accepted it for her - and now while I write this my feet burn and am very tired - but feel I accomplished what I wanted - a place for two lectures & in getting it advertised - & a chance at the college girls. - This is going to be very helpful to me and hard these people are so indifferent to any thing but comfort and idleness that to think is work.

Grenada is a town of 2500 souls, 65% are negros, Town is old and has some pretty houses - but there are so many negros on the street - lazy, good-natured looking people - but oh! so many of them, and so many poor buildings and all poorly kept - that I feel sin in strange land indeed. The office of this hotel is filthy dirty, and yet a host of servants about -

Tomorrow morning I'm going to Winona at 10 & hope to leave there for Brunswood in afternoon - When I get into towns where I've helpers I'll get along faster.

Trees are in but and some in blossom & leaves - plowing and gardening is to be seen on every side. The air is like summer and it is spring - I wish you could hear the accent of these people - it is a

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Mch 1. 97

Carthage, Mo. 189

pleasant voice, but I feel all the time it is affected. If I say "awful" & "mighty", I'll be in it with these southerners. Mrs. B. has a soft snap, in traveling like this - but I will get it too when I've been "developed" as she says. She keeps reminding me of my future and all that I wether it is just to see me do well for her or for my own good remains to be seen, I'll hope for the latter.

Write me at Vicksburg or Greenville - and let me know how you are getting along - Will try and write each day until I get back to Mrs Bradford.

Your daughter
Ella Harrison

... OFFICE OF ...
REIMAN HOUSE.
MRS. H. REIMAN,
PROPRIETRESS.
EVERYTHING ENTIRELY NEW
THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE.
MOST CENTRAL HOTEL IN THE CITY.

1. P. M.

GREENWOOD, MISS. 3/3/ 1897.

Dear Pa:—

Yesterday was gone before I realized I'd not written to you. I spent the day in Winona trying to get Mrs. B's plans perfected and when I'd found some one willing to take the responsibility of taking care of Mrs. B. and advertising her &c. We could not get a place for the lecture. The insurance companies have forbidden any other purpose being made of the Court house than of holding court. The opera house was condemned a short time ago and people wont go there, and as for a church, that is not to be thought of so I had to leave, passing Winona by - I got my check of $50. there but could find no one to identify me, but got it here this A. M. x A. Miss Gellespie going to bank for that purpose. I think I'm going to secure her a

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Carthage, Mo. 189

2.

hearing here - I'v made several calls already, tho it rained this morning and these people are dreadfully slow and am off soon to make others - I've gotten several names to call upon and that is always my first consideration. I am glad I'm not a southerner - so listless, and lazy and dirty. This house is cleanest one I've found and it ain't very clean, nigers - nigers every place - I was told this morning there were 5 niger women in Greenwood to one white one. I have not seen a white woman on the streets - I find every body courteous to me and while they may not believe in woman's suffrage (and "mighty" few do) they are tolerant. Even the men are more tolerant than woman. I fel it is truly so, that "ignorance is bliss", that is their kind of bliss.

Greenwood is situated on the Yazoo river, it flows right in front of this hotel a dirty sluggish looking stream, tho I imagine a pretty sight in clear weather. It is like summer - I'm going to take off my flannels if it keeps like this, birds and flowers every where - If I can see go to Indianola tonight and on to Grenville tomorrow night. I can make faster progress when we have some one in a town to help me I'm going to try and be in Vicksburg for

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Carthage, Mo. 189

Sunday, or it may be I'll get to Natches. If we had one friend to the cause in each place I could get along much faster - but by the time I enquire & call upon ½ doz. people the day is gone - then I have already learned these people are slow to think as well as to act and I'm trying very hard not to seem in a hurry. Every one says you are a northern lady - lady is a fat word with them - and if you could hear these voices you'd think - where did they ever get such an accent. It is very pleasant to listen to.

Yesterday I called upon Mrs. Shed Hill in Winona she is a daughter of Senator Money, and is a friend to the cause of suffrage and if she'd been well I might have staid later in Winona but she has not been outside her room for three weeks. She says her mother favors the cause. Now I must go and make my arrangements so as to leave here at 5-22 this evening. Send any mail that comes to me or Bradford to Vicksburg, care Mrs. L. S. Mount or Gen. delivery. also write on the corner of envelope "transient". My cold has almost disappeared and am well. Will try and write again soon.

Ella Harrison.

Hotel Piazza.

VINCENT PIAZZA, Proprietor.

Vicksburg, Miss., Mch 5. 1897.

Dear Pa:- I arrived here last night and had to play at a hotel - this makes this trip very expensive and I very much fear the National will feel they can't afford it. We can't have a meeting here for want of a place to hold it. Court is in session and the opera house is let at $25 per night so that cuts us of there. I can't get away from here until 8 A.M. tomorrow morning. This is a hilly place and yet some parts are very pretty. You can't see the main river for the levee - it is spreading rapidly it is said. These valley farms are very rich and down here nearly all the land is plowed - they use two mules - in one field I counted 20 teams plowing - white men don't work on farm - nigs lives on farm. It is said they don't work on Saturday but all go to town - You can get a house servant for $5 or $6 per month, a yard man for the same.

The white people don't do a thing, even the poorest seem to keep a few negros - three is as few as they think they can do with, cook, yardman & house girl - they don't save a penny and have no thought but for to-day.

The trees are in bloom, peaches & cherry trees, the fields are green and in some places they are planting corn. Here in the swamps, acres, & acres of fan-Palms grow wild, bamboo is as thick as can be and where the trees grow in water - that is where the swamp is damp the trees are covered with gray moss and mistletoe. The trees, water-oak, cypress and cotton wood grow pretty tall but the undergrowth of vines, bamboo and fallen trees makes a jungle almost impenetrable. While I was in Greenville I was in the home of a German-Jew his wife was a Cincinnati girl, rich and their home a typical southern home - very few houses two stories - long porarches which they call galleries - I saw two old homes that stood here before the war paid to have cost $20000. Looked as if Eng Lords owned them.

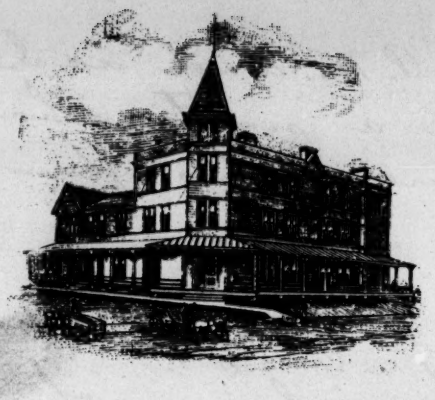
It is now about 2 P.M. and as I'm satisfied I can't have a meeting here mean to spend the time of this afternoon viewing the City.

In a week more I'm going to join Mrs. B. it is lonely rustling alone when you are through your work.

I took of my flannels today and am almost melted with my heavy dress - lots of men in shirt sleeves and women with shirt waists on street. It is like early summer. These Southern cities are not a bit clean - every body lazy. Will write as often as I can find time. Where are you - drop me a letter to New Orleans, care Miss Kate Noble on the Daily States" - a news paper of the City

I like this work if it was not so expensive - I doubt if the national can afford to keep it up many weeks. The Miss. state W.C.T.U. meets at Meridian May 5 and if we are still in this country probably will be there.

Ella Harrison



THE Grenada

B. F. THOMAS, PROP.

Grenada, Miss., ... 189...

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Equal Suffrage Association

of the State of Missouri.

Office of President, Carthage, Mo.

Natchez, Miss. 3/7/97.

Dear Pa:—

It seems like a month or six months since I was at home, so much as been crowded into this one week +

I arrived in Natchez from Port Gibson this morning at 11 o'clock - In Port Gibson I was entertained by Mrs. E.S. Drake, in an old home that has stood there since before the war. I visited two churches in Port Gibson that have the same carpets on them that were on them before the war - They say the carpet on the Presbyterian church had not been out for 25 years and when they took it out, it took 7 men to carry it out, and when the dirt was beaten out of it they carried it back. The people are so easy going and don't seem to have any special desire for anything or to be other than let alone. The women are even opposed to literary clubs in some places. They seem to think that the little education they recd in school is sufficient for all time - This is Monday morning, I've been away one week and I tell you it is tough business - and expensive too. With my financial report I ask for more money - The

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very people on whom the National depended back square down and leave me to find others - The men are mostly in favor of it, but the women - alas, they don't think it womanly, to want to take any more responsibility - To show you the utter lack of consistancy of their statements, just this - a Miss Ida May, who is editing a paper in Jackson is here working up a "Patches Edition" of it - Then she will canvas the town and busily willing for emoluments - is unwilling to see women given the ballot as too ignorant. Is it any wonder men say they don't know enough.?

I go to Fayette to-day and to Baton Rouge tomorrow then to New Orleans on Wednesday - I am going if not before. So far have not had a word from home, or Mrs. B. I don't know how she is finding things where I've planned I think Mrs. Call or Anna Shaw will join us later at Jackson - I wish she would

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This is an old, old, town, no st. car line or in Vicksburg and you have to walk your feet off to see people. The river runs close to the town but is below the bluff. I am off now to finish my plaid for this town - can't tell what may be result - want to go away at 2.

Your daughter,
Ella Harrison.

Tis awful hot this morning.

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Baton Rouge, Louisana,
Mch. 9, 1897.

Dear Pa:

I arrived here to-day at 2-10 P.M. to find Mrs. Goodale away from home, but expected back tonight and here I am in her home - She came and I'll stay here tonight and plan if I can a meting for Mrs. B.

Last night I stayed on an old plantation 3 miles out from Fayette - I was met by the Mrs. Harper and we planned the meetings and then drove out to her home, an old place built long before the war, in a deep wood. She owns 1500 acres and the place, house, is in the middle of this 1 miles from nearest neighbor - 22 negro families live on the place and are the decendents of the slaves who lived on the place before the war. I slept on an old fashioned canopy top bed in a large room = All these southern houses have immense halls running through the entire length = and big fire places without side chimneys = Ingis does all the work - The country is in excellent condition corn planting is over and flowers and gardens resemble summer.

I can't say I enjoy my work - these people are so prejudiced - I'll be glad to get to New Orleans to breath free of anxiety one day.

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This is a dead place 7 or 8 000, people 1/2 of whom are black = The black man is the question what shall they do with him — and I confess I would not want them about in such numbers.

I did not get Natchez or Vicksburg to take her and tho I feel the National can't blame my efforts, I am sorry I could not get these towns to take her — She will be disappointed, wonderfully so and so will the Natl.

I'd a letter from Miss Molly Hay — saying for me to wait for plans of the Con. to be held in Miss. as probably they would send another speaker for that occasion. I hope she will for this is a tought field to work in — I like to look at this country — to meet these people, but don't like this heat, the nigers, or the old Timy looking towns. Baton Rouge has an Electric car line That runs around the whole town, it is a belt line and said to pay but I can't see how it does as there seems to be few people riding. Im going to New Orleans to day where I hope to hear from home.

This is a good experience but don't imagine I'll care to repeat it — Of course crawling is strengthening but I think I want to walk — Ah! how many want to enjoy the

victory without the dust of the race track".

[3]

Will try and write from New Orleans. I am well and am having no trouble in getting about as far as my own safety is concerned - but as for as the work is concerned I'm having many experiences, and as to the results can tell you later. when I see you Mrs. Bradford.

Your daughter
Ella Harrison

D. A. Harrison,
Carthage, Mo.

Dear Pa:— I spent last night in New Orleans and came here today and have two dates for this place 22 & 23 and will leave here at 8 this evening for Amite City, and hope to join Mrs. B. on next Wednesday when she goes to Baton Rouge. It may be I'll get to her by Sunday, I mean to if I can. I'm awful tired being alone & so is she—

We will be in New Orleans 4 days 18-19-20-21. This will give us some chance to see it. I've been at this house all day and like it very much but they've no room for me tonight &

I must go on, besides I want to make Jackson by Sunday. It is awful hot here and time for summer clothes.

I've gotten along better since leaving Vicksburg & Natchez, than before. People who know the places are surprised to think we attempted to even plan for meeting there.

A Mrs. Bell, of Louisville, Ky. a guest in this house has accompanied me around here, & it has made every thing much easier for me. I dread each new place, but guess I'll get along all right. Wish I could get a letter from home. - Ella.

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Office of President, Carthage, Mo.

Brookhaven, Miss. Mch. 12.

Dear Pa:-

Yours of 3rd, forwarded to New Orleans, then sent here, received today. I was glad to get it, for I feel it is an age since I was among white people. Ill drop cards to Vicksburg and Natchez to have any mail that may be there sent to New Orleans, care Katherine Stobb, on "Daily States" - and you send any you have for me there. I am going to join Mrs. Bradford at Fayette, on Sunday morning - will meet her at Harriston, and Mrs. Harper will take us out to the Plantation for over Sunday - and on Tuesday will speak in Fayette, on Wednesday, Mch. 17th at Baton Rouge, on 18th we go to New Orleans to stay 4 days. When I left Mrs. B. she said "Miss Harrison do take time to see New Orleans and as I am "chief of the chiefs" I was pleased to accept of the charming things they'll do for us. We are to dine with Miss Stobb — You heard me say, she was the society editor of the "Daily States" and an ardent suffragist — Also that Mrs Catt was not so favorable to her as to a Mrs. Ordway who is wealthy - and bade me seek Mrs Ordway and her "gang" - But as both Mrs. B. & I, knew Miss Katherine Stobb, and had already written her of our coming I just let it alone - So you can imagine my surprise - upon my arrival in New Orleans - on the Yazoo and Miss. Valley road, which

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Office of President, Carthage, Mo.

Brookhaven, 3/12/97.

runs into the Ill. Central R.R. station, to find both Miss Noble and Mrs. Ordway, also to learn that they belong to one and the same club, and my fears of disobeying instructions set at rest.

They took me in a street carriage to a private boarding house and told the land-lady that she should give the bill to them — after supper (it was then 6) they came and stayed until 10 o'clock - As I left early I did not see them again - I left on the Ill. Central at 6-55 for Hammond - about which I wrote yesterday - Only I forgot to say we are to be met at station when we go there and taken out three miles for dinner and to eat strawberries. I went to "Emile City" last night and stopped at Mrs. Ellyo's - She is a German, from old country, and keeps a little boarding house as neat as a pin, and she said this morning - she got all the drummers and they were best men to cater to any way. This was a southern town and if there is any thing that is tough, it is to try and get these women to listen - they are so prejudiced - so willing to be done for - and so anxious to not be the equal of a colored woman. I think if I'd tried all day I could have gotten an audience but the collections are so fearfully small, I let it go - Then by 9-25 a.m. I got another train to McComb City and spent 3 hours there, to find Mrs. Reynolds the only suffragist in the place in bed sick so - I left

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3

Office of President, Carthage, Mo.

Brookhaven, Miss. 3/12/97.

McComb, for here at 12-45 and when I got here I at once went to see Mr. B. F. Hobbs, editor of Prohibition paper, and soon had an engagement for this place complete, and only wish I could go at once to Crystal Springs - but I can't get away until 10-10 P.M. and must go then - because I want to go to Jackson on to-morrow noon's train and leave there Sunday morning for Fayette to join Mrs. B.

These towns are busy places (but so dirty and shiftless like) - not so many nigs on this road as on the Y. & M.V. (Yazoo and Miss. Valley) still there are whole gangs. I don't think I ever saw so many freight trains, and so many cars in each. To see 20 in one train is no unusual sight. In and around New Orleans are a number of lumber mills and yesterday I heard a lot of lumber men talking - they were going to "Lutcher", on the Y. & M.V. R.R., to select lumber for ships. We passed 4 or 5 lumber yards - whole-sale places to day. Al. ought to make a trip down here once - it will be an education to him, on lumber milling.

Standing in the street are three ox teams - one of two yoke - it is primative here - they are 40 years behind in way of doing things. While on Y. & M.V. road I saw gangs and gangs of darkys working in fields preparing ground for cane and rice. Then we passed dozens of large cotton mills.

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4.

these were surrounded by the niger houses, one room a lean-to kitchen and porch or "gallery," as they call them all white-washed ~~x~~ giving it the appearance of a Villa - Here the niger and the mule are found in great numbers. In the field they use hoes and very light plows - What they need is more independence & thrift - some northern snap - but you've no idea how poky - slow - every one is. The niger and white man were both lazy before the war - niger to get a rest had to idle when master was not round, and Master had to idle to maintain his dignity - Now both are helpless - When they die, and the future fellow who lives in this naturally rich land, gets "grit," "gumption" and "get" into him then the natural opportunities of this part of the country may become known. Surley the soil is rich. around here and to New Orleans, garden "truck" is plentiful - Until lately these people thought they couldn't raise any thing but cotton, but the price is so low on that, .5¢ per pound, (costs 3. and 4¢ to raise it) that they are endeavoring to decrease the acreage and raise more food stuff.

If no one is in house - leave it, idle for I imagine we'll be home by first week in Jul. tho no one has said so. To-night I'm tired and feel like this a hard job - lots harder than I imagined, but it will be easier for a week I think.

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6-

Office of President, Carthage, Mo.

Brookhaven, Miss. 3/12/97.

It has rained some today and looks threatening now. I wish it would not pour down any more. I see by the paper, I got on train the worst is expected of old Mississippi river, as it is very high. You need not worry about us, we are back some distance and will not take any chances on our movements.

There is much of local interest here and every place I go - but I want to write to Mrs Call, so must quit writing you. Hope you'll get this sunday.

Send any mail that may come to me to New Orleans.

Im well but awful tired. Will write as often as possible - Hope to catch up in my writing to-night while wait for train. next town is only 30 miles away. and can slip in morning and get work done and off for Jackson by noon.

Yours
Ella Harrison.

Im having a time with my accounts - but guess I know where money is gone to - My how it slips.

Dear Pa:-

Jackson. Miss. Mch. 14, 1897.

I just came aboard this train to go to Harriston a little $2.25 distance down the Y. and M. V. road where I hope to surprise Mrs. Bradford - and as it is several minutes before we pull out will scribble to you - What this country needs is a few northern men & pluck to build and manage their hotels - I am told this is not a good one in Jackson, and judging from one I stopped at, the "Lawrence" it is said to be one of the best. I believe it - Every thing is so dirty — and their depot — good enough building but dark, dirty and cheerless - eating stand dirty and uninviting — as for Coffee - I have not had a good cup down here — it is black and bitter - you never see any cream, just blue milk. They have no news stand & in fact now I think of it I've not seen any, any place I've been.

It is two weeks this morning since I left home and a full two weeks it has been too, and I guess it just suits my make up. At first I dreaded calling upon the people but now I can do so with a good deal of assurance. At Crystal Springs, yesterday morning I called upon Mrs. Lilly Wilkinson Thompson - she is one of Mississippi's prominent literary women and a strong friend of our cause — she was very cordial and delightful to me. She said she'd take responsibility all of my hands.

2. At this place Miss Kate Powers, a girl of news paper fame is our help, and as her father is Sec. of State, she has promised to secure legislative Hall for us. I have heard of her at nearly every place I've been - and of course was glad to meet her - She has black hair, and eyes of a brownish hue that she seems delighted to make speak - Such a strong personality and a wonderful power in conversation - I was in her home 1½ hours before I was aware of the time having passed - Now the trains more 6-50 A.M. so I cant write - will keep adding a bit when it stops, —
Have I told you the little niger houses in country have no glass windows but just board doors where windows should be — all along near Jackson these houses are of log, with chimneys on outside - This town is Raimond - every thing looks old - and niger houses are numerous near depot. - trees are in bloom, peach, pear, & plum. The woods are alive with bloom - Tis a bright sunny morning and when I get to Harriston hope to go out to that old plantation where I was before when a Fayette.
There don't seem to be any stone in this state, and the uplands are not near so rich as the bottom lands. There are lots of stake & rider fences, and where ever the pine grows the soil is poor - being reddish brown.

3. At nearly every station you see bails & bails of cotton - I sent you several papers this morning which may give you some idea of what the people down here are discussing now. On the train I hear men discussing & betting on the coming prize fight to take place in Augusta. Strange they should look forward to this with pleasure - nearly every body in this section is a Bryanite and are blue over McKinley's election. There are lots of drummers on the road, but I'm told most of them are working on commission.

Every white and black man in this section must have weak stomachs, because they all carry both hand in their pocket continually - & are lazy as they can be.

Here it is Monday morning and I and Mrs. B. are in an upper chamber out at the Harper plantation writing & squaring accounts. We both arrived in the town of Harrisburg at about same time and each was glad to see the other. She tells me that a Miss Griffin of Alabama is to be my helper my all after we leave Jackson and that she not supposed to be with her at all - but since I've had no such information will go to New Orleans with her and work as first planned. To see New Orleans I mean to, - even in spite of any word to the contrary -

4. We want to stay together and will unless we are demanded to part. I have spent $65.50 in these two weeks. and Mrs. B. $47.00 — I was fearful that I'd made big bills but Mrs. B. says not.

This afternoon we go into Fayette to hold a meeting to-night and to-morrow night and then to Baton Rouge, on Wednesday 17th then on to New Orleans for 18-19-20-21. I will try & give you better discriptions while with Mrs. B. for I can have more time.

This is a delightful old place, Mrs. Harper is a charming woman, and so we are having a breathing spell — If it had not rained we would have walked over to the "Quarters" where the negroes hold forth in their own way. This would have been a vision we both longed to see, but it is damp and misty outdoors. We had a delicious chicken for breakfast and other things. These people have their old cooks and each morning the "Mistress of the Home", goes down & gives out the food supply for the day — Every body believes a nigger to be a Thief and act accordingly. Tis a different life from any I've known — but I would tire of it if it lasted long. Will write again soon

Ella.

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OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

Office of President, Carthage, Mo.

Baton Rouge, La. Mch. 18. 97.

Dear Pa:—

We had two meeting in Fayette, only very small audiences both times, but I believe they are the representative people. Then too, it is not possible to have large crowds here—for there were but 4 or 500 people, negros and all in the town. We got no club in. Mrs. Harper told us we would not before we ever began the meetings. These people look upon it as a sort of "heresy that has a real devil in it"— They have not thought of it and many, very many will not come out to hear about it. Mrs. Bradford has not gotten one new club as for any only 19 members to an old one in Greenville. I told her I did not believe Mrs. Call would think we were the people for this work—while the truth is they are not ready for it— In many places they have no literary clubs at all, never have had. I can see how easy it is to feel that a responsibility, such as becoming a true member of our government means, is to look upon it as an added burden— Burdens where knowledge or work is concerned is loathed by these languid women— and the men are as loath to give up their human dolls as some little girls their real dollies.

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2, A. M.

We left Fayette at 9-15, yesterday and got here at 2. P.M. and this was a place I dreaded the result both to us and in Mrs. Calls opinion — When I was here a week ago the literary Clubs, - two of them - were only ones who would receive us at all, but they would not take Mrs. B. for a suffrage speech, So I told them she'd come for $10. and entertainment — and they said they see and let me know at New Orleans — So you see I was anxious, and the more, because I'd not had a line from them —

It is now Thursday morning 7-45 — Mrs. B. is not up — so I come down to a table in the hall of this private hotel to write.

When we arrived at the station yesterday two Club women, Mrs. Bates and Mrs. Wood met us at train and had a carriage bring us and our baggage here — Mrs Wood and Mrs. Webb, a lady from Springfield, Ohio, - her sister married Warren Keifer son — ate dinner with us, and a dainty repast it was, fish, fried chicken on toast, new tomatoes sliced and served on lettuce leaves, burnt Ammons, oranges & cake — potatoes and other good things.

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We had changed our dresses for dinner and at 4 P.M. two carriages came, and nine ladies (more members of the Club) and we drove all over the City - drove to University grounds and watched the boys drill - the State University of La. does not admit girls - they have 200 boys & all have to go into the drills - Their buildings are two story around a quadrangle and were a confederate fort before the war — now a school. We visited the State House - which was partially destroyed before the war and rebuilt. This is commonest, plainest state house I've ever been in - just matting on floor & Senate and house, common tables for desks - All 68 years behind the times! Then we were taken to the Gov. Mansion and served with coffee (they drink their coffee & it is bitter) Mrs. Gov. Foster is a plain, pretty, mother - with no knowledge of the proprieties of her position Instead of drawing us into conversation on our own lines (etiquette demands this) she called her children 7 little girls (nearly babies) & chatted about them.

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We were sent 35 roses (such beautiful ones) & a large bunch of "Wisteria" a purple flower and then at the lecture, which Mrs. Bradford gave on literature, art, and modern tendencies of these, was well received - We had a very appreciative and high toned audience and to-day are to dine with Mrs. Wood and go to New Orleans at 2. P.M. We get $10. for this, and entertainment and all this lovely attention which is like a beam of sunlight after the dark.

If I were easily roped in Mrs. B. would make a waiter of me - but I'm not out for that - It amuses me to see how she works to get me to see a thing & I'm occupied about my own affairs.

This climate is fearfully hot.

Yours

Ella Harrison

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Office of President, Carthage, Mo.

New Orleans. La. Mch. 20/97.

Dear Pa:-

I received our letter from you here and if had any time that was not full, should have written to you. This morning I sent you & Tom copies of the New Orleans Times-Democrat also Picayune These will tell you of our first meeting and the reception tendered us—

Here it is Monday morning Mch 22 - 6 P. M. at 9 o'clock we leave for Hammond, where we stay to-night, & to-morrow night, then to Brookhaven 24 & 25, Crystal Springs for 26 & 27, Jackson 29 & 30 I then leave Mrs. B. while I make more dates. Mrs. Catt has now said we may remain together for rest of Miss. trip — Mrs. B. is little fussy, & so guess Mrs. C. thought if she didnot want to stay, time to finish she'd get some one else & told her so, but Mrs. B. at once wanted to stay. I speak 10 or 15 minutes at each meeting and mean to take even more time — Mrs. C. wants to know if I'll go west or stay in the south longer — any price our house is rented guess I'll accept — but don't think I'll stay south longer than April. It is awful hot and that makes it hard work

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Office of President, Carthage, Mo.

Ill write you from Hannibal or am stay here, and tell you what we seen and how we visited French. market, got 11 o'clock breakfast at Bu-gay &c. I did not recive the registered letter but got one from St. Louis with Crocker name on corner. We must now pack up, get breakfast, go to post office, get papers, go to train &c at all means lots of work in short time. Im well — We've had a fine time here. Pa, I send Mr. H. P. Hall a letter by this mail saying my watch is no good - it stopped a week ago to-day and I had to wait until getting to New Orleans to get it fixed as they wanted $3. to do it, said it needed over hauling, so I said no, I will not leave it as so wrote Mr. Hall He may speak to you about it — if I find Im to be out longer than middle of April will send it home. So far have expense money but no salary. Will write more to morrow

Yours

Ella Harrison

Hammond, La. 3/23

Dear Pa:-

I am now sitting by, while Mrs. B. speaks and since I've heard the speech b'fore I'm going to write to you. We came here from New Orleans yesterday. We both spoke last night and will to-night. I'm awful tired. When we got into N. O. on last Thursday we were driven at once to a private hotel and spoke in the Unitarian church that night — This church is only one liberal enough to let us in — others look upon our mission as a sort of heresy. On Friday we went down St. Charles St. to Canal St., Canal Street is like Market St. in San Francisco

broad and full of street cars. take a car where you will it will carry you to Canal street. This street is also the dividing line between the old City or French part with its old market & old buildings and many interesting things. We went to the post office & home — In the afternoon we were tendered a reception by Mrs. Pinkney Smith in a lovely home, decorated with beautiful flowers, for 5 hours we were introduced to the literary people & society people over 200 came & went — It was pleasant but very tiresome for us to stand so long — that night a party of women took us to the theater

3) to hear Miss Georgia Cravan and after it to a dinner at Miss Nobles. On Saturday we were so tired we only went to get news papers in morning and in afternoon Mrs. Ordway came & took us to call upon Mrs. Judge Merrick, who paid for our entertainment in N. O. and then out the full length of St. Charles St., to the levee — That night we spoke again — On Sunday morning Katherine Noble came for us at 7-30 and took us to see the French market - to see an old cathedral built in 1820, a negro convent; to see old styled homes with a court in the rear - at 11 o'clock a company of

4
8 more ladies joined us and we went to Madames Begue's for breakfast - this is Bohemian style and a noted spot where many celebrities have eaten - we were at table from 11. to 2. P.M. This cost $1. each for every one - they paid for us, — from here we went to St. Roch cemetary and in the little chapel I burned a candle for suffrage, for it is said a wish made at St. Roch by burning a candle & so we burned one —

[5]

4. Thre is an old man in
thre audience who says Amen
to every thing that pleases
him — it sounds very
funny — Nev. got a good
audience & hope to get
a good Club here —

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Office of President, Carthage, Mo.

Brookhaven, Mch, 24, 1897.

Dear Pa:—

Yours written on Mch, 21, & 18, also Mch. 9th rec'd here upon our arrival at noon today (wednesday). Am sorry you lost your nose glasses, but I would not run the risk of ruining my eyes. I think you'll be glad you turned Hampton off — He was no good for you but was cheating you all the time. I'm wondering what Mrs. Etheridge and Powers are thinking concerning the mill and its probable results. Am very glad Charley has plenty to do — as he will feel better and all will go smoother. I am sure "Buster" must enjoy the horses — do you let him take an occasional ride on horse back?

I got the letters you sent to New Orleans, and some we received here came that way — Your last written the 21st rec'd today — here. You need not be alarmed about the high water & the Miss river, as we are far away from it now. We crossed it on last Sunday morning on a ferry at New Orleans, and while it is rolling rapidly & swiftly it is still within the levees. It is 150 miles from New Orleans to where the river enters the Gulf of Mexico.

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and so you need not feel that we are in danger. We have had lots of rain ever since we came in to the state — and I heard a strawberry buyer say yesterday that the berrys were watery — By the way this is the shipping season and we are having them every day to eat. It is summer here, as far as vegetation is concerned — and until today it has been very warm — but last night it turned suddenly cold and is still so. We have a grate fire in our room here — Have I told you that people have grates in their homes instead of stoves and that they have matting on their floors instead of carpets. They look dreary to me — This is the middle of the fourth week and I like it all very well. I had a letter from Mrs. Catt to-day saying she'd sent me $50. to Crystal Springs, which I'll get on Friday — We got $10. at Baton Rouge, and $25. at N.O. and $6-33 in collections at Hammond, but as our hotel bills amounted to $8.00 it took a lump out of our purse, and R.R. fare too, so it don't last long. When we arrive in Jackson March 29 & 30 I will leave Mrs. B. on morning of April 1st and go to Meridian, Macon, Columbus, West Point, Starkville, Corinth, Iuka, Memphis, Holly Spring, to make dates and suppose I am to again join Mrs. B. You know I told you we

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3.

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could not make a date at Vicksburg, but since we met a gentleman, Mr. J. B. Dabney, Supt. of Co. Schools, and he secured a place and then Mrs. Pitman a lady from Memphis will help there, because she can bring a good club woman. I enclose a letter from Mrs. Call and in it you will see she asks for my time, for the south or for the west — I've not heard which but as soon as I know will let you know. I think it would be well for me to stay out until June 1st, if I'm wanted. because the house is being used and I can make enough to buy summer clothes. This is a little place of 3000 and yet it is very stokey — My pen is bad hence this wretched writing. The few pages in pencil I wrote last night while Mrs. B. was lecturing and only quit because my pencil point broke.

Send my next letter to Jackson, Miss. care Miss Kate Powers. I'll leave a a forward there as I do else where. I'm well but very tired. Did you get the New Orleans papers I sent? Times-Democrat and Picayune.

Ella Harrison,

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Office of President, Carthage, Mo.

Crystal Springs, Miss. 3/27/97.

Dear Pa:—

We arrived here today at one o'clock and now while we wait for Mr. Thompson to escort us to the hall. Will write you a few lines. We stopped in Brookhaven at a private House — a Mr Hartmans. They have have a big 10 room house, but no carpets just bare floors — there are two big halls that cross the house giving air from four directions and these are also bare — You see they build for summer, while we build for winter then their rooms are immense but bare — I tell you the nigar servant is the dirtiest thing you can imagine. These people are as a whole are lazy — nigar and while alike — and when you talk of our fine clean houses and the fact we open them to the sun light is not at all comprehensible to these people. Here we are in a hotel and a dirty place it is, our audiance last night was one of indifference (we had sufficient in numbers) but if they understood they gave no expression by look or clap of hand — I tell you death and education has much to do to redeem this south-land. We are to remain in Miss. until about 7th of May, at least that is word we received yesterday from Mrs. Catt. Then we go to Memphis and to the Tennessee Exposition — We dream to work us

up a state Con. and hold it at Meridian, I am going to leave Mrs. B. on next tuesday or Monday and again go ahead and make dates. I go from Jackson to Meridian and there will decide about holding the State Con. after the State W.C.T.U. Con. which is set for first of May, and if the Meridian people will let us hold it there - I'll then proceed to fill in dates until the Con. I will then return to Mrs. B. and go as now.

If we could always get the people who pay we are right in this work, and who pay - they know it will come &c to go into clubs it would make a better showing for the National - We got a club at Hammond of 27, and at Brookhaven of 15, and what we'll get here remains to be seen. We know this, that there are a few here who are willing to take up the work and also that they are influential people - so that the Club is small we'll get one.

The day is clear and as a house-fly buzzes about the room I feel it is really summer. I'm going to write to my shorthands and tell them they must make permanent arrangements with Miss Watkins for lesson as I can't afford to pay for them at rate of $5.00 a month. Mrs. Call has not paid anywhere I'm to go after we leave Miss. but I told her I'd go where ever she said, tho I didnot want to stay in the south after May 1st. This place has the State Chautauqua here in June and it is great shipping point for tomatoes. Oranges are common as bananas with us. We are well.

Ella Harrison

Jackson, Miss, Mch. 30. 97.

Dear Pa:—

I've been over to the capital all morning — while Mrs. Bradford talked to the niger school — I met Gov. McLaurin, also Ex-Gov. Lowry, through the librarian Mrs. Belle — I'd a card of introduction to Gov. Lowry from his daughter in New Orleans, so that made some excuse to open conversation. They will meet here in extra session on April 20 to form plans for a new capitol building & to make other appropriations. Their present building is very old and shabby — tho I am told their law library is third best in U.S. This is a sleepy, dirty old place — and one, one would not care to live in. It is a good thing we decided not to hold our Con. in Jackson for we have no friends of the cause here who are influential and so by going to Meridian we may get a few friends to stand behind us. I leave here this evening at 6 P.M. for Meridian — there is but one train a day and that an evening train, Miss Montgomery will meet me — I am anxious to get these dates fix. We are to be in Memphis, also got a hint that we are to go to the Centennial at Nashville, Tenn.

We are glad to be far from the river now that it is running the levee, south of Greenville, for a strip of about 30 miles. The whole valley is under water and hence crop just in, ruined. No one can realize how rich the valley soil is until they see it. Unless some thing is done by the Gov. for this river and its levees we will loose much of the valuable land now used.

When you write send Mrs. B.'s mail to Meridian and I'll keep you informed as to my where abouts until dates are fixed then you can calculate time it takes to reach me.

It is awful hot down here and I hardly no how I'm going to stand it until May.

Your gloves you asked about are in the closet way back on shelf in sitting room, I think I put them in one of the books there.

You let Tom give you the $30. he has for me for shorthand work as part pay for what I owe you. I just rec'd another $50. from Mrs. Call for expenses but no salary as yet. — but if expenses are kept up I can do O.K.

Hope you'll watch the vines on our porch and see they have string - you no they need care early and they make old porch look fine.

Yours. Ella Harrison

Columbus. Miss. 3/31/97.

Dear Pa:—

I arrived here about 3-20 to-day am now in the home of Mrs. Augusta Cox' a charming old time place, and as they've gone to bed I'll drop you a line— I am now off to make dates and hoped to tell you of these towns but it is now 10-30 P. M. and I'm off for Starkville at 6 A. M. and am awful sleepy— I was in Meridian last night— train 1½ late but Miss Madge Montgomery met me and took me to her home for the night and by 10 A. M. I started here— Columbus has good people, it is one of the oldest, richest and most aristocratic towns in Miss. Anti-bellum houses and all that looks comfortable. Mrs. B. will speak two nights here. 6 & 7— so any mail that may come for her send here— but send any thing you have for me to Meridian care Miss Madge Montgomery. We will hold our Conv. in Meridian. May 6th— then go to Memphis— and I'm to go to Nashville for May 11 & 12 & then to West Virginia with Miss Griffin. at least that was

what Mrs. Catt said in a letter recd this morning at Meridian.

Do you mind my going east? I'm going to complete dates for Miss. for April. and then return to Mrs. Bradford & speak again. Will try and let you know where I am from day to day — Don't be alarmed about the water — We are here on the Tombigby river but it is in its banks. & not up at all.

Yours.

Ella Harrison

New Albany, Miss. 4/4/97.

Dear Pa:—

It is five weeks this morning since I left home, five weeks of continuous travel, five weeks without seeing but one face I ever saw before and that Miss Kathrine Stobbs, of New Orleans. To tell the truth I'd love to walk in home and sit out on the old south poarch, for the day. I like my traveling and work, but I don't like the hotels and dirty cars. You see the people down here are all lazy, black and white alike — they leave every thing dusty and cobwebby — and take rocking chair.

I dropped you a card from Columbus and another from Starkville — It was at Columbus in 1540 that De Soto the first white man set foot upon Mississippi soil, and from here he went to Pontotoc Co, I was in Co. seat of Pontotoc Co. yesterday, the town of Pontotoc, where he built the first fortified camp, with towers and bastions, and went into winter quarters to afford his weary men & jaded horses rest after 1½ years wondering.

I could not make engagments at Aberdeen, They have no literary societies of women and when one woman, a Mrs. Haughton, whom I called on said she had been endeavoring to start a club and I paid, "I'm glad, for literary clubs are to the suffrage movement what the Kindergartens &

4/4/97

primary grades are to the public schools - Her daughter a physical beauty said, that ends your effort to mother, for you know we women do not desire to be other than we are —! In my soul I said, how glad I am that I'm not of these people. From Aberdeen, I went to Corinth, and this is a town Mrs. Call said I need not go to they were sure they would take us — but lo! they are in the midst of revivals — and in this place (state) as in others women feel called upon to be an audience for some declaimer of "twas good enough for father tis good enough for me."

I wish the world could arouse women from their indifference and Rip Van Winkle sleep, and give them a living interest in things of the present.

From Corinth I went down to Iuka and returned on the Mobile & Ohio R.R. to Pontotoc and made a date one night and took afternoon train and came here — little country town and will probably leave here for Holly Springs to-night at six or in the morning at 5 A. M. Unless I find some one yet here, my stopping is a dead loss in time & money — last sunday we attended Methodist church in Crystal Springs and Episcopal in Jackson at night — just now a young girl asked me to go with her and as the day is likely to be a long one will do so.

It is now 1-20 and I've just finished my

dinner such as it was - Yes, I went to church and met the Minister and he said he would call at 2-30 to see in what way he could help me - so it may prove helpful in more ways than one that I went to church. The regular minister reverand Wyatt did not speak but a man by name of Murry, who is connected with a M. E. school at Jackson He gave some strong arguments in favor of a complete development of all of our faculties, using the word boys all the time - When he finished Rev. Wyatt said, "the girls of Miss. are also being educated" and that what we needed was equal amount of education in my head fixed the idea, he'll probably help you and I asked the young girl I'd gone with to introduce me & a promised call is result. I hope can get New Albany for two nights and Ripley, county seat of Tippah Co for one and in that case I'll have my dates filled until 21st, which means I'm to retrace my steps and join Mrs. Bradford - which is easier than this hustling I'm doing - I am very well fitted for this work and as long as they foot the bills I'm willing to plan the work for others and do my portion - I do not mind being alone, and when I tell you

Mrs. Bradford prides herself on just getting to her destination one minute after time, you can imagine how glad I am to be alone for a week or ten days. She is a pleasant companion, but in this we are opposite - I'm in too much of a hurry, she is provokingly slow.

This town of St. Albany is a backwoodsy place and I wonder people even like it - but home is home, and matter what the surroundings.

The Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham R. R. passes here - also a little road called "Gulf and Chicago, it runs between several county seats - it has filthy dirty cars and an engine that came out among the first ones run in this Country - The K. C. M & B. R. R. is first class, car I'm in been in since left Memphis - All southern trains run a compartment car for niggers, and men spit on floor in all cars so it is dreadful - We always go in looking for clean floor in seat - sure enough I wish I had on short skirts in such dirty cars. - This portion of state is very hilly - and red-sandy - There are red stones in the state - which signifies its fitness for agriculture purposes. Their future is to be made in garden truck and small fruits - here to fore & now, cotton, corn & tobacco were only sources of revenue - When Northern people bring capital, grit, thrift and individuality in here Miss. will make the nation proud.

No doubt you are anxious about the great overflow of the Miss. river, and it is dreadful, the worst overflow in the history of the levee system, but I'm in no danger from it, unless it fails to go down by May 7 & 8th, when we are booked for two dates at Memphis.

Many people condemn the levee system for this reason, it cuts off all the bayous into which the water formerly flowed and this makes the land habitable — then when the floods like this comes it brings distress and great loss to those who have dared to feel the levee was a protection — The land in those bottoms is very rich and it is said they'll raise immense crops even yet if the water gets away by June 1. If we had not gone down the valley when we did we could not now. I am way up here but will go back to Meridian again for our convention May 5th. The W. C. T. U. will hold a convention there too and so will get help. From there we go to Memphis, and after that nothing is certain.

On this slip is list of dates as fixed so far. I'm go to Holly Springs, Oxford, Winona, Starkville, Lexington, and back to join Mrs. Bradford. at any place I can find her, I may go to Jackson again. Write to me at Meridian by last of Mo.

We have had lots of rain this week but today tis clear, warm and cheery.

My accounts worry me a "heap," tho I'm getting so can put down every thing at once in a little book. Mrs. B. is like me in this regard, so you see we are a pair of dispondents when reconing day comes.

Tell Mary I'm having experiences in homes of many kinds, from those rich in elegant surroundings to poorest of the poor — the bare floors or unalluring commonality use is awful.

The minister called and took a date for Ripley - but I'm not able to get a place or date here - so will go to Holly Springs tonight. The people in some of these towns are stupidly dull.

Trusting all are well, Sam.

Do you hear from Sis? I don't write to any one but you — I've heard nothing from Mrs. Call since I last wrote.

Your daughter.

Ella Harrison

Gaston Hotel 10 P.M.
Memphis, Tenn. April 5.

Dear Pa:—

I just arrived here from Holly Springs and tho I sent Mrs. Meriwether a telegram to meet me she failed to do so, and as I'd enquired about a good hotel, here I am. I felt like I was very near home — and it surely seems like it to get into a hotel with elevator & electric light and above all with carpets.

The reason I came here now for, is to get an earlier date for the meeting in Memphis as it will interfere with Mrs. Bradfords going north. What should have been done was to have begun our southern trip in Memphis, then the "Commercial Appeal" the great daily for most of Mississippi would have given us a good send off and it helps lots in the 2 x 4 places we have to go to. I'm having fearful time now in getting places and dont anticipate a worse time from here back to Meridian — tis fearful expensive too. I enclose letter I tore from Memphis paper — the Miss Griffin spoken of is one I'm to go to Virginia with if I go. My trunk is missing — did not come to Holly Springs from New Albany — hope it

will be there by time I get back to Holly Springs - It is now morning April 6th and I'm waiting for a couple of women to know what is to be done here and when.

In front of this hotel is a little park, and in it are lots of black squirrels running about They pay no attention to the people and no one pays-attention to them. It looks so pretty - in the heart of a great City to see these little things enjoying freedom Then there is also a Sea-fowl, that walks about spreading her gay feathers out for all to admire. Strangers stop and watch them, but the citizens pay no attention to them.

I want to go back to Holly Springs & on to Oxford today if I can get off. You see these trains are awfully inconvenient, all leaving in early morning or else in evening. I hope these people will take the dates 19th and 20 instead of 7, 7th, of May. It is awful hard to do much since the floods are so bad. I want to go and see the river before I leave here if I can.

Every thing as a clean appearance here, and it seems funny - again I say excuse me from the southern people who are too proud to work or too lazy, I don't know which.

Shall be glad to hear from home again.

Your daughter
Ella Harrison

Oxford, Mississippi, 4/7/97.

My dear Pa:—

I wrote you from Memphis, yesterday, & as I must sure whether or not I told you I'd lost my trunk will write again now, from Oxford, where I came last night. On Sunday evening I left New Albany, a little town on the Kansas City, Memphis, and Birmingham railroad for Holly Springs. When I bought my ticket I gave the Agt. my check that I'd rec'd at Tupelo, and he gave me one, which would carry my trunk to Holly Springs — When in making dates like this I don't take my trunk from the station to save expense — & so when I went to the station Monday evening to check it to Memphis, it was not there, My check No. 4304 will hold the K. C. M. & B. R. R. responsible — I asked the baggage Man in Holly Springs to trace it, and he said grumly what's your No. I told him, and left my check — & went to Memphis, returning last night through Holly Springs — where I had to wait 45 minutes I again went to see if he had it, and he said he had written about it, I said, "Sir, I will hold your road responsible for my trunk and if you don't care for any more trouble, hunt it up". I left his office, and to-day had the Agent here telegraph the Agt. in Holly Springs — but nothing was heard of it.

Tonight I sent a telegram from this uptown office here, to New Albany direct, and asked for answer. Course I expect to get it - but Lord knows when. I am through my work here - Oxford is the seat of the state University - 250 boys and 50 girls. Mississippi is full of girls schools and hence University is not patronize by them. Their campus is large and at this season of the year, with trees in green leaf it is a beautiful place. I asked my land lady here who was the moving spirit of the town among the women and she told me Mrs. Prof. Johnson out at University - Then I remembered that Mrs. J. W. Bartlett, whose husband died about 3 years ago, was acting Matron in a female school here, so I hunted her up, and it seemed nice to see some one I had known before - She was so glad to see me. We chatted a good deal about Carthage now and in the past, and for a while I forgot I was 550 miles from home. She came since supper and called -

I called on Mrs Johnson at University and she proved just the woman I wanted - Said she'd stand for us, and she asked me to call upon Mrs. Judge Kinbrow and I did, She said we must come direct to her home on our arrival in the city on 19th, so once more there is a charming place, time, and people awaiting us. When I told Mrs. Bartlett whom I'd seen, & who would entertain us, she said they are foremost people of the place - Pa, think of it, the woman I met think they a splendid business woman - it makes me laugh

If they could see my accounts, how at sixes and sevens they make me, they'd say, "send her home". But I think I'm improving for I get all the items down. How I wish I knew all about accounts. I just think and put it down first thing - am afraid it will fall to my lot to even up in end.

I've now only got 10 days to fill, tomorrow morning I'm going to Watts Valley & return here in evening unless I find my trunk and I get some mail from Mrs. Call. I hope to get Durant, Kosciusko, Canton & Forest, for two dates each and if I do, I'm done this part for a while and will again join Mrs. B.

When I'm flying about like this, I can't hear from any one & fact is I feel as if I had no foot hold any where.

Write so I'll get it at Holly Spring where I'm sure to have joined Mrs. B. on 16th if I don't before. Some of these places are horrid places to be in and I don't want to be in some of them twice

The country around here is hilly, with a red sandy soil, about in country great crevices show up, these look like an earth quake made them, and yet I'm told they are only the result of a washing surface.

Yours

Ella Harrison

Howd House

Water Valley, Miss., April 8, 1897.

Dear Pa:—

When I came down to station at Offord this morning I found my trunk and have had to have it mended, by having nails driven into the sides on corners &c. It is hard on a trunk to be thrown off at each station and rolled into station. When I'm alone as I am now—I do not have it taken from station. Still it makes it possible for me to carry only a little in my grip.

Water Valley is a railroad town of about 5000 people and while I can't find a woman who will stand for us, I think we'll make the town any way. We are to be entertained at Oxford and hence may make the expense sure. This was a bright clear morning but

but at noon it began to rain, and has rained ever since - very hard at times. This soil is so sandy it washes fearfully and you'd laugh to hear the people in the hilly sections complain because their surface dirt is washed off into the valley and the Valley folks complain because they get too much water. One of the great questions with them is, shall or shall they not try to keep up the levees. Of course this place is far removed from floods of the Miss.

I'm going to go to Durant tonight, and on Saturday to Canton and try and join Mrs. B. by Monday. Will be in Natural Valley Wed. & Thurs. April 21 & 22.

These towns are all dirty dead places. and I'm awful glad I'm no southerner. Thought I had some thing to write when I began, but guess I have not. Can't get out for the rain -

Your daughter
Ella Harrison,

The Commercial Hotel.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
J. M. SCHILD, Proprietress.
WM. SCHILD, Manager.

GOOD SAMPLE ROOMS.
HEADQUARTERS FOR TRAVELING MEN.
AND MOST CONVENIENT.
TO ALL TRAINS.

Durant, Miss. April 10, 1897.

Dear Pa:-

I came here yesterday from Water Valley. Im having a hard time finishing debt filling - however, I have all but 6 days or three towns and I hardly know what is best to do, what towns to select that will lead us toward Meridian. Im going to Kosciusko this evening, because there is only one train a day on this road, and I cant afford to loose a day. This is a railroad crossing and tho a small place 1500, is clean and this hotel not a bad place to stop. It is six weeks this morning since I left home, and it has been six weeks of continuous travel for me - I recd a third $50. check here yesterday - all has gone & will go for expenses - I'll get my salary when I get through. To get it in a lump will be best as far as using it is concerned.

This is a beautiful day - tho we've had lots of rain and really cold weather - I had a fire in the grate in my room last night - but this morning I'm comfortable with two of our windows.

I suppose you see by the papers, the awfulness of the floods and how they are now pressing hard upon the Louisana Levees. Some say this is worst they ever had. I should have gone to Yazoo City had it not been for the floods - for it is a good town, but now under water.

I want to get back to Mrs. B. as soon as possible but can't until I finish making dates. Hope to find some mail from home when I get to Holly Springs. 16th.

Hope all are well.

Your daughter
Ella Harrison

I saw by St. Louis paper Herbert Beckwith's father was dead — If you call his ideas eccentric I call them the most scientifically advance ones I've ever known. A shock of wheat in

The Commercial Hotel.

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TO ALL TRAINS.

Durant, Miss. 189

stead of a black-pag for morning = the garnered grain is significant of a complete life the full ripeness of which demands that it be gathered into the fold (granery). His idea of cremation, that the body is dust & to dust it must return and in order to not impurit living bodies is burned to kill all germs of diseases that may exist. Until cremation is geneal, we may not expect to have the air & earth pure & healthy. I care not what his faith for by his life shall ye know them. What we are not what we theorize we should be, is the great question to meet.

I cut Buckwith's death from his paper and am preserving it. Did Herbert go home to see his father? What is Walter doing?

Magnolia Inn.

J. B. KIMBALL, PROPRIETOR.
W. L. KENDALL, MANAGER.

YAZOO CITY, MISS., April 12 1897.

Dear Pa:-

I came here on this morning's train and went to call upon a Mrs. Pough to see about making an engagement here and as she favored it, also said lets go to church, and she could have an opportunity to introduce me to the members of the W. C. T. U. - Now these people hold revivals day & night - they go religiously crazy - emotional is no name for it - as I heard part of a sermon and at the close met the people in general - and as the W. C. T. U. meets this afternoon will meet with them and hope to enthuse them in getting up a good meeting for us. The minister is an evangelist who lives in Grenada and his wife heard Mrs. Bradford, and she not a suffragist was converted and as

Magnolia Inn.

J. B. KIMBALL, PROPRIETOR.
W. L. KENDALL, MANAGER.

2.

YAZOO CITY, MISS., ____ 189____

I stopped there enroute here & called on last Thursday morning I paid to "Bro. McIntosh", that I'd seen his family since he had, and he chatted away about Mrs. B. and said he'd tell the people about her and her work from his pulpit, and when I'or met with the W. C. T. U. & complete arrangements I'm to be taken to drive — so it looks at this writing as if I'd struck a soft snap. I am very glad if I have, for bless your life, I'or many a tough row to hoe! — I know Mrs. B. could not do this work — and yesterday when in Jackson I talked to Mrs. Craft — who boarded us — and she said I think Mrs. B. to shrinking to be alone & you should stay with her — truth is I'm letting my appointments take as much time as possible for I don't care to join her ~~at~~ by the 16th at Holly Springs.

Magnolia Inn.

J. B. KIMBALL, PROPRIETOR.
W. L. KENDALL, MANAGER.

3

YAZOO CITY, MISS., ____ 189__

Ill go back to Jackson at five this afternoon and if in time on out to Newton on tonights train - otherwise will go to Hildwood in morning. I go back to H. Springs for Friday.

You should see the water here, and see how houses are 1/2 submerged in the muddy stuff — This is only in low parts of the City and yet it extends out over the fields and looks very formidable - I'm told it is rising about 4 inches every 24 hours — Now there is no danger, for me so don't worry — it is only the back water from Yazoo river, which the Mississippi forced back — It gives one some idea of what the floods mean, I hope Ill hear from you when I get to Holly Springs.

Yours.

Ella Harrison

Holly Springs, Miss.
11-30 A.M. April 16-1897.

Dear Pa: I came from Jackson last evening and as Mrs. Bradford had been thrown out of a date, she came in from the north, so we were together at the Hancock Hotel last night, and this morning came to this house (Mrs Burris for $1. per day) The hotel was two per day and as we are to play here until Monday morning felt we could not afford to pay $12. board, when we can get it for six.

I had Miss Montgomery forward my mail and in it rec'd one from you date April 7th, and one dated April 9th. Also a letter from Mrs. Catt in which she says they may not have funds for the trip and so I think you may look for me soon after our trip here closes— Mrs. Bradford thinks we are to go to Nashville, but I don't read it that way - but suppose we'll hear soon, now our dates are all definite, it will be easier to find us, and we won't miss so much mail. If I go home by St. Louis, will go to Sisis - but even this I can't say until I know what Jim to do. I hope Hicks prophecy will be a failure as far as New Orleans is concerned - but I feel the city levees will have a poor trial and unless they give way above New Orleans must suffer.

You say you wrote me that there would be an Inter-State Chautauqua at Carthage, and that I'd been appointed Supt. of Franchise Dept. none of which mail has reached me - I will not wait for definite word from the Managers - but will write to Mrs. Call and Anna Shaw at once and see if they can be had — and if you'll tell me where the letter sent me was mailed to I'll have it forwarded to me at Meridian. I sent you in yesterdays letter from Jackson a list of our dates and what days we'd be there, so you can catch us easier than to send direct to Meridian, even if mail arrives after we are gone we always leave a forward.

You may thank who ever put me in that place, and say I'll do my best to secure a few good speakers for my work. I hope they will let me know how much I may pay for speakers, and what days are set for suffrage days. I'm very anxious to make them a success. I'm glad Tom paid you the forty as it replaces what you loaned me to begin this trip on. If I stay until 10 of May this association will owe me $125. in Albany & $28. less what I've spent for personals, and this will be a nest egg, or it may enable me to get partially even with my debts.

I'm awful sorry Mary Alice is so poorly - what will become of the children if Mary would die. It makes me shudder to think of them being left alone.

I'm awful sorry for Walter — for it is so hard to get any work. — I am glad Oscar is running the type writer for you - I wish he might have some thing permanent to do. Has Powers & Etheridge never been to "C." yet? — I got Mary Williams letter also Hugh Allison's — I'll wait to write to her until I come home. While the flood does take up lots of thought, we hear very little of it, not any more than you do at home — to be out of sight of it, is to come as many hundreds of miles away. At Memphis they said it was 40 miles wide, and as I looked out over it, as it rose to tops of one story houses and buried the branches of trees deep in water, I too felt the Hills of Ms. are less fearful than this water. People fear that the June rise will come before this flood subsides and if it does - woe be to the valley people and their property. It is said the water is highest now at Vicksburg it has ever been known to be.

Holly Springs is a school town — a negro University — boys military school and two or three female schools — surely the state of Miss. is doing all she can to bring about suffrage by educating their girls.

Tell the Chautauqua people to write me soon — I want to see the movement a success in earthage — and if I can get hold of the women will make suffrage day best of all.

I hope it will succeed because our people are so slow in coming out in any thing like this.

It is pleasant bring with Mrs. B. again and we won't leave each other until this trip is over. In just 3 weeks from today we will be in Memphis. Write often.

Your daughter
Ella

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1-2: Correspondence, EH to father, D.A. Harrison

1. Re: Mississippi and Louisiana, 1897

2. Re: Iowa, 1898

3-4: Correspondence to EH from Susan B. Anthony, Rachel Foster Avery, Carrie Chapman Catt, Mary G. Hay, et al. re: suffrage

3. 1895-96; includes four letters from Rachel F. Avery.

4. 1897; includes two letters from Mary G. Hay.

5. Miscellaneous: woman suffrage pamphlets and programs (1892-98); obituary of EH (1933).

6. "Woman Suffrage. An Act," a petition to the General Assembly of the State of Colorado (1893)
Constitution and by-laws of The Non-Partisan Equal Suffrage Association of Colorado (1895)

7°. Two issues of The Woman's Standard (1892, 1898)
Poster announcing speech by Mary C.C. Bradford (n.d.)

[1898]

A P R I L.

MISS HARRISON.

Leave Des Moines, 7.5o A:M.

Tues.& Wed. 12 & 13	Carroll, Carroll Co. Mrs.Huldah Ohleson, M.E.Church. hostess	ar. 12.15 le.12.15
Thurs. & Fri. 14 & 15	Denison, Crawford Co. Mrs.Geo.McClellan, Mc.Kim Hall. ~~(-Or-9.e5-P.M.,stay-over-night-at-Carroll and-ar.-Sac-City-at-7.25-A.M.)-~~	ar.1.28, P.M. le. 9.18 A.M.

SATURDAY & SUNDAY

Mon. & Tues. 18 & 19	Sac City, Sac Co. Mrs. Naoim Mackey, Christian Ch.	ar. 3.5o P.M. le. Drive to Fonda, take train at 1.47 P.M. or 9.52 P.M.
Wed. & Thurs. 2o & 21	Ft.Dodge, Webster County Mrs.Lizzie Hardy, M.E.Church,	ar.2.5o P.M. or 1o.45 P.M. le. 10.50 P.M. via Ia.Falls & Eldora Junction,
Fri. & Sat. 22 & 23	Hubbard, Hardin Co Mrs. Mae Thompson, M. E. Church,	ar.11.05 A.M. le. 11.59 P.M. via Gladbrook & Reinbeck,

SUNDAY & MONDAY.

Tues. & Wed. 26 & 27	Vinton, Benton Co. Mrs. Chas. Goodwin,	ar. 7.32 A.M. le. 7.32 P.M. or 2.2o A.M.
Thurs. & Fri. 28 & 29	Rowley, Buchanan Co. Mrs. Ida J. Tuttle, M.E.Church,	ar. 9.4o A.M. via Cedar Rapids,

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

The Hildreth Modern Throughout

Charles City, Iowa, May 8 1898.

My dear Pa:—

Yesterday I came into this City (5000) to spend Sunday in a quiet good hotel. Friday night I spoke at Bassett a little town east 9 here 8 miles, This is a good hotel & pretty town and very quiet I don't know a soul in the place—suppose if I'd hunted up some of the suffragists could have been entertained, but I am so tired being entertained felt like taking a rest. Tuesday night I go to McIntire in Mitchell Co. close to Minnesota line—Wednesday to Little Cedar and Thursday to Shell Rock in Butler Co. These are all single appointments Then on Monday back I go to Northwood—Am to get further route sheet at McIntire—and will send you copy. just four weeks more &

our trip will be over - we finish at La Mars, above Sioux City - If I come home mean to work my way by speaking for I can't afford to come direct otherwise, as it will cost too much - I may go to Omaha Exposition for a few day, but truth is I don't know what I'll do. May take another got if can get one. Aint it funny Mrs Catt don't write to me - have not had a single word from her since the letter you read about my coming to Iowa. I am going to write her now - This town, Charles City, is the home of her people. I had a letter from Mrs. Ingalls, saying, it was reported to her that while at work in Mo. I had permitted Dr. Adams to make engagements for me through N. C. F. U.

Charles City, Iowa, ... 1898.

women, and that I'd organized E.S.A. clubs and took a collection, pocketing same - And if so she wanted it stopped I wrote her that, we had asked W.C.T.U. women to plan meetings so we could organize E.S.A. clubs and that I was to have collections which I used for expenses as I recd no salary & had to make my way but in doing so, I'd been frank and above board. That if she could prevent the W.C.T.U. women from becoming E.S.A. members all right, but that we considered all people, sinner saint, or worldling lawful prey and would take what we could get, nor require them to keep out of W.C.T.U. work if they saw fit to go into it - She did not answer me in regard to this.

4. Then when the W. C. T. U. held its mid-year meeting at Springfield in April they decided not to let one report any thing more in the "Counselor" the State W. C. T. U. paper. and the Editor Mrs. Bowman, of King City told me so that in a letter. I wonder what it means. I have not written Mrs. Hoffman, have waited further developments. I will be there W. C. T. U. in Halifax before I'll succumb to them. Some one is jealous and so I've got to suffer in prison How long will people confound a personel with principle. I wrote Dr. Adams that "they knew the W. C. T. U. had seen its best days & now it was going to pieces it sought a cause, some one to blame. You see Dr. Adams is a bigoted W. C. T. U. and she won't believe that they are determined to cause us trouble, personally I feel we must just go ahead & not say a word to them

Charles City, Iowa, ... 1898.

5 nor care what they say. I do not intend to tell Mrs Call or any one – but just saw wood, until I can't do otherwise.

Charles City, Iowa, ... 1893.

I leave here at 12-26 tomorrow & have a hard work ahead of me. I like my work – but sometimes get awfully tired – If one could work when he felt like it & play when he liked, this life would be a continuous joy – well I have pretty good Times as it is. I got Sues letter you sent. Tell Sis, I'm sorry for her these days – but it's an ill wind that don't blow some one some good.

Write me at Little Cedar, Mitchell Co. Ia. Has Oscar gone yet. How are vines on Jdarch 5.

Am well as usual.

Ella Harrison

Wish could step in home to-day.

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Rochester, N. Y.

Vice-President-at-Large, REV. ANNA H. SHAW,
Somerton, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corresponding Secretary, RACHEL FOSTER AVERY,
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3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

NATIONAL-AMERICAN
WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Honorary President:
ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, 26 West 61st Street, New York.

Treasurer, HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON,
Warren, Ohio.

Auditors: H. AUGUSTA HOWARD, Georgia.
ANNA L. DIGGS, Kansas.

Chairman Committee on Organization,
CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT,
183 "World Building," New York.

Chairman Press Committee,
ELLEN BATTELLE DIETRICK,
20 Lowell Street, Cambridge, Mass.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Rochester N. Y. Jan. 21, 1895

My Dear Mrs Johnson

Since writing you yesterday - it occurs to me that I failed to say to you that as a matter of courtesy to the large St Louis Club - you should consult its officers as to who of their number could go to Washington - And that you State Committee name such persons as delegates - I do hope several of the St Louis women will go to the work. Con. & especially that you - as the Mo. State Pres. can go - for it is such a good education for any woman who takes a leading part in the work at home - to go to the National Convention & meet there & consult with the leading women of the other States -

You did not say in your letter - whom your Com. had appointed or elected as member of the National Ex Com. - for that office you want one of your ablest women - as you see - only the State President - & the member of Ex Com. - will sit with the national Executive Committee - And then - as you will see by the Constitution & bylaws - the delegates present at the Wash. Con. will be entitled to fill up your delegation - of five or six or more as the case may be - from such of Missouri members as may be in attendance - If the Pres. of a State Society cannot be present - it is customary for her to name which one of the delegates she would prefer to act as her proxy - that is be the chairman of the delegation - which she would be if present !! I do hope you will have called a meeting of the State Business Committee - that is the persons whose names stand at the head of your paper - and that you will read your report to them - & also get it signed by the Recording Secretary - It is a grave mistake for the President to write & send a report - without consulting the other members of the Ex. Com - Their doing so - has caused a good deal of bad feeling several times - And I know you will do everything in your power to make Missouri's report represent the whole of your Committee, & all of your clubs -

Of course - all would have been plain sailing - if you had held your Annual meeting - for then & there the delegates while together would have elected the member of Ex. Com - and also the delegates & alternates - but now you must do the best possible thing - that is have your Business Committee do the job - At any rate you & all the rest, will, I am sure do the best you possibly can under the circumstances - & then - when the time comes that your Annual Con - is held - with the officers and delegates from the 14 new clubs together with those of Kansas City & St Louis - all together - you will be able to select the best women for the work of the different places - and get everything into ship shape - as it was impossible to do last May - with the few present & the brief time - But now that you have the nucleus for a good state association - I do hope you as its Pres - will do everything possible to hold all together

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

in harmony & hope for more & better work & more & better organization next year — And now — once more my dear — since there has come a misunderstanding about the paying out of the money — I beg of you don't insist on the treasurers doing as you personally feel the right way — but call together the Business Com — and calmly & fully discuss every point — & then abide by the majority vote!! That is the only right way out of the difference it seems to me — The money question & the election of the delegates — of right now — it seems to me — you should submit to the Business Com — & then you see — If your 14 new clubs pay their 20 cts per member — also the Kansas City Club — Mrs Upton informs me the St Louis City club has already done — So if all the other 15 clubs do — the 15 cts left for each member — in your State treasury — Surely would put it in condition to meet orders drawn upon it —

Then now — my dear — do take all of this over & over saying — as I mean it — to help you to do the best for yourself & our good cause — So with loving memories of your last spring — and in the days of yore — when precious Mrs Minor held the helm of the Mo. Suffrage ship — I am

Yours Affectionately

Susan B. Anthony

Rochester, N.Y. 1894

Chair. Com. on Organization — Carrie Chapman Catt, World Building, New York.

Rochester, N.Y.

Pres. Sec., ELLEN BATTELLE DIETRICK, 176 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

Cor. Sec., ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, Park Street, Boston, Mass.

Treasurer, HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, Warren, Ohio.

Vice-Pres.-at-Large, Rev. ANNA H. SHAW, Somerton, Philadelphia, Pa.

Auditors, RACHEL FOSTER AVERY, Pa. JOSEPHINE K. HENRY, Ky.

Honorary President, ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, 26 West 61st Street, New York.

National-American Woman Suffrage Association.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

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Rochester, N. Y.

Vice-President-at-Large, REV. ANNA H. SHAW,
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OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITEE ON ORGANIZATION,
CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT,
183 WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.

December 13, 1895.
(dictated)

Miss Ella Harrison,
Carthage, Mo.

Dear Co-worker:--

The Treasurer of the National-American Woman Suffrage Association is compelled, by the constitution, to close her books January 1st. All States are obliged to have their dues in before that time. Of course, before the State can pay its dues it must receive them from the local associations. I write to ask you to present this matter to your suffrage club if it has not already been done. Kindly instruct your Treasurer to call upon all those who signified their willingness to become members of the club and collect from them their dues. If they are unable to pay their total amount, at least send the National portion, 10 cts. per member. The dues to be sent to the State should be 25 cts. per member. Of this, the State Treasurer retains 15 cts. for local work and 10 cts. is sent on to the National Association. I hope you can collect the amount that is due the State and National if you can not collect the whole amount. I am especially anxious that this should be attended to at once for the reason that our Organization Committee have permitted us to have the dues of the new States that have been organized under our auspices set over into our Organization fund to be applied to the expenses of the workers who organized the State. We are now owing Mrs. Simmons for work in your State and this money will go directly to relieve us of that obligation. If you have not already collected your dues will you not kindly do so at once and have the State Treasurer forward them at her earliest opportunity to our National Treasurer?

Will you not write to Mrs. Addie M. Johnson, 5711 Bartmer Ave. St. Louis, the President of the Missouri Suffrage Association, and tell her if you have any members of your club who could and would go to the National Convention at Washington. These delegates will have to be elected by vote of the Executive Committee since there is no Convention to elect them. It would greatly facilitate the matter if they could discover who would be able to go. Thanking you for past favors and trusting that your club will stand stanch and true to the very end of our struggle for justice, I am,

Yours sincerely,
Carrie Chapman Catt
per M

106 World Building, N. Y. Feb. 21, 1896.

(dictated)

Miss Ella Harrison,

Carthage, Mo.

My dear Miss Harrison:--

In answer to your recent letter I would say that Miss Anthony and Miss Shaw are both going to California very soon. Miss Shaw is to go to St. Louis, but she told me her time was filled until she should go West. By the time they are through there it will be too late for meetings in Missouri, for the hot weather will be on full blast so that both of them are out of the question unless the work in your district should be postponed until fall.

I shall be very largely confined to the office during the year, but if Missouri has a State Convention I shall probably attend it. In that case I will write you if I am able to do any more work in Missouri and give terms and dates as requested. Our workers are now very well occupied until the hot weather and I do not know that anybody could be obtained for the spring work. However, I will bear you in mind and will see that you have some co-operation to further the work in your district.

Yours sincerely,

Carrie Chapman Catt

M

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
1848

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
1341 Arch St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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Sarah B. Cooper, San Francisco, Cal.

Chairman Committee on Organization, Carrie Chapman Catt, 106 World Building, New York.

OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

New York, April 10, 1896.
(dictated)

Miss Ella Harrison,
Carthage, Mo.

Dear Miss Harrison:--

Your two letters, March 31st. and April 7th., are before me. The ten copies of the Fiske's Civil Government have been sent you and will arrive in due time. I was very much pleased to know that the 19th. Century club had grown so rapidly in interest as to order more books; that is a good symptom. I sent you also a copy of the leaflet which may suffice for reading sometime at the club and help you that much. I think you will come out all right. I am sure you will enjoy the Civil Government.

In regard to your own self, I think quite likely Mrs. Hoffman "sized you up" correctly in reference to abruptness, but I hardly believe you are more abrupt than she is herself. While nearly every one admires Mrs. Hoffman very much, her very best friends I notice always say of her that, "you have to make allowances for some of her personal qualities in this line." So I think you need not be grieved by what she has said. Of course, too abrupt speaking is not a tactful way of getting on with people who are strangers to us, but we can all learn to hold our tongues and our tempers and half the battle is won when we have learned that they ought to be controlled.

The Missouri people, owing to a split in St. Louis, have not decided about their convention. I do not understand the merits of their quarrel and so do not know what may become of it. One faction want to hold the convention in St. Louis, and the other does not and so between them the thing hangs fire. However, when they do hold one I trust you will try to go.

We are very much in need of work in the South and of southern workers to do work there. It has not been our custom to employ people for any length of time until they have been tested. This is fair to us and fair to them. We try to give them some detail first as a sample of what they might do. In the fall, provided we have money sufficient, we desire to concentrate our forces upon the South after election and I would be very glad, indeed, if we might put you at work in some one of the Southern States at that time. I think you would do very well there, and especially if we could send you with some one else who has had experience in our work. We are sending our workers out two and two a great deal and find that better results come from it.

Our plans are rather undecided owing to the fact that we can not tell how much money we are able to secure. The times are extremely hard, and I really believe it is harder to collect money this year than it has been in any of the years before since the first panic came. Our organization work is conducted entirely by voluntary contributions and not by the dues of the Association. Dues go to the ordinary lines of work.

I trust that you will get yourself in readiness so you can make an experiment both for our sake and your sake in the near future. I am

(Miss Harrison)

sure you would like our work and find it exceedingly practical. While the South is not yet favorable to woman suffrage, it gives a very cordial hearing to it and I may also say that when interested at all they are invariably the very best people. A year or two of work there will change the sentiment and quite revolutionize it. I am,

Yours truly,

Carrie Chapman Catt.

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OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

New York, April 29, 1896.

(dictated)

Miss Ella Harrison,

Carthage, Mo.

Dear Miss Harrison:--

I return Mrs. Whitney's letter as you suggest. I am unable to get at the bottom of the difficulty in St. Louis. I think you are right in saying it is a personal matter. I think this personality has made both sides do and say things which in their calmer moments they would not have said and the same have been misconstrued many times into really worse things than they meant. It is a serious matter and I do not like to say very much about it lest I do not understand it at all. They are at work now trying to make peace with each other, and I hope they may get the convention together somewhere. I rather think it will be fixed up so they can hold it in St. Louis. They seem inclined to think it wise to hold it in connection with the Republican Convention. I do not know as to who will be there, but it is barely possible I shall be there; if I am, I shall hope to meet you. I am ever so glad you are getting on so well with your club. Hoping we can put you at work in the fall, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Carrie Chapman Catt.

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Ch. Com. on Organization,
Carrie Chapman Catt,
106 World Building, New York.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

1630 Folsom Street
San Francisco - May 15. 1896

My Dear Mrs Johnson

As the time of the Republican National Convention approaches my thoughts turn to St Louis - and who will take charge of our forces there - It will be utterly impossible for either

myself & Miss Bowen to be there — So I have appointed our National Organizer to take Charge — Mrs C. Chapman Catt — Of Course both the Mo. State & the St Louis Officers will cooperate with Mrs Catt — but — Mrs C. as the appointed officer of the National — will be Chairman of the delegation to plan & with the advice of all decide the best plan to pursue — & each & all will help execute the plan settled upon — & that everything can be done in good order —

[3]

Can you not - too arrange to hold your annual meeting a few days prior to the 16th - say the Friday & Saturday before - June 12, 13 - so that you can have Mrs Catt with you - a perhaps it would be better to hold it after the Repub. Con. is over - say the 18th & 19th - then you can jubilate over our plank - it will be splendid - if you can all pull together - nation - state & city - & get the plank - - We have succeeded here in California - beyond anything ever before - we have

[4]

the Republican - Populist &
Prohibition just planks -
& hope to get a Democratic
plank June 16th when that
party holds its State Convention -
Well - whatever comes -
I know you'll do the
best possible as will
each & all of us -
So with love - & sweet
memories of you a
year ago - and oh
many years ago - when
dear Mr & Mrs Minor
were with us - as ever -

Susan T. Anthony

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OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

New York, May 15, 1896.
(dictated)

Miss Ella Harrison,
Carthage, Mo.

My dear Miss Harrison:--

I think your plan for the E. S. A. work is a very good one, but our own experience leads us to think that, with the exception of rare cases, you cannot establish the Course of Study in towns without some organizers goes there first to tell them about it and show them how to use it. If every town had a leader like yourself it would be easily managed, but the whole difficulty with our E. S. A. work is to find leaders. However, the plan is a good one and is worth trying. I also have a letter from Mrs. Whitney, but she does not give the date of the convention. She desires to know what we can do about sending a National speaker. I have replied that she must set her date and proceed to work it up as though there would be no one to work it from the outside and if we can send any one it will be that much of a gain. She probably will let you know soon the date the convention is to be held.

I should think you might be a good leader for the work in Missouri. I do not know who they have for first place. In reference to the work in the fall, if you should be elected to some office in the State Association, I think it would be wise to employ you in that state. We have done that in some few cases where the State Association was too weak to furnish financial help to its own workers; but I think we had best leave the matter until we see what the State Convention will do. We are also obliged to wait a little longer to know how we shall stand financially. The times are dreadfully hard and everybody complains that it is more difficult to collect money this year than ever before.

The work which we would expect done is the organization of clubs, but in conservative communities it is almost altogether in connection with the Political Science study. Of course, as soon as we can know positively what we may do we will write you very fully about it. I enclose a local constitution, a county constitution and directions to officers. I think you must have had these before, but a study of them will show you something of the status of the local club. When organized perfectly we expect to have local clubs in each town in the county and a county association to which these local clubs will be auxiliary. The object of our association is to secure the enfranchisement of woman at as early a date as possible. In Missouri for instance, ~~thm~~ if the state could be well organized we would expect the association to deluge the Legislature with petitions urging action. While so vast a majority are indifferent as now, this cannot be done. You will also see the necessity there is of having this work done by an association that is not allied to other reform work. If, for instance, the W. C. T. U. should ask for the ballot of the Legislature that is Democratic as in Missouri, do you not see that the Legislature even though favorable would say, "why should we put the ballot into the hands of this class of people, all of whom wish to vote for another party than ours." We stand a great deal stronger when they do not know our party and when, indeed, we do not represent any

(Miss Harrison)

party in particular. I am very grateful that you are interested and hope that you may be able to help lead Missouri out of the darkness. With best wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Carrie Chapman Catt.

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NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

May 25, 1896.

Dear Friend,

At last our N.A.W.S.A. is beginning to issue Suffrage Leaflets. In order to hold postoffice rights to send them out at the cheapest rates (as second class matter) we must secure a number of subscribers to them. We have placed the subscription price at ten cents a year, they being issued monthly. Each subscriber will receive for her ten cents three copies of each leaflet, or thirty-six leaflets a year of twelve different kinds.

Now, will you not try to secure me at least a dozen subscribers? If a few friends would do this, it would give us quite a foot-hold, and we have to have this in order to get our postal rates as above mentioned.

I enclose some samples and will hope to hear from you soon with a report of success which will be very helpful to me.

Cordially yours,

Rachel Foster Avery
Cor. Sec. N.A.W.S.A.

Dictated.

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OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

June 27, 1896.

Dear Miss Harrison:-

Mrs. Catt was in yesterday and asked me to answer your letter and send you the enclosed list of clubs. After she left your second letter came enclosing Mrs. Whitney's. I will send it out to her today. You did quite right not to notice the letter. That is tha course Mrs. Catt took with one written evidently at the same time as it is on the same kind of paper. Do not answer any of her letters but keep them carefully as they may be of use later on. Her letter to Mrs. Catt was very insulting. With regard to putting Mrs. Johnson's name on the letter-heads, Mrs. Catt says it is not customary to put the name of the chairman of the Executive Committee on the letter-heads. She said also that if you decided not to do so, to let Mrs. Johnson know your decision before you act. You have a good excuse in that other states do not put Ex,Com on letterheads. I would advise you to keep copies of every letter you send to any of the St. Louis people or in connection in any way with the fight. We have letter book copies of all the correspondence from this office. You did not enclose the money for the books in your letter and I have no authority to order the books without it. I will send the letter to Mrs. Catt and she will probably send an order on Monday. She is at home working on the new prospectus and second year's course of study. All her time will be devoted to that work until it is completed which we hope will be next week. As soon

as the prospectuses are out we will send you a big package. There was a meeting of the Course of Study Committee yesterday which will hurry up matters.

I see in reading over your letter more carefully that it as member of the N.A. W. S. A. Ex Com. Mrs. Catt is quite right I think about tha name of that officer not being used on letter-heads. I have never seen it so used.

I do not thnik it will be possible to get the prospectuses to you by June 30th. You can say that the second Year's course will comprise a Political Economy and a supplementary Course of reading on the Tariff and Finance. If you will take the names of all interested, we will send them prospectuses from here. That will save one postage.

With best wishes,

Helen M. Reynolds.

Sec.

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OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

New York, June 29, 1896.
(dictated)

Miss Ella Harrison,
Carthage, Mo.
Dear Miss Harrison:--

Your letter enclosing one from Mrs. Whitney is at hand. As you have copied it, I will file it along with my collection. She sent me one very similar. All last year she was writing me letters and would invariably ask me some question which must be answered to be courteous, or she would enclose letters which she asked me to return, and in this way I was obliged to reply and that, too, at once. Then she would write again. She evidently intends to get up a controversy now with all of us. She declared in her letter to me, that the conspiracy to down her had been made with my full consent and knowledge. It was so ridiculously preposterous that I concluded I should not answer it at all. She enclosed in that your two last letters to her and which she alludes to in the letter you have sent me. She asked for their immediate return, and her comment on them was, that you were in line to work with the majority until Mrs. Johnson got at you. I returned the letters in an envelope but sent no reply, and I shall not spend time conducting a correspondence with her any more. I think you are quite right, that the best way to treat her is to pay no attention to her at all. If she writes you decent letters and asks questions, I should think it would be best to answer them, but to do it as curtly and briefly as possible so that she can get nothing to pin her ambition on to. Of all the cheeky things I ever heard of, the request to have you get up a meeting in your town for her to address beats them all. There seems to be no limit to her personal ambition. I think she would like to get out into the State and organize if she could, but I do not think she is financially able to do this, nor do I think she would succeed very largely even if she did. However, she is bent on mischief. I still think, however, that her following will fall off before much has been accomplished.

I sent a statement of the affair to all the Business Committee upon my return home,, so if she writes to them they will be posted on the facts. In the Bulletin, I also announced your election as President and, of course, you will be recognized from the first as the President of the State. There will be no trouble about it I feel sure. You will be interested to know what Mrs. Blake thought of them. I think in her own heart she was about as much disgusted as we were. She told them they were clearly wrong in their fight for temporary chairman, but she did tell me that she suggested to Mrs. Whitney that if she expected to be recognized by the National, the thing for her to do was to get out and organize, and that is evidently what she will try to do. I think we both know Missouri too well to think she will succeed very largely.

The money for the ten Fiske's Civil Governments did not get enclosed, but we will send the Governments just the same as the money will probably follow. You will note what I have said about your lecture course in the Bulletin. When I came to write of it I was not sure

that I had all the details, but I had them near enough to make an example for all the rest anyway.

You have my sympathy on the heat in Carthage. We are having a very cool summer here thus far, but we shall get our spell of weather later. I know the heat of the Missouri Valley thoroughly well and I am glad to be out of it. I hope you will succeed in organizing a club in Sedalia, and I am very glad you are going there. I am very sorry, indeed, that we have no Prospectus to send you. We are getting out an announcement for the second year's course, which we think is a splendid thing to get into the papers and we will send you as many as you think you could use in this way. I think there was a Press Committee appointed, but I do not know who she is. No one gave me a list of the Officers and I am ~~xxxx~~ not sure that I have them right. I simply guessed at them.

I do hope that you will not be seriously troubled by the St. Louis contingent and that you will find your work not unpleasant. I shall do the best I can to stand by you and to help you tide over the difficulty.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Carrie Chapman Catt.

Miss Harrison:—
Mailed Orders today.
K. M. R.

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OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

New York, July 13, 1896.
(dictated)

Dear Miss Harrison:--

Your letter is at hand. The St. Louis Cyclone has evidently subsided. I hear nothing more from it.

We shall not get our Prospectus out until August 1st. To make clear to you just what we are doing, as I see it is a little confusing to you, I will say that we had completely exhausted our second edition of the Prospectus. If you will remember, ~~one~~ included directions for the first year's work. We did not put more in it because at the time we were ready to print this and put it in operation, the Committee were not yet ready to say what they could do in reference to the second and third year's work. We now find we are not ready to announce the third year's work. So we are going to print the old Prospectus with some changes and will add to it the work for the second year. The work for the first year remains the same, but we have somewhat altered the directions. We have been delayed about getting replies from publishers, which accounts for our tardiness in getting them out. I will send you several when we get them, and if you prefer we can send them out for Missouri. However, I would suggest that when they are ready you write letters to the people you wish to reach and tell them a Prospectus will be sent them and then we will mail them from here. As you know, we can put them in as second class matter and we might as well save you this expense. By you sending the announcement it would not look as though they were coming from us. I hope you will like the second year's work.

There is an old lady in Illinois with whom I have corresponded for sometime until we feel quite well acquainted with each other. She is about 65 years old and has always seemed in all her letters to be one of the sweetest and most kindly spirited persons. She has been an active worker in the W. C. T. U. and is also an active worker in the Suffrage work. Sometime ago she wrote me in a very cautious manner to say, that the W. C. T. U. of Illinois were antagonistic to organizing suffrage clubs. She said while they were doing their work very quietly it was, nevertheless, very effective. I am just now in receipt of a letter from her saying, that she saw an account of the Missouri Convention and regrets the disturbance which appeared therein. Then she says, while apologizing for mentioning it, she noticed Miss Brahm and Mrs. Burgess were present. She asks why they were present and says that these two women have been hurtful to the organization of suffrage in Illinois and she feels they must have had a spirit of mischief in being in St. Louis. I said nothing of it to anybody, but it did seem to me strange that Miss Brahm should be in St. Louis. I am wondering why she was there and I am going to write to Mrs. Johnson and ask her why she was there. I do not know that there was any underhanded work in the difference in St. Louis, but I would not be surprised if there might have been. I am not of a very suspicious nature, but I think it would be wise for you to feel entirely non-partisan between the two factions as it might be possible that there was some fault on both sides. Please keep this matter confi-

(Miss Harrison)

dential and we will both keep our eyes open and see what we can find.
I am,

Yours faithfully,

Carrie L. Catt.

106 World Building, N. Y. July 22, 1896.

Dear State President:--

I send you, enclosed, two copies of our Announcement of our Second Year's Course of Study in Political Science. We have a longer ~~one~~ which is not yet out of the printer's hands. This is abbreviated from that and is made as short as possible in order that it can be issued from one press department and be sure of insertion in papers. We are anxious to get it into as many papers as we can. We think a thorough advertising of it will, without doubt, bring us many names and we feel that we can do a good work with the plan of study, presenting as it does the particular subjects which are of interest in the campaign. I will ask you to get these announcements inserted in your own home papers. If you think you could get the longer one printed, hold this until it arrives.

Very soon, I shall mail you our new Prospectus. I shall send, also, copies of all pamphlets used in Course of Study with the exception of that on "Status of Women" which is not ready for distribution. I shall omit Walker's Political Economy, which is a cloth bound book and our chief text-book. It costs somuch we cannot afford to give it away.

I think you will find it to the interests of the general work if you can push this Course of Study especially during the campaign. It is utterly impossible to do anything in the way of public work while a Presidential Campaign is going on. The excitement of discussion seems to take hold of everything and everybody. We can do no better than to inform ourselves upon the questions at issue and to "throw ourselves into the swim" of political life for the time being. The whole Second Year's work could be completed during the campaign if it were pushed vigorously. I trust we may see very many women engaged in this study. We have sent our Prospectus and Announcement to all the names we could secure, but some State Presidents have paid no attention to our request and have furnished us with no addresses. In consequence, the work in those States must, of necessity, remain where it stands. I trust you will examine the books I shall send, and, if this line of work commends itself to you as applying to the needs of your State, that you will push it all you can.

While this is not aggressive work, I am much impressed with the belief that it will lead to it and that it is a good thing to hold our bands together and to win, through it, friends into our membership.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Carrie Chapman Catt

Chairman Committee on Course of Study.

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

~~861xRarrakk~~

1630 Folsom St., San Francisco, August 6,1896

Miss Ella Harrison,
Carthage, Mo.

My dear Friend:

I send greeting to the new president of the Missouri State Society, though I liked the ex-president very much, having known Mrs. Johnson for a great many years in her association with dear Mrs. Minor and the suffrage movement in St. Louis.

I hope, my dear Miss Harrison, that you will be able to do a good deal at organizing local societies---two or three in each county of your State, and after that call county conventions and organize regular county societies. We can never get along much in Missouri, any more than we can in any other State, until you have good and thorough organization, and I hope now that the presidency is outside of the city of St. Louis, you will be able to carry forward this work of organization, and do it too in a quiet sort of way, so that when you come to make your financial report to the National Association the last of December, you will be able to show a goodly number of auxiliary county associations, and local clubs with good memberships, that will give to the national treasuer a good many hundreds of members with the ten cents for each.

From the action taken by the St. Louis city society, it will probably not report itself as auxiliary to the old State Society of which you are the president and which must be, in the very nature of things, the only State Society which can be recognized by the National-American. I say this on the basis of the report of the action had at St.Louis, made by our National Organizer, Mrs. Catt; and in addition to that, I have a feeling that you would not have accepted the presidency of a society that you were not fully convinced was the lawful State Society.

Now, permit me to suggest to you that the less talking or writing about the defection of the parties that have formed a new society, calling themselves "The State Association," the better. For, if facts are as Mrs. Catt has reported, as I believe they are, that society can get no recognition by the National except by its making itself auxiliary to the old State Association, of which you are now the duly elected president. But, since no amount of talk by any one would make Mrs. Whitney or any of her coadjutors feel other than that they are the

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
1848

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
1341 Arch St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Honorary President, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, 26 West 61st Street, New York.

President, Susan B. Anthony,
17 Madison Street, Rochester, New York.

Recording Secretary, Alice Stone Blackwell,
3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

Vice-President-at-Large, Rev. Anna H. Shaw,
1341 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Sarah B. Cooper, San Francisco, Cal.

Chairman Committee on Organization, Carrie Chapman Catt, 106 World Building, New York.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Miss Harrison 2.

lawful State Society, it is no use to talk, but it is very important that you should work; hold meetings over the State, organize clubs, etc., etc., and do this work in strict accordance with the constitution for local and county clubs as recommended by the National Assen.

If I understand rightly, you adopted a constitution at your recent meeting which is in harmony with the National.

I am very sorry for the going out of the St.Louis club, but since it cannot be helped, and since it probably will not make itself auxiliary, or continue its auxiliaryship with the State Society, you will have to do the very best you can, and come in collision with them as little as possible, and my advice to you would be to work in the counties outside of St.Louis, and thereby build up the State organization so you will have presidents of county societies enough, who will be loyal to the State Society, to give you a good solid standing.

With pleasant memories of meeting with you at Des Moines, Iowa, and of your letters from Stanford University, I am,

Very sincerely,

(Dictated) Susan B. Anthony

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OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

New York, Aug. 6, 1896.
(dictated)

Dear Miss Harrison:--

I am just in receipt of the enclosed letter from Springfield, which I will ask you to read and return. I have an idea that it is a "decoy" in order to get my opinion in black and white on the question. I enclose a copy of my answer so that you may know just what was said. I thought the matter over quite a good deal before replying as I did, and concluded that it would be best, in as much as I do not know positively what the vote may be, to ask them to remain independent. I would rather they would do that than become auxiliary to the St. Louis people. They are evidently intending to do some organizing so as to give the impression that they are a State Association.

Mrs. Whitney wrote a letter to Mrs. Avery, asking why it was that the officers of her association were not in the Bulletin. Mrs. Avery replied that while she was the publisher she was not the editor. Mrs. Whitney has not written to me since I left her letter unanswered.

As perhaps you noticed in the Bulletin, we offered a prize for the best entertainment. We did not secure the requisite number to comply with the qualification we had demanded, but some good ones came in. One of them we are free to use and is called "California Legislature." It was gotten up in California and represents a legislature in which a bill for the enfranchisement of men is presented. The members are all women, and, of course, the debate is highly interesting. It could be easily made over to fit any state and I think would be a good entertainment to draw an audience. I am wondering if you could get this put on in Carthage and in this way get some money with which to work in the State. We have reached the bottom of our little pile, or at least very nearly so. I feel very cautious about promising anything now for the reason that I realize the times are very hard. I feel that we shall be obliged to go a little slow until next spring, when we shall surely have better times no matter which way the election goes. We shall have to resort then to the money which can be obtained from entertainments with which to do our work. I have sent a copy of this "California Legislature" to all the organizers and have asked each one to put in the months of September and October in producing this entertainment and raising money with which to work in November. I do not know how many of them may have the courage to do it, but I am sure they can succeed if they will but try. I am going to leave this week and will be glad to hear from you at any time at 594 Parrott Building, San Francisco, California. In case you should write me there and get no answer you may be sure the letter has miscarried. Mail is sometimes uncertain when you are on the road. I have had letters come to me six months after they were written, having followed me from twon to town. However, Uncle Sam takes care of his mail pretty well, and, of course, the great bulk of it reaches its destination.

(Miss Harrison)

We expect to send out the Prospectus in a day or so and you can have as many as you need for Missouri work. We will send them to the Presidents of all the clubs in the State, but, at your request, leave the rest of the work in the State for you to do. If you need more than we will send let us know.

I do not think there is the slightest doubt about your Association being recognized as the proper one. I regret the embarrassment connected with the work, but I feel sure you may go ahead and all will be well. I asked no expression from the Business Committee on the matter, but sent a statement to each of them. Several have replied and expressed themselves satisfied that yours was the Association, but, of course, the matter may have to go before the whole Executive Committee and then it will have to be tried on its merits. As all the right is on your side, there is no danger even then.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Carrie Chapman Catt.

P.S. A bunch of letters were dictated including this one and one to Springfield, and remained unwritten to get out the Prospectus, which at last arrived. You must have yours ere this. Meantime your letter came. I thought more about the Springfield business and have written another letter. I enclose one I didn't send as well as one I did send. Destroy the first.

I find the Cala. Legislature is a pretty long thing to be typewritten and we have but one copy. The lady who wrote it, is to revise it and bring it up to date after which we will print it. I

will have Mamie typewrite it once on thin paper with as many carbons as possible and if that makes enough to send to organizers and have one for you, it will be sent. Otherwise, I will wait to hear from you as to whether you would care to use it before taking the time to prepare it.

Official communications will be sent to this office as usual. It will be in good hands—

Very Truly,

Carrie Chapman Catt.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

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Chairman Committee on Organization, Carrie Chapman Catt, 106 World Building, New York.

OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

New York, August 13, 1896.

To whom it may concern:--

At the request of several friends of suffrage in the State of Missouri, I make the following statement:

It is my belief that the Equal Suffrage Association of which Miss Ella Harrison is President, will be the one recognized as auxiliary to the National Suffrage Association. There will probably be a contest from the two associations in the State and it can only be settled by the vote of the Business Committee. I give it as my opinion, that without doubt it will be decided in favor of Miss Harrison's Association.

Respectfully,

Carrie Chapman Catt
per J. J. Le.

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NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

August 13, 1896.

Miss Ella Harrison,

President Missouri W.S.A.,

845 Clinton Way, Carthage.

Dear Miss Harrison,

Mrs. Catt has forwarded to me your letter to her of August 3rd in regard to the press work for Missouri.

We have been sending to Miss L. H. Wister of Sedalia who was appointed as Chairman of Press Work for your State by the former President, Mrs. Johnson. We have been sending to her eight copies of the weekly article which is mimeographed at my office for this purpose. We have done this because of having had her name from Mrs. Johnson, but we have had no direct communication from her and are, therefore, somewhat in doubt as to just what she is doing in the matter.

Since you have appointed a new Press Chairman, it is evidently in order for us to put the work into the hands of Mrs. Meriwether with whom I will therefore communicate. I enclose herewith carbon copies of my letters to Mrs. Meriwether and Miss Wisker.

I am very glad the work is being actively taken up in Missouri, as we must certainly count upon a good deal of help from the South when the final test of our question by National Constitutional Amendment may come.

Very cordially yours,

Rachel Foster Avery

Cor. Sec. N.A.W.S.A.

Dictated.

[enclosure]

COPY.

August 14, 1896.

Miss L. H. Wisker,

Sedalia, Mo.

Dear Miss Wisker,

I have just been informed by Miss Ella Harrison, the new President of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association, of the appointment of Mrs. Minor Meriwether of St. Louis to the Chairmanship of the Press Committee of your State. I am therefore going to ask you to make to Mrs. Meriwether a report of the present standing of the work, giving her a list of the papers to which you have applied and indicating the character of the response which you received from them.

You will remember that, at the time I sent you the letter of instructions, I enclosed a number of postal cards which I had received from editors in your State. Will you please hand these over to Mrs. Meriwether, as they may give her a little better understanding of just how we began the work?

May I beg that you will attend to this matter promptly, as I shall begin at once to send the articles to Mrs. Meriwether and she will need this data to help her in carrying forward the work which you have begun.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Rachel Foster Avery

Cor. Sec. N.A.W.S.A.

Dictated.

Mrs. Meriwether's address is

3716 Delmar Ave,

St. Louis Mo.

[enclosure]

COPY.

August 14, 1896.

Mrs. Minor Meriwether,

State Chairman of Press Committee,

St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Mrs. Meriwether,

I have just been informed of your appointment to the Chairmanship of the Press Committee in your State.

Last spring Mrs. Johnson appointed Miss L. H. Wisker of Sedalia as Chairman of the Press Committee, and to her we have been sending eight copies weekly of the articles which we have been sending to the press. From now on these articles will go to you instead of to her and I have written her asking that she make you a report of the present status of the press work in your State, giving you a list of the papers to which she has applied and indicating the character of the responses secured. From this list you will be able to make your mailing list and I trust that you may soon increase the number of articles used by the Missouri press.

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter from Mrs. Jane R. Breeden, State Chairman of Press Work for North Dakota, which will be suggestive to you as it will show you the manner in which our Chairmen have been handling this work.

I hope you will hear from Miss Wisker promptly, but, in case you do not before the first invoice of articles arrives, you may be able to dispose of these among papers which you know.

The words at the top of the article, "To be released August 29," refer the date on or after which the papers are free to publish. I explain this as many of our Chairmen have not understood this newspaper phrase. Usually the papers like

[exclosure]

to have them as long beforehand as possible in order that they may set the type in spare moments.

If there is any point which is not clear to you or any questions which you would like to ask, do not hesitate to call upon me.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Rachel Foster Avery

Cor. Sec. N.A.W.S.A.

Dictated.

[enclosure]

COPY.

Fort Pierre, S.D., July 16, 1896.

Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery,

Cor. Sec. N.A.W.S.A.,

Philadelphia.

Dear Mrs. Avery,

You will probably like to know how the articles sent from headquarters for the press are being used in this State. One Deadwood paper takes one each week. About twenty other papers take them monthly, fortnightly and "occasionally." My list is arranged so that I can place about six copies each week with certainty of publication. The others I send out to do pioneer work, still hoping in a few more weeks to find an assured welcome for them all. When we consider that this is the year for the Presidential campaign and the season of conventions and that there is great excitement over the division of parties in our State, I feel quite encouraged to be able to do even so well as we have done.

Many of the editors simply state that they will publish one of the articles every so often. Quite a number add a few words of encouragement and sympathy for our movement but say want of space prevents them from assisting us. A few have said that the suffr age question was "not an issue in the campaign" and they therefore decline to give space to its discussion. One editor said his wife was opposed but if we would convert her he would "cheerfully proceed to editorially pound all remaining opponents" as he was favorably inclined himself toward our question. I have been sending her some literature since. About one-third of the newspaper men to not reply at all, although I enclose card for reply to each one. Many of them send me their papers containing the printed articles. These I mark and send out to do missionary work as suffrage literature. As the State and County political conventions make their nominations, I keep the printed lists of names so far as I can secure them and shall use them in various ways to our advantage. x x x x x

As soon as I can assume more work, I am going to try to arrange with the publishing firms which furnish the patent side of our State papers to let me supply them every so often with a half column of suffrage "gleanings" or something of that kind, if possible. x x x x x

(SIGNED) JANE R. BREEDEN.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
1341 Arch St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Honorary President, ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, 26 [illegible] Street, New York.

President, SUSAN B. ANTHONY,
17 Madison Street, Rochester, New York.

Recording Secretary, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL,
3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

Vice-President-at-Large, REV. ANNA H. SHAW,
1341 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Treasurer, HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON,
Warren, Ohio.

Corresponding Secretary, RACHEL FOSTER AVERY,
1341 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Auditors: LAURA CLAY, Lexington, Ky.
SARAH B. COOPER, San Francisco, Cal.

Chairman Committee on Organization, CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, 106 World Building, New York.

OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

New York, September 1, 1896.

(dictated)

Miss Ella Harrison,

844 Clinton Way,

Carthage, Mo.

Dear Miss Harrison:-- enclosing $4.75

Your letter received this morning, also the Money Order by way of Philadelphia. We will send you the People's Money, and are glad you are succeeding so well with your study class. I do not believe the reason why the clubs have failed to answer your letters is, because Mrs. Whitney has written to them. Of course that is possible, but it seems to me it is quite as possibly a matter of carelessness. I think Mrs. Catt would say, to write them a second time; and if it were a possible thing to see any of them personally, that would surely be better still, and give you some clew as to how they are feeling. I hope they haven't all died, but I think it far more likely than that they have all sided with Mrs. Whitney. Perhaps this fall you can succeed in arousing some of them.

I will send the Prospectus you ask for, also the ten (10) to Kansas City. I wish we had even one person in every state who is doing as much in the way of starting study clubs as you are. I shall be very glad to meet you some time, perhaps at a National Convention.

Very sincerely,

Jessie J. Cassidy.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
1848

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Chairman Committee on Organization, Carrie Chapman Catt, 106 World Building, New York.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

September 5, 1896.

Miss Ella Harrison,

President of Missouri Equal Suffrage Association,

Carthage, Mo.

Dear Friend,

CREDENTIAL BLANKS. A resolution passed by the National Convention of this year instructed me, as Corresponding Secretary, to send to the President of each State Association the credentials to be used for the coming Convention, in good time for these credentials to be in the hands of the State Presidents before the assembling of the various State Conventions in the fall.

I enclose herewith **eight** credentials based upon the number of delegates to which your State was entitled last year, - one for yourself or your proxy, one for your member of the Executive Committee, and one for each delegate and alternate to the number of **six.**

Of course, we trust that in your State there has been such an increase of membership as will entitle you to more delegates, in which case you will send me a line and I will forward to you extra credential blanks.

The General Officers very much wish this year to have the Convention stand by its own ruling in regard to the acceptance of such delegates only as come bringing their duly signed credentials. I think it unlikely that any excuse whatever will be accepted from those who fail for any reason to bring with them their credentials signed by their State President and Recording Secretary, and, therefore, I venture to call this matter particularly to your attention in order that no member of your State delegation shall fail to be seated because of overlooking this most ordinary and necessary precaution.

STATE MEMBER OF NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. At some of our Conventions many of the States have failed to have on hand their member of the Executive Committee or her proxy, and this often takes the time of the National Exec-

utive Committee meetings to decide just who is eligible to attend said meetings. If you have this matter in mind for your State, as I shall beg of each State President to do, this use of the time at the Convention which is necessarily limited and valuable, will be rendered unnecessary.

NATIONAL MINUTES. It has seemed a necessaryexpense that the Minutes of the National Convention shall be printed in proper form, as almost all National Associations of any standing issue such printed Minutes to show to outside inquirers just what their work aims to accomplish. Our Minutes would be of double their present advantage to the organization if our various State Auxiliaries could be persuaded to take more interest in their distribution. Will not your State officers send an order to National Headquarters for a goodly number of the Minutes to be sold at your Annual Convention? This year the price of the Minutes is merely nominal, being fifteen cents per copy including postage. Of course, each direct National member receives a copy of the Minutes without charge, but, if each State would sell even fifty copies, it would be a great help to the National and I believe would also serve to put the State work itself before the public with greater dignity through showing this direct association with the National work.

HEADQUARTERS SUPPLIES. At the Annual Convention, by a vote which was, if I remember rightly, unanimous, I was authorized to go forward with certain efforts in a business way calculated to result in a small income of profit to the Association. In accordance with this authorization, there has been issued from the Headquarters unofficial woman suffrage stationery, bearing the same design which you will find on the enclosed advertising slip; badges of the sunflower with "1848" in the centre; Manual for Political Equality Clubs; and finally we have begun the publication of the Political Equality Series of leaflets. All these things seemed advisable and will, in the end, be quite profitable to the Association if only each State Association will lend a hand even in a small way in helping to create a demand and forward the sale of these articles Of course, without the States, there would be no National Association, but equally, without this national bond of union, would each State Association be much less strong than it is at present in the eyes of the general public, so

there should be mutual assistance. We have forty-eight States and territories containing auxiliary organizations more or less strong, and if each of these will but aid a little in this line the aggregate will be something of which, when we come to report at our Annual Convention, we mayall be proud.

Can you not find someone interested in the National work sufficiently to give her time at your State Convention to introducing the articles I have mentioned as well as taking charge of the sale of photographs and the National Minutes? I will gladly furnish you a number of the advertising slips to be distributed at the Convention if you can arrange so that the matter receives due notice there.

CALENDARS. Last year our Woman Suffrage Calendar, sold by the Organization Committee for the benefit of its work, netted a profit of something over two hundred dollars, as you will see in the statement of the Organization Fund in the Minutes. Two thousand of the Calendars were sold and orders for more were received too late to be filled. The Calendar was a disappointment so far as its appearance was concerned, although valuable for the excellent little portraits of the leaders which it bore. This year Mrs. Catt has been able to make much better terms in getting out the Calendar, and, while it will be sold at the same price of twenty-five cents including postage, it will be a really handsome production and worth keeping as a souvenir. It will consist of six sheets of card board printed on both sides, thus giving one full page to each month, and will contain the portraits of six eminent men and six eminent women with quotations from each expressing his or her sympathy with the cause to which we are pledged. The design will be in sepia, as also the portraits, and is being competed for now by a number of artists. We hope to have this ready by the middle of October. We trust that there will be a call for samples of them to be shown at meetings in the fall, and that many suffragists will plan to use them as Christmas remembrances to their friends. In this connection, let me again speak of the badge, the stationery, and the photographs of our leaders, all of which form most acceptable gifts among suffrage workers.

I shall be glad to receive at least a few lines from you telling me that you have received this letter and will give its contents your faithful consideration.

Cordially yours,

Rachel Foster Avery.

Dictated. Cor. Sec. N.A.W.S.A.

1630 - Folsom street
San Francisco Cal -
Sept. 30. 1896 -

Dear Miss Harrison

If you will call a Missouri Stall W. S. Convention for Nov. 11 & 12. - at Kansas City - Missouri - Miss Shaw Mrs Chapman Catt - Miss Hay and Miss Anthony will give you their presence - Miss Shaw must be put down to speak the night of the 11th - Mrs Catt &

Great auditorium - & Opera House - & have a good [illegible] - Sincerely Yours Susan B. Anthony

[2]

Miss Anthony will Stay and speak the 12th —

Now — it seems to me that you will or can make this a splendid land-mark for your State association —

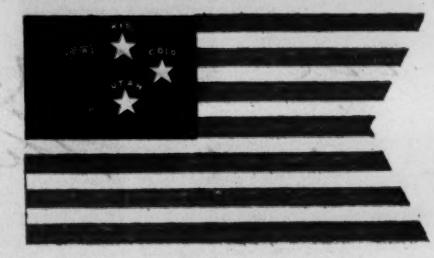
Invite everybody far or near to come — don't let the fact of a

[3]

Fear of the women going to the W. C. T. U. Convention at St. Louis — hinder your going ahead & work. This is to the best of your ability — I am sure your Cor. Sec'y — Mrs Lucine — a beute — who lives in Kansas City — with the Raffaele Club of that city — will help to make it a success —

There you see — If California & Idaho carry their amendments the Con. can be made a great Jubilee meeting — & if they don't — will have a good meeting anyhow — You see, too, you'll not be likely ever again to get three of the National Officers to be with you at one time — So I hope you'll go ahead — get the

VOTE FOR THE
WOMAN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT
NOVEMBER 3.



WOMAN SUFFRAGE STATE HEADQUARTERS

563-564-565 PARROTT BUILDING

SAN FRANCISCO

TELEPHONE, SOUTH 273.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Miss Mary G. Hay, Chairman
Mrs. Ellen C. Sargent
Mrs. Nellie Holbrook Blinn
Mrs. Mary A. Swift
Mrs. Mary S. Sperry
Miss Susan B. Anthony

JOINT CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
OFFICERS:
Mrs. Ellen C. Sargent, Chairman
Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Ida A. Harper, Cor. Secretary
Miss Harriet Cooper, Rec. Secretary
Mrs. Mary S. Sperry, Treasurer
Mrs. Mary A. Swift } Auditors
Mrs. Sarah Knox Goodrich }

Oct. 9, 1896

My Dear Miss Barrison

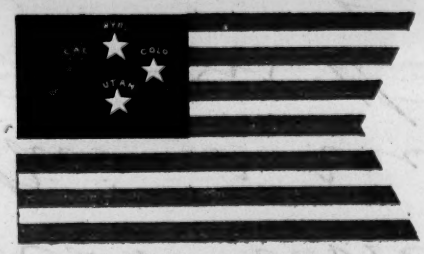
I have just noticed that the name of the Missouri ~~State~~ woman suffrage association - has & some means been substituted - Equal - and the word Equal - substituted - Now unless you can find in the proceedings of the regular delegated Convention - that the woman has been voted out - and the Equal - voted in - Your name - the name of the association of which you

is Woman Suffrage — and I hope
you will call it so — in your
advertisements — You are the
Woman Suffrage association of
Missouri — I have the original Constitution
— and I do not believe the name
has ever been changed — but that
Mrs Hedges in her report — called it —
Equal suffrage — because of the name
of the Kansas association — the
Con. that elected her was held in
Kansas City — Mo — So I hope you'll
re-assume the real name of
the Mo. State Suffrage association —
That is Woman Suffrage — It is
very important that your doings
shall be legal in every way — and
unless you can find where
~~You~~ the old constitution was

amended - by striking out woman and inserting Equal - your association's name is still woman suffrage - & not Equal suffrage -

— I have talked over the Kansas Bit Con - for Nov. 12, 13. with both Miss Shaw & Mrs Catt - and we all feel it will be a splendid meeting if only you & Mrs Smith & the K. Bit local - work it up thoroughly - But - unless you find that ~~your~~ the name of the old Society was legally changed - advertise the Con - as called by "the Woman Suffrage Association of Missouri" - If you have not already written me - when this is received, telegraph me - 1630 Folsom St - San Francisco - if you decide to take the Con - as we might go some other way - if you are

VOTE FOR THE
WOMAN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT
NOVEMBER 3.



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WOMAN SUFFRAGE STATE HEADQUARTERS

563-564-565 PARROTT BUILDING

SAN FRANCISCO

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Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Ida A. Harper, Cor. Secretary
Miss Harriet Cooper, Rec. Secretary
Mrs. Mary S. Sperry, Treasurer
Mrs. Mary A. Swift } Auditors
Mrs. Sarah Knox Goodrich }

P.S.

[5]

Do let me know at once — whether you are going to call the Con — or whether you have done so already — If you do call one — don't leave a stone unturned in advertising it thoroughly — Invite all members of the State association and its auxilliaries and all friends of the cause — and advertise that a State executive Committee meeting will be held at the time — that you know will be composed of the members of your Business Committee — at the head of your letter

[6]

sheet — and the Presidents of all the County and local societies auxilliary to the State Society —

— To call an Ex. Com. meeting — thus — will give the officers of every County & Local Society — the opportunity to declare whether they are auxilliary — or to declare that they wish to become auxilliary — which any society can become — by paying to your State treasurer 25 cts — for every one of its members — Have each & all of your Study Clubs make themselves auxilliary & pay their dues — — [illegible]

Susan B. Anthony

VOTE FOR THE
WOMAN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT
NOVEMBER 3.

Please send me a copy of your [illegible]

WOMAN SUFFRAGE STATE HEAD QUARTERS
563-564-565 PARROTT BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO

TELEPHONE, SOUTH 273.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Miss Mary G. Hay, Chairman
Mrs. Ellen C. Sargent
Mrs. Nellie Holbrook Blinn
Mrs. Mary A. Swift
Mrs. Mary S. Sperry
Miss Susan B. Anthony

JOINT CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
OFFICERS:
Mrs. Ellen C. Sargent, Chairman
Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Ida A. Harper, Cor. Secretary
Miss Harriet Cooper, Rec. Secretary
Mrs. Mary S. Sperry, Treasurer
Mrs. Mary A. Swift } Auditors
Mrs. Sarah Knox Goodrich

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
1848

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
1841 Arch St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Honorary President, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, West 61st Street, New York.

President, Susan B. Anthony,
17 Madison Street, Rochester, New York.

Recording Secretary, Alice Stone Blackwell,
3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

Vice-President-at-Large, Rev. Anna H. Shaw,
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1341 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Auditors: Laura Clay, Lexington, Ky.
Sarah B. Cooper, San Francisco, Cal.

Chairman Committee on Organization, Carrie Chapman Catt, 106 World Building, New York.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

1630 Jolson Street
San Francisco Cal - Oct. 10. 1895

My Dear Miss B,

Your letter from Kansas City is just here this A.M. - and Miss Catt has it in hand - and will write you if she can & to Carthage - I think she will be able to!! But shall tell you -

I am delighted that you & the good K.C. Society - are so ready for the Con - I am sure it will stir us K.C. it surely will - if we carry California on Nov. 3d - & heaven grant - we may!!

- If you have gotten out your call - & have notices in the papers - under Equal Suffrage association

let it go — but do be broad in inviting all the officers & members of all County & local Suffrage Societies & Clubs & all friends of the cause to be present — I know that I cannot go to Carthage — and that Miss Shaw cannot — for she goes to St Louis — and I must rush home — for our N.Y. State Con. in Rochester the 17, 18, 19, 20 — But I do hope we'll have a splendid Con in Kansas City —

Hastily & affectionately

Susan B. Anthony

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1848

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October 15, 1896.

Dear friend,

DATES FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION. The dates decided upon for the Annual Convention of 1897 are as follows: From and inclusive of Wednesday, January 27th, to Saturday, January 30th, for public sessions and Executive Committee Meetings.

PLACE OF HOLDING CONVENTION. You have already had time to wonder at not hearing further from me on this subject, but a majority of the Business Committee have voted to postpone the decision until certain points in regard to Des Moines can be ascertained by a personal visit there by one of our officers. This cannot take place until about the third week of November.

Des Moines is, as you know, not one of the cities which sent in an invitation last year, and the special reason for thus waiting to ascertain conditions there is that Miss Anthony and a majority of the Business Committee are firmly convinced that Iowa is our most hopeful middle-Western State, and it is deemed advisable to use the Annual Convention which does not go to Washington toward arousing sentiment and planning a definite campaign in whatever State it shall go to. For these reasons, it has been deemed advisable to delay the final decision thus late, while all possible preparations for the Convention in the way of arranging program, etc.;

The N. A. W. S. A. is a member of the National Council of Women of the United States.

Preamble to Constitution of the Council:

"We, women of the United States, sincerely believing that the best good of our homes and nation will be advanced by our own greater unity of thought, sympathy and purpose, and that an organized movement of women will best conserve the highest good of the family and the state, do hereby band ourselves together in a confederation of workers committed to the overthrow of all forms of ignorance and injustice, and to the application of the Golden Rule to society, custom and law."

OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL:

Mary Lowe Dickinson, President,
230 W. 59th St., New York City.

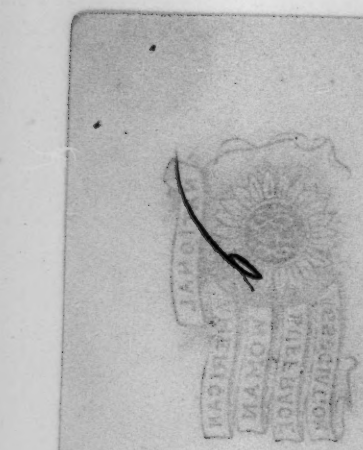
Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Vice-Pres.,
1341 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Louise Barnum Robbins, Cor. Sec.,
25 Broad St., Adrian, Mich.

Emeline Burlingame Cheney,
1st. Rec. Sec.,
Lewiston, Maine.

Helen Finlay Bristol, 2d Rec. Sec.,
1238 Vermont Ave., Quincy, Ill.

Hannah J. Bailey, Treasurer,
Winthrop Centre, Maine.



will be carried forward even though the place is not yet decided upon. I shall, of course, write you late in November a letter giving the full particulars of the conditions in all of the places which will be suggested by the Business Committee to the Executive Committee for a final vote.

ENTERTAINMENT AT CONVENTION. Whichever place gets the Convention will certainly entertain without charge the Business Committee and one representative from each Auxiliary State and possibly two representatives from each State.

Of course, at this date without knowledge of the place of the Convention, it is impossible to speak definitely as to railroad rates, boarding house and hotel accommodations, but these will be attended to in good season and I doubt not that we shall secure the usual rate of one fare and a third for the round trip and marked concessions for our delegates at boarding houses and hotels.

EVENING PROGRAM. The probability is that Saturday evening, January 30, will be given to a reception, and this will leave for evening sessions only Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Averaging the attendance of the State Presidents at thirty-five and giving to each ten minutes for her State report or an address, you will see that two hours each evening will be taken up by these brief addresses. It was decided last year that at this coming Convention the addresses by State Presidents should be intermingled with longer addresses, but there will be room each evening only for two fifteen minute addresses or one half-hour address. The opening evening, this should certainly be given to our President, Miss Anthony. I speak thus in detail of the conditions under which the program is to be arranged to show that it will be impossible to make use of even quite distinguished speakers, as the time will be so fully occupied and all the day sessions must be given up entirely to business.

STATE REPORTS. In regard to these which are very important for use in the published minutes and, in some cases, of course, the Presidents may choose to read the report rather than make an address, I venture to make several suggestions. The enclosed form is being used here in Pennsylvania by our State Corresponding Secretary and we trust to have our County reports in better shape than we have had before. I send the form merely as a suggestion in case you wish to get up something of the same kind for your own State work as I think it

will enable you to have the State report prepared in very businesslike shape.

May I ask especially that when the State report is prepared it should be written on one side of the paper only and that pains shall be taken to write plainly the proper names used. This will save considerable work for the editor of the published minutes and also avoid possible errors therein. I should like also to ask that the exact title of your State Association stand at the head of the report. Many of those received last year bore simply the name of the State, and, as there is quite a difference in the naming of the various State organizations, it is well that this name should be given in full.

MEMORIAL SERVICE. We shall have an hour given during a morning session to a memorial of the workers who have passed on during this year, and I would ask that you send to me not later than December 15th the names of any prominent workers in your own State with perhaps a little word concerning them if they have done anything of special note. This is both for the published minutes and also for the use of the person who will have charge of the Memorial hour.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION. If any amendments to the National Constitution are to be suggested through your State organization, please do not fail to send them for publication to the Journal and Tribune the last week of this month. The constitution demands that such amendments shall be published three months before they can be considered in the Convention.

STATE DUES. Each succeeding Convention is more and more stringent as to the application of that clause of the constitution which demands that all State dues shall have been paid to our National Treasurer before January 1st. The lack of abiding by this rule causes considerable friction at the time of the Convention which could be easily avoided were it carefully conformed to byall.

Cordially yours,

Rachel Foster Avery

Cor. Sec. N.A.W.S.A.

Dictated.

Missouri Federation
. . of . .
Women's Clubs.

PRESIDENT,
MRS. JOHN A. ALLEN,
3727 WESTMINSTER PLACE, ST. L

VICE-PRESIDENT,
MRS. GEO. L. BRINKMAN,
18TH AND SUMMIT STS., KANSAS CITY.

RECORDING SECRETARY,
MRS. P. D. FISHER,
120 SOUTH 10TH ST., HANNIBAL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,
MISS ADA ELIOT,
2635 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS.

TREASURER,
MRS. MARY T. McCLUNEY,
312 WEST BROADWAY, SEDALIA.

AUDITOR,
MRS. A. O. GRUBB,
KIRKWOOD.

Kansas City,Mo., December,1896.

Dear Madam President:-

The First Annual Convention of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs will be held in Kansas City at the Athenaeum rooms and New Lyceum Hall,No.104 West Ninth street,on the 19th,20th and 21st of January,1897,the program opening Tuesday,the 19th prox.,at 2:30 P.M. Addresses are expected from Mrs.Henrotin,president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs,and other distinguished guests,as well as from well known speakers of our own state. Discussions upon live club topics will increase the interest to every club worker,and two-minute reports are expected from all federated clubs.

The twenty-one Federated Clubs of Kansas City unite in a special invitation to your Club,whether federated or not,to send two delegates (or one,if more convenient) to represent you,and to be their guests during the Convention.

Application has been made for rates upon all railroads and visitors are advised to purchase tickets upon the certificate plan.

It is respectfully recommended that delegates who are entitled to its use wear the badge pin of the General Federation. The state colors will be supplied by the Badge Committee.

With cordial greetings,

Yours very truly,

Laura E. Scammon
Chairman Program committee.

General Federation of Women's Clubs.

PRESIDENT:
MRS. ELLEN M. HENROTIN,
Stock Exchange Building, Chicago.

RECORDING SECRETARY:
MRS. C. P. BARNES,
1026 3rd Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

TREASURER:
MRS. FRANK TRUMBULL,
1439 Franklin St., Denver, Col.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
MRS. ALICE IVES BREED,
Deer Cove, Lynn, Mass.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY:
MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE,
121 Laclede Building, St. Louis.

AUDITOR:
MISS ANNIE LAWS,
818 Dayton St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. Laura E. Scammon, 2460 Brooklyn Ave., Kansas City, Mo.,
State Chairman of Correspondence.

Kansas City, Mo., December, 1896.

My dear Madam:-

Permit me to express my earnest desire that your club may be able to accept the inclosed invitation to our State Convention of Federated Clubs. The Missouri Federation is deeply interested in the club life of the state. Its objects are broader and higher education and a closer acquaintance and unity among our clubs to the end that we may be more helpful to each other and to the world.

Without imposing any regulations or set lines of work, the Federation will, when desired, furnish suggestive courses of study; by means of its Bureau of Reciprocity it offers the use of papers and programs from other clubs, and by club-extension work it hopes to form pleasant relations among all the educational clubs of the state and to assist in founding new ones in neighborhoods where there are few opportunities for self-culture.

All study clubs not sectarian or political in aim are eligible to membership, the musical, artistic and philanthropic as well as the purely literary; Chautauqua Circles, Kindergarten Associations and mixed clubs are not debarred. The Missouri Federation is a member of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and can therefore offer the advantages of that grand and noble institution.

I would be pleased to receive a brief report from your club, including the present list of officers, line of study and number of members, and will respond with any further information which it may be in my power to bestow. With the best of good wishes,

Yours very truly,

Laura E. Scammon

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
1848

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
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{ SARAH B. COOPER, San Francisco, Cal.

Chairman Committee on Organization, CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, 106 World Building, New York.

OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

New York, Dec. 19, 1896.
(dictated)

Dear Miss Harrison:--

Contrary to your expectation, I am not dead nor buried. But we have been in the calendar business up to our eyes since your two letters came, and everything has had to stand out of the way to wait upon them. At the first opportunity I reply. I shall do so briefly for the above reason continuous.

You asked two important questions. One was, whether the statement concerning the engagement of the organizers ought to be put into the Minutes; and in reply to that I say, that I quite agree with you in general about letting the Association know fully all that is done by the Executive Committee. The Committee merely represents the Convention, and the clubs have a right to know just where their money goes. But, at the same time, there is something to be said on the other side, and it is bad policy to let people know exactly what we are doing and how we are doing it, who are not interested, and who, perhaps, may be our enemies. I am more than ever convinced that we have been too frank in telling everything we knew. However, I only mean by that, that we should be careful to keep things from those who ought not to know; but, at the same time, I think we ought to carefully inform the members of all that is done. Now, for the sake of the opposing faction in Missouri, it strikes me it would be best not to put this in the Minutes, but that, instead, it should be reported fully to the next convention, and the donors of money for this purpose should know exactly how it was apportioned. The opposers might make some mean use of the facts if they knew of them. You know, they are capable of doing these things, and I can see one or two ways in which they would twist to the disadvantage of the real Association. You will see that my advice on this subject is relative, not absolute. In such matters, I think we all have to abide by our own judgment anyway, and all that you would want would be my ideas to help you form your own opinion.

I think that this year, of all other years, ought to have the Minutes of Missouri printed. In a way, they would be historic. But I will confess to you, in private, that the question of Minutes is really a very serious one with both National and State. Some of the States have always printed their Minutes. I do not know how they do it nor how they come out financially, but I know other States will try it for two or three years and will not do it any more. They report that they are unable to pay for them. Our National Minutes bring us a big bill to be paid each year, and they are of little use so far as returns are concerned. We usually sell them, but, of course, there is no sale for such things. So I would advise you, in preparing these Minutes, to put into them a full report of the meeting, but only the most vital points which would make it of use in the future. I would not print speeches

unless they were in reference to the history of the formation of the Association. You can cut it down so it can make quite a small booklet, and, perhaps, may not be altogether out of reach in point of the bill. It does seem to me, however, that it is well to have the Minutes of this year of all others.

You also asked my opinion in reference to the legislative work for Missouri. I do not think it would do any harm at all to have Miss Mitchell act as a sort of agent for your Association in Jefferson this winter. But I am convinced that Mrs. Whitney's Association will be of short life and it would be a damaging influence to advertise to the Legislature the fact, that there are two wings working against each other. If any of your Association appeared, you may be sure they would say that they were the Orthodox and you the false Association, and it would let every Legislature know there was trouble in the camp. I do not think they could accomplish anything there anyway, and it seems to me it would be better to let the legislation go for this winter, unless there is some bill concerning other rights other than suffrage for women, which is well to work for. In that case, I would go at it systematically and attempt to secure it. There may be some property law which should be amended, or something of this sort, for which you could stand as an Association. If they want to work for suffrage, I would let them do it this year, and give the entire expense and attention to organization. If all goes well, by another Legislature there should be clubs enough so as to be able to present quite a petition and you would then have a more dignified consideration. I am aware that there is a certain kind of education which goes with legislative work, and a good hearing before the Legislature without doubt has a good influence, but I question whether you would be able to get this anyway, and a mere lobbyist, whose expenses might have to be paid, would be a questionable expense, to my mind.

I shall anticipate meeting you in Des Moines. As you know, we recently had a Business Committee meeting, and I suggested that some plan should be prepared for hearing the Missouri contest, as it would surely come up. But the Committee were entirely of the opinion that the fact that there would be a contest should not be recognized at all. They all declared that your Association should be recognized as the one, and if any contest should come at all, the others would have to enter it for the seats of your delegation, and they do not suppose to recognize them beforehand. This was the most courageous and bold policy. Just before that Business Committee meeting, Mrs. Whitney sent a big envelope full of stuff to all the members of the Business Committee. It included a lot of correspondence in reference to the St. Louis convention. They quoted from Miss Anthony, and they quoted from me and various others. None of these letters were recognized by the Business Committee as having been received. In one of these letters, Mrs. Whitney stated that the St. Louis contingent protested against the recognition of some five or six bolting suffragists, who had held a convention in Kansas City; and, yet, at the same time, while they protested against the recognition of your auxiliaryship, they said they did not know as to whether they would care to be auxiliary. I really think there may be no contest at all. It may possibly be that, as Mrs. Whitney knows she is not receiving the consideration of the Business Committee, she may decide that it is better to remain at home and maintain her organization, than to go to Des Moines and be defeated. I should not be surprised if she did not appear at all.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Carrie Chapman Catt

M.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION 1848

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SARAH B. COOPER, San Francisco, Cal.

Chairman Committee on Organization,
CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT,
106 World Building, New York.

Rochester, N.Y. Dec. 26 Dec. 26. 1896

My Dear Miss Harrison

Pardon this long delay — I do not suppose Mrs Hedges ever asked for the old Constitution — The Con. that elected her Pres. was held in Kansas City — and though dear Mrs Minor knew of it — & had asked that a new Pres. should be elected — I do not suppose she thought to send to Mrs H, the new President — either the old Constitution — or the old Secretary & treasures books — therefore nobody thought — Mrs Minor died — in 1894 — Mrs Hedges did nothing — had nothing — and then — in May 1895 — when Miss Shaw & I attended Mrs Ingalls Congress — I insisted that a call should be issued for a meeting — if the Mo. State suppose Con — it was done — the meeting held —

a new — President Mrs Johnson elected — and she, too, had no constitution, secretary or Francis Books handed over to her! The thought that Mrs H. & Mrs J. did not have them — did not come to me — until I read from somebody a statement that Mo. never had a Constitution — then I at once wrote Mrs Johnson — & she hunted — & Mrs Hazzard gave her a copy which I have! — So that both Mrs H. & Mrs J. were elected under it — and I doubt if you are legally under any other — — now — on looking — I see you have the very one Mrs Minor sent to Mrs Hedges in 1892! — So Mrs Johnson's declaration that there was no constitution — must come from Mrs Hedges not turning it over to her — or her not asking Mrs H. for it — so the gap lies between Mrs H. & Mrs J — not upon dear Mrs Minor at all — No new constitution was adopted in 1895 — and surely no one had power to amend the old one — or adopt a new one at St Louis — So I think you should hold that you were elected Pres — under the old Con — — I think you are quite right in

or

trying to make a statement of the M. S. Association in your ~~the~~ report — that will stand as correct history — but — I think it will be very much better if you can possibly postpone printing & publishing it until after your next State Convention — by which time the present tempest must be over — — And, too, if you will go to Des Moines early — I will also — and together we will work out a truthful history of the whole — — You see — however you should now state things of the past two years — they would be publicly reputed by the other party — — To get at the early facts — I should have read the History of Woman Suffrage — the reports published during those years in the Revolution & Women's Journal — for which I cannot possibly give the time now —

So again I say — I do hope you haven't gone to print with anything yet — and that you will defer doing so — until this storm has blown over — — I am sure now is not the time to do it!!

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106 World Building, New York.

[4]

can be no other conclusion than than the one Miss Shaw, Mrs Catt and I acted upon in giving our presence & the weight of our official to your Mo. State Con. held last Nov. 12.13 — hence I want you to see to that you have your member of Ex. Com. chosen — a woman you feel sure will stand strait & dignified — with you — also have elected or appointed — 3 delegates for your auxilliary ship to the National — and then as many more delegates as you have hundreds of members — have a delegate for your 1st hundred as well as for all after it — And try and select women who can go to Des Moines — Mrs Whitney will man her ship — after the same fashion — but her officers & men (women) will not have a vote — unless the Ex. Com. should they were the society — which as I say — I do not deem possible — I hope your treasurer has sent your auxilliary dues to Mrs Upton — so that she will have them before Jan. 1st & so that you will have met every requirement — You see your Society

is the auxilliary — or will be — unless the
opinion & action of the majority of the
business Committee shall be declared
unjust and illegal — by a majority
vote of the full board of the Ex
Com !! — — Now — again — as
before the Kansas Ex Com — let me
beg you not to say this to any one
who go to others — or into print with it —
— If our proposal gets before the
public — let it get there from the
others — you are the ones to keep
"mum" — bide your time — but you are
now — by the Business Com's decision — the
legal President — of the legal State society —
— Oh yes — In your report to the
National — tell only of the work actually
done the past year — Mrs Conkling —
no — in looking at last year's report — it
was made by Mrs Johnson — So

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION 1848
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For fear you haven't the report of last year I mail it with this. — On reading Mrs J's report — I find it good — it raises no question of legality — or of dispute — It is not your duty to report the business proceedings of your last annual meeting at St Louis — — You will see that no report tells of their doings — The whole thing was a disorderly — unparliamentary attempt to override — & overthrow the President — And belongs wholly to your State society — not to the National — at all — & wouldn't be heard there except — that those attempted to override — succeeded in a measure — by appealing from the presidents decision — & putting the motion to the house & carrying it — & then proceeded to elect officers as if they were the original officers & society. — — To my mind — & to all — the hearing is given in the hope that when their action has be

peace & decided upon by the Ex. Com- that they will accept the decision - & go forward quietly & peaceably - but if they do not - all will feel that we gave them every possible opportunity to present their claims — Why - suppose when we all get to Des Moines - some person should move that Mrs Conkling should be temporary Chairman - & I should refuse to entertain the Motion - then the person should appeal from my decision & put the vote to the delegates & a majority should vote with her - would that make the National defunct - No - I should simply declare the whole out of order - & do just what Mrs Johns did - call for reading of the minutes - & for next order of business!! - Still - Let us treat them as fairly - as generously as possible & so may we save all who wish to work for the cause - none such - will insist on dissension - So very sincerely yours

Susan B. Anthony

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INVENTORY

1-2: Correspondence, EH to father, D.A. Harrison

1. Re: Mississippi and Louisiana, 1897

2. Re: Iowa, 1898

3-4: Correspondence to EH from Susan B. Anthony, Rachel Foster Avery, Carrie Chapman Catt, Mary G. Hay, et al. re: suffrage

3. 1895-96; includes four letters from Rachel F. Avery.

4. 1897; includes two letters from Mary G. Hay.

5. Miscellaneous: woman suffrage pamphlets and programs (1892-98); obituary of EH (1933).

6. "Woman Suffrage. An Act," a petition to the General Assembly of the State of Colorado (1893)
Constitution and by-laws of The Non-Partisan Equal Suffrage Association of Colorado (1895)

7°. Two issues of The Woman's Standard (1892, 1898)
Poster announcing speech by Mary C.C. Bradford (n.d.)

[1897]

- : - Ella Harrison - : -

Advance work in Mississippi.

Total Expenses,	$309.76	
Salary ten weeks, $12.50 per week,	125.00	
Collections in La . & Mississippi,		$78.98
Rec'd. from Mrs. Upton, March 1st.		50.00
" " " " " 22nd.		50.00
" " " " April 10th.		50.00
" " " " Mxx Xxd.		
" " " " May 3rd.		50.00
" " Mrs. Bradford,		20.00
Rebate on Laundry,		1.85
Balance due on expenses,		8.93
Salary due,		125.00
	$434.76	$434.76

- : - Ella Harrison - : -

Advance work in Tennessee.

Form No. 168.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

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This is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

RECEIVED at CARTHAGE. - MISSOURI.

A 5 Pa. Rd. 10 Paid 12:09 P.M. Feb. 20-97

New York. 20

Miss Ella Harison.

Wont you please go Mississippi Monday as advance agent wire.

Carrie Chapman Catt.

will go mch 1. send me directions
will write.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
1848

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
1341 Arch St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Honorary President, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, 26 West 61st Street, New York.

President, Susan B. Anthony,
17 Madison Street, Rochester, New York.

Recording Secretary, Alice Stone Blackwell,
3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

Vice-President-at-Large, Rev. Anna H. Shaw,
1341 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Treasurer, Harriet Taylor Upton,
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Auditors: { Laura Clay, Lexington, Ky.
{ Sarah B. Cooper, San Francisco, Cal.

Chairman Committee on Organization, Carrie Chapman Catt, 106 World Building, New York.

OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

New York, February 23, 1897.
(dictated)

Miss Ella Harrison,
Carthage, Mo.

Dear Miss Harrison:--

I write for Mrs. Catt to-day as she is attending to some other things.

We were very glad, indeed, to receive word from you, that you would go into the field for us. Being a Missouri woman you are somewhat of a Southerner and would be more agreeable to the Missouri people. Mrs. Bradford is to accompany you. It is hard to make dates in the South, because we have so few names of people interested in suffrage. So your first work will have to be "advance agent" work, arranging the dates according to the list enclosed in this letter, going through it just as soon as possible and joining Mrs. Bradford at the most convenient point for you and continuing with her through the trip, sharing the evenings in speaking, organizing clubs in the different towns and seeing that we receive first class collections. The date at Sardis is fixed and Mrs. Bradford knows of it and will go there and fill in those two days. You will let her know there by letter or telegram where her next date will be. Notice the list I have made out and try and fill it in just as it is if possible; but if it is utterly impossible to hold a meeting in any one of these towns, drop it and go to the next, or select some other good town on the same line of railroad. You will notice there are four places in Louisiana; namely, Barton Rouge, New Orleans, Hammond and Amity City. We will give you the name of some one in New Orleans in another letter. They have a good club there and I am sure will arrange for a meeting all right. Perhaps you need not ~~xxxxx~~ stop there to bill that meeting any more than that you have to go through that city and might stop over one train.

We want to hold a state convention in Mississippi during this tour and want to hold it at Jackson, the capital. I wish it were possible to have it the last date of the state, but that would necessitate traveling over the ground twice, and we cannot afford that extra traveling expense; so we have placed it for April 14th. and 15th. You, of course, know what a state convention is as you held one in your own state and would work it up accordingly, presiding over it until officers were elected, etc. Will write you more about that later. As soon as you are sure the convention will be in Jackson and the dates agreed upon, let Mrs. Bradford know so in each place she can advertise it and urge the friends of the cause and members of the clubs that she will organize, to attend. Miss Kate Powers of Jackson would be the one for you to see and talk it over with her and see if it cannot be made a success.

We have given you the names of parties where we have them; where there are no names, you will have to find some one, according to the instructions I enclose. We have made this route up to May 13th., but if some of the places have to be dropped out and the list shortened, all right. We will leave that to your judgment.

(Miss Harrison) # 2

You, of course, know how the South look on this matter and that you will really have pioneer work to do; and you must positively get the dates fixed, the place of meeting and all the arrangements made before you leave the town, and find some responsible person who will keep the ball arolling and attend to things after you leave. You will have to be careful about this, for when you leave the community and the subject is talked about, fun made of it, etc., nine cases out of ten, the one you have chosen to look after the local arrangements will grow discouraged and think it can't be carried out and, perhaps, write to us that she can not attend to it. So before you leave, have all these things settled so there will be no backing out.

By all means try to get entertainment for Mrs. Bradford and yourself; this saves hotel bills, and the work in the South will be expensive and we must save wherever possible. Notice in the instructions what we have said about place of meeting. In case you have to get a hall, you must not pay over $5.00 a day; and, in fact, we do not want to pay that much, but that is the very largest amount we can afford. You must use your judgment in this and arrange it on as cheap a basis as possible. The collections in the South are small and we cannot afford to have heavy expense attached. I enclose a sample of a poster. Think you can get them printed in your own town before leaving and take them with you. You ought to leave from ten to twenty-five in a town, according to the size of it. You will have to use your judgment about that, and as there are thirty-two places, you would need five hundred to six hundred of them. For the State Convention at Jackson, you would have to have some other bills gotten up differently and have them printed in that town. You understand the reason of this economy, so we will leave that matter in your hands to use your own judgment. When you join Mrs. Bradford, your name ought to be on the bills, also. Perhaps it will be just as well to put it on all of them, and if you are not at the first few, it will not make any difference.

Keep Mrs. Bradford posted as to the appointments so that she will know where to go from day to day, who will entertain her and any other little items that she ought to know; also the amount she will have to pay for local expenses, etc. Of course, when you join her, having been over the ground before, you will know all the things yourself, but keep her posted until you do join her. Let Mrs. Catt hear from you at least twice a week so that she may know that you are getting dates and meeting with success. Let her know of the places you have arramg ed and the local persons in charge. Always go to the Post Office in each town, for we might find it necessary to communicate with you quite often.

I don't know just how long it will take you to make this trip. We want you to do it thoroughly, and yet go over the ground as rapidly as possible so as to join Mrs. Bradford and help her.

Oftentimes you can get names of persons in the next town from people you will see in the ~~present~~ next town. Yes, in case you have to stay in a community, and no one invites you to remain as their guest, you will of course, have to go to a hotel. We trust you to do the right thing and keep expenses down; but, at the same time, we want you to be comfortable and not work yourself sick.

Let Mrs. Bradford know at Sardis (Miss) C/O Mrs. Delia C. Wall, where she is to go for the 3rd. and 4th. She knows she is to go to Sardis, and we have written her that she would find a letter from you there. You go straight to Grenada, where you will have a short time to start a meeting; but put in some kind of a meeting, if it is nothing more

than a parlor meeting, so as to keep Mrs. Bradford busy these two days. Then go on through the rest as rapidly as possible.

I did a great deal of advance work two years ago in West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, etc.; and when the trains would run conveniently, I, sometimes, could make two or three towns in a day, going into one town nine or ten o'clock in the morning, getting everything arranged there, and leave on a train about noon or early in the afternoon for the next point and, sometimes, got out of that town by seven or eight o'clock at night for the next place. Thus I saved hotel bills, for I would get my lunch at a restaurant and leave my satchel at the station when I knew I was only to be in the town a few hours. I generally asked the station agent where the party I wanted to see lived in case I had a name and that would save time, because I could go right to her house. But, as the trains do not run very often in the South, I do not expect you can get over the ground as quickly as I did in these other states.

We will have a letter for you at some of the other towns, perhaps Grenada or Winona.

Yours lovingly,

Mary L Hay

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION 1848

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Sarah B. Cooper, San Francisco, Cal.

Chairman Committee on Organization, Carrie Chapman Catt, 106 World Building, New York.

OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

New York, March 6, 1897.

(dictated)

Dear Miss Harrison:--

Mrs. Catt and I have spent some time over the map and the Mississippi work and have made quite a little change in it.

You, perhaps, have heard of Miss Frances E. Griffin of Alabama, a prominent Southern woman and one of the best southern speakers. We have been fortunate enough to secure her for some work in the South, and she is ready to begin for us at once. A letter from Mrs. Bradford requests that we finish her tour there as early in April as possible, and so we have arranged for Miss Griffin to fill some of the appointments in Mississippi and have both attend the State Convention. In order to do this, we had to change the route in Mississippi and shorten Mrs. Bradford's tour and arrange some of the dates for Miss Griffin.

Miss Griffin, you know, is new to the suffrage work. She is a good speaker, but knows nothing of our organization. So it is absolutely necessary that you accompany her in all her meetings, doing the practical work, organizing, looking after collections, etc., while Mrs. Bradford being used to it can make her tour by herself; and then you three will meet in Jackson at the State Convention.

I enclose a list of dates for Mrs. Bradford. You will notice we have dropped out several places and shortened the route, so you will have to watch it closely. I also enclose a list of places which you are to arrange for Miss Griffin; and in advertising the meetings, advertise yourself as well, for you are to accompany her. You will also find, enclosed, a list for you as advance agent. You may not be able to follow this closely, and yet I think you can. I think you can make two places a day from Jackson down to New Orleans. No doubt you will have to do some midnight travelling, but it will hasten things some, and the way we have planned it, I think you can end your advance work at Starkville on the 21st. and thus be able to join Miss Griffin at Meridian on the 22nd. and proceed with her according to the route arranged.

From Natchez, it is better from you to run back to Jackson and get the State Convention settled for the 7th. and 8th. of April, and advertise Mrs. Bradford, Miss Griffin and yourself. Then, from Jackson, as advance agent, follow the list enclosed; that is, unless you find freight trains or others that the railway guide fails to give.

Mrs. Bradford sent me your letter from Grenada, and I think you are the person to do the advance work; you have the "courage and never give up" and are doing splendidly. Where you arrange for the different meetings, be sure to advertise the State Convention, that is, provided you have it settled at Jackson for the 7th. and 8th.

We know collections are small there and hotel bills will amount to quite a little; but we are in for it and must see it through right, and we know you will be as economical as possible.

(2)

After the State Convention at Jackson, would it be possible for you to do one or two months work through some Western states? We are not sure of the states as yet, but we want to know if we could have your time for as long as stated above.

Be sure and leave a "forward" at each Post Office ~~inx~~. Our letters might reach the different places a day or so after you leave, but if you leave a "forward" the letters will surely follow.

Let us hear from youn often and keep us posted.

Yours sincerely,

Mary Le Hay

P. S. You will notice I have left out Columbus, Corinth, Iuka, Memphis and Holly Springs on Miss Griffin's list. As we have names of persons in these places we can easily arrange for meetings and thus shorten your advance work and make it possible for you to meet Miss Griffin on the 22nd. at Meridian.

If any towns fall out for which ~~you~~ we have arranged, and you find it utterly impossible to make a date, put in some real good town that is near. Making these dates in this way is rather backward, so you will have to watch them closely.

Do not get your bills out for the State Convention, but leave it with some local person to do and we will correspond with he or she in regard to it. It is barely possible we will also have Mrs. Lide Meriwether of Memphis, Tenn., go down and attend that State Convention and make it a big affair. You can say this in talking it up in Jackson.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
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Chairman Committee on Organization, Carrie Chapman Catt, 106 World Building, New York.

OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

New York, April 1, 1897.
(dictated)

Dear Girls:--

I want to explain to you just why it is that we seem to be so cross. You see, it takes four days for a letter from Mississippi to reach us here and, presumably, as long, or longer, for a letter from here to reach you. To get a letter here and an answer to it will take eight or ten days. Therefore, when you seem to give me the dates quite aways ahead they are even yet not far enough in advance so that I am able to write you and be sure my letter will reach you. Consequently, if you have written a thing you will find a letter from me asking why you do not write upon this very subject. So, too, I find that you ask me questions over and over again which I have answered over and over again and you have not received the letters. The letters are now returning to the office in droves. So let us not question each other any more, and you may be sure your letters will reach us for we are stationary, and every question you ask I shall make an effort to answer and will write you if there is any opportunity to address you.

Now about the reports. The reason that I asked to have them sent in a little different form was this: In Delaware the route which Mrs. Bradford and Miss Gregg traveled over was made by our office and no town was visited except those to which we directed them to go. The state was so near at hand that we knew every day just where they were. So when the reports came in, according to our blanks, we could supply the deficiencies for we had a list in the office of the places to be visited and the dates of the speakers. These we have kept on hand. At any future time we could turn to the state of Delaware and know exactly where our speakers had been and who the people were with whom we corresponded. But you will see, in Mississippi, I do not know where you are nor what route you may take and so I only meant for you to be a little more particular in reporting than you would otherwise be. We want to get the names of all those you find interested and to know all the places you have been so that we can refer to them at any future date. Not having any regular list of your appointments it is only possible for us to form it from your reports; so if you only say so many towns visited in numbers, it conveys no idea at all. The difference in the reporting is simply due to the difference in the places you are working and the conditions you are working under. The arrangements you have of having Miss Harrison look after the finances and organizing is entirely right and she can make the reports. It is not at all necessary for you to write oftener than once a week, unless there is something particular that you must say, other than to keep us posted as best you can as to your whereabouts. There may be something of great importance to say to you and it is best that we know just where you are at as long in advance as is possible. With this, let us not misunderstand each other any more but remember that we are pretty nearly two weeks apart and that our correspondence cannot be very intelligent at best.

In reference to the work in Tennessee. The dates 11th. and 12th. have been given us at Nashville. There will be a convocation of Southern women and there will be nobody else except representatives from

the South, except it be Mrs. Bradford. There will not be representatives of all states, but there will be of some, and Mrs. Meriwether will preside. A state convention will be held in conjunction with it so that the State Association may be organized. I am very anxious that Mrs. Bradford should go to this convention, but I am just now somewhat embarrassed over the necessary arrangements. Rev. Anna Shaw was to give us the first six weeks of the conventions in Iowa, discontinuing the week in which May 11th. and 12th. occurs. If Mrs. Bradford goes to Nashville, it will leave that week to be supplied in Iowa and I am not at all sure that I can do it. If I am able to supply it we will so arrange; if not, Mrs. Bradford will go direct from Meridan so as to begin the Monday following the convention there. I have written to Mrs. Meriwether and have asked her if Saturday night, May 8th., would do for a Memphis meeting. I do not think Saturday night a good night, but have offered this and May 10th. Then, I have said that Mrs. Bradford might remain for the evening of the 13th. also on her return from Nashville. It would take two days for her to reach the Iowa work. Upon this subject you will hear later, and when I write again I will send the Iowa appointments. I think I have already answered the question Mrs. Bradford has asked several times, but it will do no harm to answer it again. The work in Iowa is not that of single appointments. The conventions are already arranged and there is nothing to do but make speeches. There are two evening speakers who will follow the conventions from place to place. Thus, Miss Moore will speak the first night and Rev. Anna Shaw the second in each convention. These conventions are overlapping. We have two managers--Miss Laura A. Gregg and Miss Mary G. Hay. We will say a convention opens on Monday with Miss Hay as manager. That night Miss Moore would speak. On Tuesday another convention would open with Miss Gregg as manager. Miss Moore would speak on Tuesday night at Miss Gregg's convention. Miss Shaw would speak on Tuesday night in Miss Hay's convention and on Wednesday would speak in Miss Gregg's convention. On Wednesday Miss Hay would begin another convention. Do you see the plan? The organizing, managing and all the practical work will be attended to by the managers. We place Mrs. Bradford for the second night, chiefly, in order to avail ourselves of her for the afternoon. There is a question box coming on at the latter part of the afternoon and I thought she had best take this. The questions will, naturally, be of a practical nature and I think she would do a grwat deal of good. Miss Shaw is doing this now. I will write you what adjustment I can make of this as soon as possible. Meanwhile, I hope Miss Harrison will not have hard work to fill in the month which intervenes between now and the convention. If there is nothing better, I think you could visit some of the places the second time.

I shall write to the names we have in Mississippi about the convention and urge them to be present. As to program, I do not think we could do anything about it for fear we may conflict with arrangements you have made. I do not clearly understand whether you have one or more days at the convention, but I suppose one day only. In this event there will not be much time for a program. I am going to write you later some ideas about this convention and the method of organizing there, which may prove helpful. I have read Miss Kearney's letter and I quite agree with you, that it is a great thing to get her for president, even thous she is outside the state. I have, for a long time, felt that her heart was very much in the suffrage work and that she would really like to be working with us. I think this would be an opening, and, by and

by, she would come out all along the line and speak for us. She is in every way desirable, and if, as she suggests, the other officers would be good workers, I think it would be a fine thing. Mrs. Thompson should certainly be one of them, likewise Mrs. Harper, and I think that is as far as I would dare recommend. You know them better than I do. I was very glad to see Mrs. Biggs' name turn up in Crystal Springs. I had wondered what had become of her. She is a rare good worker, but, really, does not belong in that state.

I am going to write you soon about the convention and when I do I will probably write two or three duplicates and send them to as many places in order that you may be sure to get it. Kindly let me know when you do so that I shall feel youthave it in hand.

With best wishes to you both, I am,

Yours truly, Carrie Chapman Catt

Now that I have this written, I do not know where to send it and must wait for the next Bulletin from you -

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

Honorary President, ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, 26 West 61st Street, New York.

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1830 Diamond Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Treasurer, HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON,
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Corresponding Secretary, RACHEL FOSTER AVERY,
1920 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Auditors: LAURA CLAY, Lexington, Ky.
CATHARINE WAUGH MCCULLOCH,
1113 "The Rookery," Chicago, Ill.

Chairman Committee on Organization, CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, 107 World Building, New York.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
107 WORLD BUILDING,
NEW YORK.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

New York, April 8, 1897.

Dear friend:—

We have made an attempt to secure a correct suffrage club directory for all the states; yet with all our efforts we are aware that we have names on our books, reported as club officers where no club exists. We are, therefore, sending this circular letter to all such, realizing that it will reach many who are not officers and who reside in towns where there is no suffrage organization. We suppose, however, that all to whom these letters are addressed, are suffragists.

The National Committee on Organization and Campaign work aids all states desiring help where campaigns are in progress, and strengthens organization in all parts of the Union by the aid of organizers and speakers as fast as it is able. Its policy is to strike at the most vulnerable spot and win victories wherever possible. Idaho would not now be counted among the suffrage states had it not been for the aid and financial help given by this committee. It is the representative of all the suffragists and is elected at their National Convention. Its work, therefore, is the united effort of the National Association throwing its force wherever needed.

Already Washington and South Dakota, both having campaigns pending for '98, are asking aid. Tennessee and West Virginia are preparing for Constitutional Conventions. Upon every side opportunities are opening and we must meet them. There are defeats before us no doubt, but victory has come unexpectedly before now and no possibility should be neglected if we are true to the trust imposed upon us. This year the times are hard and many contributors who have always been generous helpers, are obliged to make smaller donations owing to reduced incomes. The National Association has never found it so difficult to raise funds needed for the work as now. Under this financial distress we are at last brought face to face with a momentous problem. We must either stop our aggressive work on the very eve of promised victory and wait for prosperity, or every believer in the great principle we advocate must unite in an effort to provide the "sinews of war." Which shall it be? We leave it entirely with you. We ask of you a service which any one may render if so inclined. We ask you as individuals or clubs, to prepare a "May Benefit" for us either in the proceeds of an entertainment, or of a subscription fund. Some have raised money by soliciting a dime or a quarter each from their friends. Your own ingenuity will provide means for raising money. Try to secure at least ten dollars. We need this money now. We must pay obligations already incurred and we must also know how to plan for the future.

Dear friends, this appeal is more urgent, more intense than any we have ever sent out, for the necessity is greater. We are in distress and we must have aid. We cannot believe that a cause so just will be compelled to take a backward step even though money be scarce and the times hard. We pledge that we will expend your hard earned contribution conscientiously, economically and prayerfully.

Faithfully yours,

Carrie Chapman Catt.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION 1848

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NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 107 WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Chairman Committee on Organization, CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, 107 World Building, New York.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, April 26, 1897.
(dictated)

Dear Mrs. Bradford and Miss Harrison:--

When we began the organization work we found in the ten organized states a president that had been appointed by the National Business Committee, who, in each case, had failed to perform any work; yet this president seemed to feel that we were poaching upon her preserves when we undertook to organize the state. We all felt, then, that it was a bad thing to appoint a president and leave the work in her hands. In some of the Southern states that pretended to be organized, we found there were a few dollar members, but no clubs and no effort to form any. We felt that the work had been performed in the wrong way and that the way to do it was to organize clubs in a state, then have a state convention and there form a State Association through the representatives of the clubs. I still think that that is the right theory, but I do not think the South is ready for that kind of work. We failed to appoint a president in Mississippi, as we might have done, and call it organized on account of the behavior of some of the presidents who had been appointed in other states. I would like to say here, however, that Mrs. Lide Meriwether of Tennessee has been an exception to this rule. Mrs. Meriwether has always put her shoulder to the wheel and has done all she could with the material, and especially the financial backing at hand. We did not know as to whether this good result would follow in Mississippi, and it was thought best to wait and have a president elected regularly, rather than have one appointed by the National President. I had hoped when the convention was held we would have enough clubs represented and that it would be a regular organization with out the old time dollar members. I am, however, convinced, from the report you sent, that Mississippi is not yet educated sufficiently to warrant this kind of an organization. If we leave out the dollar members it seems to me that we cut off from the Association individuals who live in towns where there is not sufficient sentiment to organize a regular club. I wrote you that I thought it was well to add the dollar member idea to the constitution. When these constitutions were made, a copy of which I sent you, and which were adopted in the ten states we organized, we secured copies of the constitutions of the various states and attempted to take what appealed to us as the best parts of these constitutions and put the same together in a whole. The constitution which was of the most use to us was that which had been formulated by Miss Clay of Kentucky. We used some paragraphs from that without change, I think.

In thinking over the conditions of Mississippi, it seems to me that it would be the best thing possible to send to you a copy of this Kentucky Constitution; it would probably more nearly fit the conditions there than our other constitution. I would advise you to read it to the convention just as it is and let them consider it. I am inclined to think that a wise thing to do would be to appoint a committee at the very beginning to act upon the constitution. This committee would consist of four or five persons and you could give to them the statement, that this constitution was drafted by the Kentucky Association and that we, of the Nationa, consider it the very best constitution. They may, doubtless, wish to amend this constitution quite a good deal.

(B. & H.)

You will notice that there is a short constitution and a good deal of By-Laws. I do not like this method of making a constitution, but it does not, in the least, matter and so I have sent it just as it is. You will observe in Article LL of the By-Laws a Plan of Work. This should be clearly set before the women and, without doubt, they would wish to change some of these departments of work. I do not, myself, clearly understand what all these departments mean, or rather what kind of work they do; but I am going to write to Miss Clay and ask her to write to you at Meridian and tell you what these superintendents do, also to tell you if, in her judgment, some of them might be dropped. I should act very largely upon her judgment in this matter, as these departments of work have already been tried in that state for some time. I wish you and Miss Harrison would read this constitution over very carefully. You can do this on the cars, and, in this way, familiarize yourselves with it and give it some thought.

It occurs to me that with this constitution an active president could write letters to all the names that you have found in sympathy with the work and could ask them to become dollar members of this new association and, in this way, they would be alike ~~to~~ in the State Association, and their dollars would be a great help. Mrs. Blackwell has said, that if there is only one woman in a place who believes in suffrage, she is a great deal better organized than unorganized. I think I agree with him on this point. I have sent you several copies of these constitutions in order that each member of your committee might have one to consider. As we were obliged to have them typewritten, we were not so generous with them as we otherwise would have been. I would be very glad to have a copy of the amended constitution when it is adopted.

~~In the main, I think the members of the new suffrage association will probably be members of the~~

Whatever else is accomplished at the convention, there must not be so much speech making as to take the time for devising a Plan of Work. Very likely this should be left to the Executive Committee, but I think after the constitution is adopted and the officers elected, that this new Executive Committee should, by all means, have a meeting and consider what they can best do. I should advise them to write letters to all the names you can furnish them and urge their membership to the State Association, provided they have not already joined a local club.

I have sent to you a copy of the new book in the Course of Study called, "Legal Status of Women." You should show this copy to the ladies; and it probably would be a good thing for all of them to have a copy in order to understand the exact legal status of the women of their own state. Kindly look it over, and you will see that it is very valuable as a reference book. This book sells at 25 cts. We will be glad to have you take orders for the book. They can pay you the money and we will forward ~~forward~~ the book by mail. All the clubs should have a copy of this book.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours truly,

Carrie Chapman Catt

Per R.

P. S. One item, I omitted. As I said, we have paid no organizer's salary as yet, nor will we be able to do so for a time. I think, therefore, you had better assume for Missouri the expenses for Mrs. Bradford in that State. I would rather not enlist that work as under our auspices even though Missouri paid for it all, if we can avoid it, for this RICK against the Southern work would only be taken by Missouri which has already been helped more than its share this year. Understand me, we do not repudiate it, but as we cannot pay it now anyway, it is likely you can do so, as soon as we could, and if so, you better do it.

Truly,

Carrie Chapman Catt

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
1848

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
107 WORLD BUILDING,
NEW YORK.

Honorary President, ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, 26 West 61st Street, New York.

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17 Madison Street, Rochester, New York.

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CATHARINE WAUGH MCCULLOCH,
1113 "The Rookery," Chicago, Ill.

Chairman Committee on Organization, CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, 107 World Building, New York.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS. June 1, 1897.

(dictated)

Dear Miss Harrison:--

I received your letter in Charles City, and common courtesy compelled an immediate answer. This, however, I was unable to do owing to the fact that my hands were full of domestic cares at that time. There was some correspondence which I was obliged to attend to in reference to the Iowa Conventions, and this I managed to put in between times. I thought each day I would get time to send you a reply to your letter, but that time never came. Pardon my tardiness.

I can make reply in a brief sentence or two. Before leaving home I had dictated a letter to you in reference to the close of the Mississippi, or Southern work. I had a brief time in which to dictate and had a number of letters to answer. They were probably stated rather curtly, and, consequently, your letter had a sound to you which was not intended. You had asked if the work was to stop with the Mississippi dates, as I had previously spoken to you about work elsewhere. The work had to stop in the South simply because it had already cost double the amount we had expected and we had no money to stand behind it any longer; in fact, we did stand behind it longer than we ought, I suppose. The advance work made it very expensive and collections were small, as ~~you~~ you know. I had no fault, whatsoever, to find with you, and I did not write as I did because I was not pleased with your efforts. On the contrary, I think you did splendidly. I think you did well for us, and I think you gained some experience which will be valuable for you and for the work in the future. As you are aware, the only means we have of support for the Organization Committee is that which comes from the contributions of interested friends. We have no regular income, and, as you are aware, our contributions at the National Convention last year were practically nothing. The result is, that we have had hard work this year to get along, and as the work has cost more than any work we have ever done (I mean the Southern work for Tennessee and Mississippi), it has put us in very hard lines. We shall be able to do no more work this year except such work as will be able to be self-supporting. The best work so far has been in Iowa, where we are to hold a county convention in every county in the State before we are through, and that work, judging from the first two months, will entirely pay the whole cost of it. We can afford to do work of that kind, but in the South it was a total outgo from start to finish. It was for these reasons that we were obliged to stop work when we did. I wish we could do for every Southern State what we did for Mississippinand Tennessee.

After the work was well begun in these two States, South Dakota and Washington submitted amendments, and, immediately, there came a big kick against expending money in the South when these two Western States had campaigns on hand. It seemed impossible to withdraw the Southern workers until their mission had been performed; and because this was true, we were unable to do anything for these Western States, as we did not have means to cover both enterprises. It will be impossible to get

the consent of the Business Committee to do more Southern work at this time, until something has been done for those Western states. There will be no more work done, as I have said before, this year by our Committee except where we can make it self-sustaining.

In reference to the payment of your salary. We have paid no salaries as yet this year to any one. We have always made it a point to pay up any indebtedness there might be on expenses first, then we would begin making payments on salaries. If we should do the work in a thoroughly businesslike way, we should certainly pay each speaker her salary at the end of each month, but we have never yet been able to be businesslike and have had to get on the best way we could. We have never yet been able to pay a speaker promptly at the close of her service, although sometimes we have been able to pay up very soon. This year, I feel that we are not going to be very prompt. We have some money promised us so that we can cover all our obligations, but much of this will not come due until fall, and although we have asked for an earlier payment, we are not likely to get it. There is nothing else which we can do but to ask our organizers to wait until we can secure the money. We shall make pro rata payments to all the organizers as soon as we are able. I am now giving my attention to financas and am trying to get in some money. I hope we will not keep you waiting long, but I cannot promise anything definite.

In reference to the Chatauqua, I will say that it will be impossible for me to come. The hundred ($100) dollars is a liberal offer so far as the management is concerned, but it would not pay my expenses to Carthage from New York and return, and even if it would it would take a whole week of time which I am not at liberty to give. It seems to me the best thing which you could do would be to take Rev. Henrietta G. Moore, whose circular I enclose. Miss Moore is a delightful woman. I think I have never seen any one upon the platform who has so sweet and womanly a personality as has she. She wins friends wherever she goes, and I think xx would be well adapted to Southern work. She has a very sweet voice, is magnetic, has a good delivery, etc. I do not consider her speeches as strong as many I have heard, but the curious part of it is, that in her work in Iowa, in many towns they have liked her even better than Miss Shaw, who has been one of the speakers in the convention. Her speech, in point of matter, is hardly to be compared with Miss Shaw's, and yet her sweetness and winsomeness seems to conquer the people even better than argument. I am sure you would be delighted with her personally, likewise the Chatauqua. We may let her come to you for the $100. If the management are not willing to pay that, I think, perhaps, we could do a little better, as she will not have quite so far to go. She would come to Carthage from Des Moines, and would go from there to Ohio. She would give as many speeches as you might like at the Chatauqua and would stay there two days, or even three if necessary. To make the date meet her arrangements in Iowa, it should be somewhere between July 3rd. and 7th., or all of these. Let me know what you decide to do.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours truly,

Carrie Chapman Catt

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION 1848

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Chairman Committee on Organization, CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, 107 World Building, New York.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
107 WORLD BUILDING,
NEW YORK.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS. June 10, 1897.
(dictated)

Dear Miss Harrison:--

I enclose a statement of Mrs. Bradford's work in Missouri. In the statement sent in by you, $25 is credited to us as having been paid to Mrs. Bradford. As I have already written you, if it is possible to avoid it I do not want to have anything to do with that Missouri work. If we were able to pay for it we would do so at once; as we are not, it will have to stand, and it might as well wait for Missouri to pay for it. Understand, I do not mean to repudiate it; I simply do not want to add it to our work if we can avoid it. There has been such a kick against the Southern work, that as Missouri has already been helped in the years gone by, I would like to omit it from our list if it can be done. Therefore, I have not reported this to Mrs. Upton at all; I have simply mentioned the work in Mississippi. You can keep this statement, and, if possible, pay what you are able to raise on the pledges direct to Mrs. Bradford. As soon as we can get money to pay other obligations, if this remains unpaid we will see what can be done. We mean to stand true to what we promised you, that we would back this entreprise. This we will do, but as we are dead broke, we can pay nothing at present. Our pledges are largely due in the fall and we will have to wait until then before settling in full, and I am sure we will then come out behind. I intend to see what I can do myself by going out into the field in the fall; but I cannot do it in the hot weather, as I cannot get at the people.

I also enclose you a statement of Mrs. Bradford's work in Mississippi, likewise your statement. You say in your report that you have something left over. According to the figures which you have previously sent in, this is not true. We owe you $8.93 on expenses. I think I did not mention to you nor to Mrs. Bradford, the items which were to be included in "expenses." We do not pay laundry bills. These are certainly personal accounts and we ought not to be responsible for them any more than for other toilet expenses. It is a small item on both bills, but if we pay it for one we must pay it for all. If there is anything wrong with this statement, let me know what it is. This will clear your expenses and leave us owing you your salary only. This we will pay just as soon as we can, but I fear we cannot pay it, at least in full, before the fall. We shall hurry it as much as possible.

Let me know your decision about Miss Moore for the Chautauqua as soon as you can. I am sending you a letter, such as we are sending out to the State Presidents. It seemed to me that possibly some appointments might be made for cash. It is so hard to get money that it does not seem possible to raise enough to back the ordinary kind of organization work.

Mrs. Bradford sent a telegram asking for $50, saying that she would pay the expense of getting it and adding, that she had been ill. This money was ordered to her, but she has not been found. We received a letter from her this A. M., but she did not give any address. The money was sent by telegraph, but they claim they cannot find her. You will find that item upon her statement as having been paid May 28th. Look the statement over and see if it is right.

Yours faithfully, Carrie C. Catt.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION 1848

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NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 107 WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Chairman Committee on Organization, CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, 107 World Building, New York.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS. June 22, 1897.

(dictated)

Dear Miss Harrison:--

Last year Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe promised to give a month of work and to be credited in our account as having contributed the amount of money which would equal her salary for this time if it had been paid to her. Two weeks of this work have been performed and she still owes us two weeks more which she is ready to perform. Miss Clay of Kentucky has said in answer to my circular letter to presidents, that they can raise $100 to spend in organization and that they are willing to do this much, but no more. Of course it is difficult to know just how much can be done for $100, but I have suggested to her that one week of this contributed time might be given to Kentucky, If they would take Mrs. DeVoe for a month, $75 would pay her salary for that time and this would leave $25 to apply on expenses, besides the collections which would be raised at her meetings. I thought if we could arrange it so that Kentucky, we will say, would pay her expenses from Chicago down to her field of duty there, and Missouri pay her expenses back to Chicago, the burden would fall lightly upon both states and much good accomplished. I thought with this $100 raised in Kentucky that a month's work could be done under these conditions, and my thought was to offer the other week to Missouri and, perhaps, you could do the same thing there. Mrs. DeVoe, next to Miss Hay, is our best money raiser, and I think it is imperative for you to have some one who possesses this kind of talent. I think you should insist upon the local people providing a place of meeting free, for these hall rents are an awful burden. Then it should be distinctly understood that they were to supply entertainment in the homes. They should further understand that it is a great help to see that a speaker and her baggage get to and from the depot without having to pay for it. If you could get the local people to do this it would greatly reduce the expenses. Posters of some kind ought to be furnished as the meetings cannot be well advertised without their use. I would advise that a place of convention be appointed as soon as possible and that this organizing be done in the vicinity of the convention. It would result in larger delegations being present.

We have just now instituted a new plan for money raising on a small scale by the organizers which may and may not work well. If it works at all I think it would do for Missouri, and possibly quite a little sum will be the result. As soon as the first report comes in I will let you know about it. Meanwhile, I think it would be a good idea to go ahead and see what can be done in the way of making appointments. As you have already learned, it takes an awful long time to get people to do anything. I think at Carthage you might have a Benefit for the purpose of raising money in this way. At Fairmont, W. Va. where Mrs. Manley lives, they had a lawn party and made $20.00. I am sure you could as well during the summer, and perhaps you could have two or three of these lawn parties and raise almost enough to pay for the whole thing.

I think it would be wiser to employ one speaker rather than two, for, as you know, the expenses of two speakers for one month are more than the expenses of one speaker for two months, for we always have

(Miss Harrison)

to get the speakers into the state and out of it again. I think it will be better, then, to take Mrs. DeVoe for the whole time than to take both Mrs. DeVoe and Mrs. Johns. If, however, you want Mrs. Johns in addition for the State Convention to make a larger attraction, possibly this could be arranged. I think you would like Mrs. DeVoe's work for she organizes and collects as well as anybody could and I think is excellent in pioneer work. I wish you would dig around a little and see what can be done. I have written Mrs. DeVoe about this to see if she was willing to do the work, and I am quite sure she will be.

In reference to the Missouri work which has been done, I think we understand each other peffectly. I shall pay the bills already outstanding and leave that until the last. Then, if we can pay it we will and at whatever time we can do so. If we get a landslide in the way of a big fat check, we will not wait, of course, for you to collect the money. I think our understanding about it is all right and we will do by Mrs. Bradford whatever we can to make it easy for her. I know she needs the money very much and I shall try to get her Mississippi salary paid as soon as we can. This time I will try to get the Missouri statement enclosed; it must have been put in another letter. Have you decided as yet where you will hold your state convention?

With best wishes, I am,

Yours truly,

Carrie C. Catt.

Per R.

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H31
1897

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
1848

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
107 WORLD BUILDING,
NEW YORK.

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CATHARINE WAUGH MCCULLOCH,
1113 "The Rookery," Chicago, Ill.

Chairman Committee on Organization, CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, 107 World Building, New York.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS. June 30, 1897.

(dictated)

Dear Miss Harrison:--

I have read carefully your recent letter and I do not know that it requires an answer as it is more a report of progress. But I want to make this suggestion: I think you might say to the clubs that pretent to have an existence, that you will send them a local speaker in the fall free of charge, except for the collection, provided they would raise a certain sum for this work, and suggest to them that they could do this with a lawn fete.

The president of New York is to have a lawn festival soon for the benefit of the state work, and she is planning to have a table at which will be sold useful articles. All fancy work and foolishness ~~xxx~~ will be tabooed. They will have dusting caps, colored and white aprons, dish towels, etc., etc. They have purchased of us a file of the little leaflets, or at least most of them, and these will be put up in packages with rubber bands, and will be sold at 5 cts. a package. They will make something on this venture, as well as spreading the gospel of Equal Suffrage. They will then supply refreshments and have a little program, also. It is a simple affair, and if it can be undertaken by people who have sufficient social standing to draw an audience, there is no reason why each club should not make $10 or $15. You will have to put the matter plainly to these clubs and make them see that they must take the responsibility themselves.

When I read your report about the Bryan Day, I wished that I, or somebody else was Bryan for about a week that we could have a few lectures like that. We would certainly find the sinews of war, would we not? I hope Mrs. Lease will be on her good behavior and say some good words for suffrage. She can certainly speak all right if she will, but she is not to be absolutely depended upon. I shall be glad to know the result when it is over.

With best wishes and the hope that all will come aut right for us, I am,

Yours truly,

Carrie C. Catt.
R

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
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Chairman Committee on Organization, CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, 107 World Building, New York.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS. August 13, 1897.

(dictated)

Dear Miss Harrison:--

Your favor of July 30th. is before me. I have delayed answering, thinking I might have something definite to say about the money due you. I have written to the members of the Business Committee and have asked their authority to borrow money to pay the obligations due on the spring work. I have promised, if they will let me do this, that I will pay the interest on the money to the first of January. I do not know, of course, that I can borrow the money after I get permission, but the votes have not yet been returned.

I know that you need the money, and you ought to have it now for your own work. It grieves me to keep you waiting. I had thought of reducing everybody's bill to the amount of $100 and have done so with all the others; but the $25 which I had intended for you, by a curious turn, went to Mrs. Bradford, so her amount is reduced to $75.00 Colorado was to send us $25.00, and I told Mrs. Upton as soon as it came to send it back to Mrs. Bradford. In the meantime the Colorado Association paid the $25.00 direct to her which we had expected would come to us. I hope it will not be long, however, before we can send what belongs to you.

You said you enclosed a letter, a sample of thirty you had sent out, but this you failed to do and I do not know what you proposed. Let me know how you get on with the work of organizing. Mrs. Johnson, whom you know has been here for some time, is very much in favor of trying to raise a salary for you as president so as to make it possible for you to do work next year. I hope she will be able to make the movement a success. Do you think you will be able to make the arrangements for Mrs. DeVoe as we had thought of? If not, I think it will be best to let her give her whole month to Kentucky.

I was glad to get your report of the "suffrage day" at Chautauqua. I am sure you are moving the cause along in that part of the state and before long, under your able management, there will be an association which will be worth while. Believe me, if it is possible to help you I want to do so.

With best wishes and the hope that I may send you the money soon, I am,

Yours truly,

Carrie C. Catt.

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Chairman Committee on Organization, CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, 107 World Building, New York.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS August 28, 1897.

(dictated)

Dear Miss Harrison:--

Mrs. E. C. Merideth organized a club in Garden City. She moved to Colorado and the club became extinct. Mrs. Stevens, of that place, has written me to this effect and says at the time it ceased to exist they had in their treasury $2.25 and the amount has been sent to us to add to our account. I feel that this should be applied upon the amount due Mrs. Bradford, so I have not put it in our account at all, but send you a check for the amount and will ask you to receipt to Mrs. E. C. Stevens, Garden City, to whom I have already written in regard to this. You can then send the amount to Mrs. Bradford and let it apply upon the obligation due her. Not long since she wrote me in reference to this account, asking if I could not do something to help make the clubs pay, but I have replied that I knew you were doing everything in your power to stir the clubs and get the money together.

On August 1st. we were owing $1,000, and rather than keep the organizers waiting longer, especially since each individual seemed in a great state of anxiety over the amount due, I secured permission from the Business Committee to borrow money to pay the smaller debts. Miss Anthony, who never loses faith in the financial possibilities of the Association, loaned us $800 and Mr. Garrison $200. It was because of this that I was able to send the amount due you. This money ~~shall~~ will have to be paid back by January 1st, so I hope the Missouri account can be settled within the state.

I would like to know how you are getting on with the prospects for the fall and whether you think anything can be arranged for Mrs. DeVoe. If not, it seems to me she had better give her whole time to Kentucky, where they are sure of raising some money. I wish you would let me know about this so I can speak of it to Mrs. DeVoe, likewise to Kentycky in the event she is not to go to Missouri. The prospects I know are discouraging, yet if you hang on things will be better in the future. It has been an awful year for money, but now that things are looking brighter, people will recover their financial position and we shall be able to raise more money. When I look back and see what we have accomplished within the last three years it fills me with joy for the times have been very, very hard and we might have been compelled to stop our work outright..

The conventions in Iowa have done so well that it seems to me with careful arrangement they might be made to pay in other states where a good deal of educational work has been done, and, surely, there is no way in which organization can be effected so successfully as than by means of these conventions. I do not know whether you have ever noted the manner in which we have arranged them. We are trying a different plan in Iowa from any we have yet undertaken. The plan of five conventions each week, with two managers and two speakers, has been used elsewhere, but we are now arranging seven conventions a week with three managers and two speakers and this we can easily do. I will show you how we do it and you can easily trace it out.

D A T E S,	SPEAKER,	MANAGER.
Monday, Tuesday,	Shaw, Gregg.	Gregg.
Monday, Tuesday,	Moore, Shaw,	Harrison. "
Tuesday, Wednesday,	Moore, Shaw,	Hay. "
Wednesday, Thursday,	Moore, Shaw,	Harrison. "
Thursday, Friday,	Moore, Shaw,	Hay. "
Friday, Saturday,	Moore, Shaw,	Harrison. "
Friday, Saturday,	Gregg, Moore,	Gregg. "

You will see from this plan, in which I have given Miss Moore and Miss Shaw as speakers, with three managers, how we can put in seven conventions in each week of two days each. One manager will have a convention every day in the week and the other will have Monday and Saturday free. The next week it is reversed and the one who had Monday and Saturday of this week will work every day next week. The manager who attends to the conventions on Monday and Tuesday and Wednesday and Friday can put in an odd engagement on Wednesday and Thursday.

Now, if we could double the troupe and make it two we would be able to hold fourteen conventions each week and by having them both in one state, one in one part and the other in another, we could hold a convention in every county in the state within a month or two, according to the number of counties. If we could get the right kind of managers we could do as many as eight states next year and thus have every county organized. I believe this work would very nearly pay for itself, and with the money we could raise elsewhere, it would be sufficient to see us out.

It is an easy matter to secure good speakers for this work, but it is hard to find good managers, and managers we will have to develop. I have my eye on you for one. I feel you could do this kind of work with a little training as to what we would want to have done. If we could make this a go, we would want you for almost all of next year. I think between times there would be enough time for you to attend to the work of Missouri as President. We could let it stand, without doing much, until we were able to go into the state and pull the bull by the horns, so to speak. What would you think of such a proposition? The manager you know has to raise money, and I think you could get your hand in on this. Think the matter over and let me hear from you.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours truly,

Carrie Chapman Catt.
R.

National-American
Woman Suffrage
Association.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
107 World Building,
NEW YORK.

Honorary President, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, 26 West 61st Street, New York.

President, Susan B. Anthony,
17 Madison Street, Rochester, New York.

Recording Secretary, Alice Stone Blackwell,
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Catharine Waugh McCullough, Chicago, Ill.

Chairman Committee on Organization, Carrie Chapman Catt, 107 World Building, New York.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., September 1, 1897.

Miss Ella Harrison,

Carthage, Mo.

My dear friend;- I have been trying to think about the postponement of your annual meeting made at Kansas City when Miss Shaw and I were there last November. Was it not to this autumn? You will soon see that we of the National have resolved to hold a series of ten or twelve National Conferences in as many large cities of as many states and I have just written Mrs. Chapman Catt to say that I want one of them should be held in St. Louis in order that the National with its very best speakers may throw the weight of its influence on the side of the state Association and so help the people who are really our friends to see and understand that the National is not represented by the president of the society, that it is not auxiliary to it, and now I bethink me that you are to hold your ~~National~~ State annual meeting somewhere this autumn and I want to ask you if you do not think that it would be a good time and a good place for you to hold it when and where we do our National Conference ? Now please do not talk about this until you hear from either Mrs. Catt or myself, that is , do not talk about it publicly in the newspapers or to anybody that will carry it to the parties who would like to make a public noise about it. Please tell me by return mail, if you possibly can, when and where you do propose to hold your ~~National~~ State meeting and whether if we decide best to have a National Conference in St. Louis sometime in November, you would think it wise to have it just before or just after the Conference but, as I said, do not let this go out until we have decided and matured plans.

Hoping you are well and ready for good work,

I am very sincerely yours,

Susan B. Anthony

P. S- I have a new stenographer & she has made a mix of my sentences- but guess you can unmiddle them - so as to tell me whether you think it best to hold either

[2]

a national conference or your State annual Con. in St Louis in November?

S. B. A

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
1848

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
107 WORLD BUILDING,
NEW YORK.

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Chairman Committee on Organization, CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, 107 World Building, New York.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 13, 1897.

Miss Ella Harrison,

Carthage, Mo.,

Dear Miss Harrison:--

I have a great big, fat apology to make to you and it is one I think I never had to make before. We have been getting along with about one-half of the help in our New York office that we ought to have had, and because of this our correspondence has fallen a little behind. I had two letters from you, both important, and which I wished to answer. One day when the stenographer was occupied I went over the pile of letters and took off notes so as to be ready to dictate the answers to her, and then filed the letters away; your letters were among the number. I had my notes on slips of papers and this was on a slip by itself. I dictated the others, but the slip containing this got away, and I supposed that I had written the letters just because the notes had made the impression on my mind that it had been done. I discovered that slip of paper just as I was clearing up my desk for the last time before leaving New York, and my conscience smote me terrifically that I had allowed anything like this to happen. If you are ever placed in a position where you are obliged to do as much work in two days as you ought to do in three, you will know how this could have happened.

E. H. #2.

Here in Des Moines I have received your letter forwarded from New York, and also your letter to Miss Anthony has been sent me by her, so you see I am posted all along the line.

Mrs. Bradford. I note Mrs. Bradford's letter and what you have said in reference to it. I would be very glad to accept her proposition and pay the amount at this time if it were possible, but it is not, and you can readily see that it is no more possible for you than for me. I am constantly requested to advance money for the work, and if I did not do this, we would get behind very often. There is a limit to which I can do this, and I cannot do anything more in that line just now. We are going to hold some conferences to raise money to pay our organization debts and it is my purpose to pay everything we can by January 1st, and what we cannot pay I shall borrow money to pay so that it will all be in one lump to be carried over next year. We will not forget Mrs. Bradford next year, and if you are not able to collect it in Missouri, I will see that it is paid and assume the burden for next year. I will write to Mrs. Bradford and say this to her, and doubtless you have already written that you could not advance the money. In confidence I may say to you that Mrs. Bradford is always in financial straits. Her husband is a great, strong, magnificent looking man; he would pass for an Apollo, but when it comes to hustling around and earning a living, he is of about as much significance as a flee. Mrs. Bradford herself has no financial head, and when both of them are built this way, you may be sure there is no

way in which they are ever financially comfortable. If they had a fortune they would have a good time with it for a while, but it would last about as long as the morning dew when the sun shines. I am very sorry for Mrs. Bradford, and think she is wonderfully brave to never let this out, but I know that her life is constantly filled with worries over finances. I would be glad if we could pay her this, but I know if we did it would not help much, and when we ~~did~~ do pay it, it ~~would~~ will be needed just as much as now. I know her so well that I do not feel so much worked up over her situation as I would if I did not know that this crisis came pretty often. So we will just leave it and will settle the matter the 1st of January in some way, and I feel sure that it can be settled before that time.

Convention Work. Four days before Mrs. Bradford's work was to begin ~~have been taken~~, we received information from her that she could not fill her engagement and her explanation ~~objection~~ was that she had not received my letters. I think she is honest and that this must be true, but it shows how much business her husband has, that he did not forward my letters, some of which we dated back as far as August 1st. She had therefore taken other work, and although I have not heard from her what the work is, I got it through the newspapers that she is running for Co. Supt. of Schools. This failure of hers to fulfill the engagement we supposed was made, has thrown us into a wonderful state of confusion. A telegram or a letter sometimes gives us a whole week of extra work, and not only extra work, but several sleepless nights also.

E. H. #4.

We finally patched it up some way and will get along without her. Meanwhile in Southern Iowa our conventions have not paid at all. They have not been well worked up, and this has been due I believe, to the intense hot weather, which continued all through the month of September. This rather took the enthusiasm out of me, and as they have left us in debt several hundred dollars, I do not dare attempt anything more this fall. I still believe that the conventions can be made to pay, but never again will I place them so early in the season. The spring is the best time. I still believe you would make a splendid manager and would like the work. You asked what preparation I thought was necessary; it would be to attend the conventions for a week or two and observe the method. We shall have much work in the National Convention at Washington and I hope you can come there and get what training there is, and it will be a great deal I think. I am hoping all the time that a little way ahead we can see our way clear to give the ~~prominent~~ permanent employments to those who have the right ability, and I hope this may not long be deferred.

Conferences. The conferences have been placed at Minneapolis, Madison, Chicago, Toledo, Grand Rapids, Dunkirk (N. Y.), Springfield, Providence and Hartford. If they succeed it is our purpose to come to St. Louis and other Southern towns in the spring. However, instead of making money, they may prove failures, and it is wise for us to wait and see how they turn out.

E. H. #5.

Mrs. Whitney. Of all the audacious conduct of this remarkable woman, there never was anything like that trip of hers to Carthage. After that I think we may expect anything. I am so gald that you were not away from home, and I note with much interest the clippings you sent. I think that she intends to brace up her organization if she can and appear at Washington. We must be ready for her and do what we can to off-set this influence. I do not think there will be any doubt as to how she will be received by the Association and the business committee is all solid on the question with the possible exception of Mrs. McCulloch who was influenced somewhat in favor of Mrs. Whitney, I think, through her visit in St. louis, but none of the rest of us have ever talked with her about it and presented the other side. However, every new move of this woman rouses my dander, and makes me want to go down into Missouri and do some great thing, but we are always obliged to run up against a stone wall of poverty, so there we are. Now I think we must do something to help you out, and I believe we can send you Mrs. Johns for your convention, provided we can set the date. It would have to be the very last of November, but I think we could do this, and will tell you very soon when she can come. Mrs. Johns is good in practical work and understands the situation in that state pretty well. It may be we shall give up Dakota work entirely, and if we do, we could send her earlier to you. We will let you know about this later, then in addition to this if you could go out a little ~~this~~ and visit the clubs, stirring them up to send delegates it would help. I think if you could do it for the

collections, you could pay your expenses. I will try to get Mrs. Johns to go for nothing and let us pay her expenses so that you would have the money raised at the conventions. Have you yet planned where to hold your convention? I would certainly set the time and place at once and proceed to work it up. I wish we could give to Missouri what we did to Mississippi, and may be it can be done yet in another year. Mrs. Johnson is here in Des Moines working up for us the drama which was once given in Missouri. She tells me that Mrs. Whitney is certainly all out in St. Louis, and that some of her friends in the early days have now repudiated her but she is hard to stir. Nevertheless we must show to the world that we do not approve of her and her methods. Hoping that the sunlight may yet appear through the clouds that hang over Missouri and that we may yet give more substantial support to your work in ~~Missouri~~ the State another year, I am,

Extra Session of the Legislature 11

Yours faithfully,

Dic.

Carrie Chapman Catt

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
1848

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
107 WORLD BUILDING,
NEW YORK.

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1113 "The Rookery," Chicago, Ill.

Chairman Committee on Organization, CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, 107 World Building, New York.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS. Oct. 23, 1897.

(dictated)

Miss Ella Harrison,

Carthage, Mo.

Dear Miss Harrison:--

Your letter to Mrs. Catt, dated October 17th., addressed to Des Moines, has been returned to this office, having arrived at Des Moines after she left. I received a letter from Mrs. Catt to-day, telling me to arrange Mrs. Johns route so as to give you an exact date. I shall go about that work on Monday, and I think I can get out a note Monday night, telling you when Mrs. Johns can be at Bethany.

Mrs. Johnson is now in South Dakota, doing advance work for us. I do not know how long she is to be engaged in the west. I understand that the Extra Session of Legislature, which was given at the Des Moines Convention, was very successful and that Mrs. Johnson was to repeat the play in other parts of the state of Iowa, and that work was planned for her nearly up to Christmas. I am inclined to think that she will not be home for your state convention, and what she will think, or what Mrs. Catt will think about her being elected in your place as president, I do not know. I shall forward your letters to-night to Mrs. Catt and she will write you directly. It will be the last of the week before you will hear from her.

I do not think you need to worry so much over Mrs. Whitney. I am assured by those who know, that she has almost no following in St. Louis. The club has entirely deserted her, as you see by one of the reports you enclosed, and it is almost impossible for her to get a quorum to do anything. I do not think her convention will amount to anything except a little scandal in the papers. However, it would be a very good thing if you could hold your convention outside the city.

I will let you know just as soon as possible what date Mrs. Johns can be in Missouri.

Yours sincerely,

Helen M. Reynolds.

[Reverse side of Oct. 23 1897 letter to EH]

Mrs. Viola E. Bothoff
" M. J. Pendergast,
Miss Amanda "
Mrs. Mollie Woods,
Aurora
Mrs Anna Allen,

Mrs. Vance.

Questions of answers.
Not as expressive
Mrs. Jones, 68, a.

Miss Ella Harrison

Carthage, Mo.

Dear Miss Harrison:--13-V. Victoria Ct.

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Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Lizzie Matlock
" Julia Guthrie
" Buchanan,
Dr. M. L. Curl.
Mrs Ellis
Miss Mabel Ellis
Mrs. Flora White
" J. L. Hafford,
Mrs Mira B. Cushing
Mr. Hoag
Mr. Tom Wilson
Grant Morgan
Prof. John W. Barton
Chloroathe Mo.
Prin. Public School

Honorary President, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, 3 Westfield Street, New York.
President, Susan B. Anthony.
12 Madison Street, Rochester, New York.
Vice-President-at-Large, Rev. Anna H. Shaw.
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Recording Secretary, Ellen Mitchell Auditors
Treasurer, Harriet Taylor Upton, Mansfield, Ohio.
Laura Clay, Lexington, Ky.
Catharine Waugh McCulloch, Ill.
Mrs. Ella Harrison
Carthage, Mo.
Blossom of the Century
Helen Wilmans
Mental Scientist
get this above book
Restaurator
13-V. Victoria Ct.
The Rosebrighton
Cook
Lofted by Lady
Extra on Occasional
Mrs. Lizzie Matlock
Mrs. Julia Guthrie
Mrs. Buchanan
Dr. M. L. Curl
Mrs Ellis
Miss Mabel Ellis
Mrs. Flora White
" J. L. Hafford
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Mr. Hoag
Mr. Tom Wilson
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Prin. Public School

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION 1848

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
107 WORLD BUILDING,
NEW YORK.

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Chairman Committee on Organization, CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, 107 World Building, New York.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

Oct.29th,1897.

Miss Ella Harrison,

Carthage,Mo.,

Dear Miss Harrison:-

Two letters have reached me from you the last two days. Miss Reynolds who has charge of the work in our New York office thought that she was unable to give you a definite date owing to the somewhat unsettled condition of our work in Iowa,but I have written her that the date must not be delayed or you cannot perform your work for the convention as you ought,and have told her that I would give you a date and she will have to arrange others to correspond with it. Mrs.Johns can reach you on Wednesday,Dec.8th;if you prefer you could have someone else for Tuesday evening and begin on that day,then Mrs.Johns would be there for Wednesday and Thursday if you like. You could have your president's address on the first evening,an address of welcome and a response,and probably you can find something else if you wish to fill in that evening. You will find Mrs.Johns will be helpful to you in the practical work. I know that it is not as good a time as some other date might be but this is the best we can do,and I trust it can be arranged satisfactorily. I think it is so early in December that it will not interfere with Christmas arrangements and that a good convention can be held at that time. I have told Mrs.Johns that she must give this time without remuneration and she has accepted the command and will do so;and I now say to you that we will pay her expenses so that it will give you no financial obligation whatever. Whatever you can et out of the convention you can use for the

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NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

work in the state where it is badly needed. I am glad that you are going out to some places on the way,and I hope that you will visit all the clubs that it is possible to reach before the convention. You can collect the dues better by visiting them personally than in any other way,and I think this would be more helpful than to work in a new field.

In regard to your question as to whether Mrs.Johnson had better be elected president or not I would say,that that seems to me to be a question for you to settle in Missouri. I think Mrs.Johnson is ready to work along these lines,but I imagine she wishes to receive remuneration for it as I judge from what she said to me in confidence that she is obliged to earn her living,or a part of it. That is,she feels that it is necessary to help out on the family income. She is now getting up an entertainment for us in Iowa and I think we shall keep her busy at that until Christmas time. I wish she would be willing to keep at it after Christmas,for she is aising money for us and that is what we need more than anything else at this time. She told me that she would favor voting you a salary as State President,and I wish that this might be done so that you would feel that it is possible for you to continue in your work. I think you have begun well although of course it was uphill work and comparatively little has been accomplished,I feel that another year more would result. I do not know that Mrs.Johnson will be back in time for the convention but possibly she can run down there from Iowa and would be willing to do so. She told someone that she had prepared a lecture and

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NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

and wished to give it; it might be a good idea to let her practice at this State Convention and see how taking her lecture would be. As to the State Presi ence, I hope that another year that both you and Mrs. Johnson can do work outside the state, but this would not prevent a goodly amount of work being done in Missouri between times. I would think it wise for you to continue at the head since you have begun, for this year and I hope you will do so. If you wish to write to Mrs. Johnson you can write to her at Charles City, Iowa and it will reach her, she will be there in a few days.

The points we touched upon in our model club are, the press work, the collection of dues urg ng the local treasurer to call upon every member and collect the dues without waiting for each member to come and pay them of their own accord. Then we talked of the study work and recommended that each club should make an effort by means of a social meeting at which refreshments should be served together with a program dealing with political problems in which a little suffrage is intersperced. I think you will understand from this little summary just what we said.

With best wishes and the hope that the convention will prove successful, and with the assurance that Mrs. Johns will help you greatly in the practical work, I am,

Yours sincerely,
Carrie Chapman Catt

Dictated.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
1848

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
1341 Arch St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Honorary President, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, 26 West 61st Street, New York.

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Sarah B. Cooper, San Francisco, Cal.

Chairman Committee on Organization, Carrie Chapman Catt, 106 World Building, New York.

OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

November 4, 1897.

Dear Ella Harrison:-

I think you are a hero and a heroine, combined, to go out and work the way you do and pay out of your own pocket. If we had such women in every state, we should soon get somewhere.

I must explain why I did not get your date to you. I had to wait for a letter from Mrs. Catt. She had promised to write to Centreville, Ia., to see if they would take Mrs. Johns on Dec. 7th. She did not send any word in her letter about it. In fact it turned out that she had not written, for in her next, she told me to write there. However I told her that you must have your date, and that she must write to you at once from Iowa so as to save time, which I see by your postscript , she has done. I hate to give dates and then have them upset. It always makes trouble. Now you can depend on Mrs. Johns absolutely, barring her getting ill, which she never actually does, for Dec. 8 and 9.

I am sorry that you stopped your law work for ours. You ought to have asked us about it before doing so. Mrs. Catt evidently did not make plain to you what the plans were. Of course they all depend on getting money enough to go on with.

Her idea is a large one. She wants to start in the spring with two sets of overlapping conventions , beginning with New York state, which with ten conventions a week and some Saturday and Monday conventions could be done in a month. Then take Mass., etc. She wanted you for one of the managers for that series of conventions. In fact we have only three women at the present time who are any good at convention work. In order to be a successful manager, one must be able to get money out of the people to pay the expenses of the conventions. She thought you would make a good fourth. Now every thing ahead is chaos. We are two thousand dollars in debt and that has to be cleared off before anything new is planned. Another fact that is confronting us, is that Mrs. Catt is breaking down. She is on the edge of nervous prostration. In fact, Miss Harrison, she is doing all the brain work that is done by the Association. They all depend on her for ideas and she lies awake nights hunting for ideas for them and the work, and no woman can stand it. If some one would even help about raising money for the work, it would relieve her of a great strain, but no, she must not only do all the planning, but all the money raising.

Now if she breaks down and resigns, all the work will stop. There is no one to take her place. In fact there is a large faction in the National who do not believe in organization or in study clubs. Mrs.

Colby and Mrs. DeVoe lead that faction and talk constantly against doing anything at all. Their only idea is to go out on a lecture course and talk in a general, haphazard way, without any system, and put what little work they do on Congress. Congress will never act until their constituents demand it, but those women do not seem to remember that. I have no idea how things will turn out. If Mrs. Catt gives up, I shall go home to Denver, for I will not work for fools. Mollie Hay will leave the work also and there will be a general smash.

Now I tell you these things in confidence. I want you to understand that Mrs. Catt means to give you regular work as manager if she puts her plans through. Where she failed, was in not st ating her plans more fully, so that you could have understood the ground you were on.

The Conferences are to be held , primarily in the hope of raising money to pay off our debts . If Miss Hay has as good success in the big cities as she had in Des Moines , they will do it. She raised $1400. in half an hour at the Iowa State Convention, but it was for state work. As to your Mississippi work I have never heard anything but commendation for your work there. Mrs. Catt k nows the difficulties of the state and I think gave you credit for doing as well as an experienced hand could have done.

I do not think you need give Mrs. Whitney a thought. She has lost her following in St. Louis and when the right time comes, we will go in there , ###### gand organize a big city club auxilliary to the state association, but the time is not ripe yet.

Mrs. Johnson is in Iowa now. Mrs. Catt has planned for her to get up some representations of the Special Session in the large cities and she is prospecting this week. If it goes, she will be there several weeks.

Mrs. Bradford ran for County Sup't of Schools in Arapahoe and was beaten, or at least I suppose she was. Min wrote me that all the parties, reps, dems., and Pops , had united and put up a ticket to defeat the Federation ticket. I seeb by the papers that the bosses' combine had carried the county, so she is out of it.

I will put the clubs on the list and send them the Bulletin. I would like a full list of the clubs that pay dues to the state association with names of Pres. and Sec., so as to correct our club list for your state.

I am urging all clubs that I correspond with to double their membership this winter # so as to make a big showing at the Nati onal in honor of the Golden Wedding of the Association. Try to impress it upon the women at your meeting that the state membership must be doubled before Feb.

I think Mrs. Johns will inspire your women. She has a good influence with them everywhere and usually has good judgement and much tact. She has been working for a while with Miss Hay and Miss Gregg in S. D and will have gathered up the latest ideas concerning work. It would be well to put in a work conference as one of the features of the convention. But probably Mrs. Catt has written you about the work.

If there is anything I can do, please let me know. Mrs. Catt will not be home much before Dec. Yours truly, Helen M. Reynolds.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
1848

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
1341 Arch St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Honorary President, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, 26 West 61st Street, New York.

President, Susan B. Anthony,
17 Madison Street, Rochester, New York.

Recording Secretary, Alice Stone Blackwell,
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Auditors: Laura Clay, Lexington, Ky.
Sarah B. Cooper, San Francisco, Cal.

Chairman Committee on Organization, Carrie Chapman Catt, 106 World Building, New York.

OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

November 20, 1897.

Dear Miss Harrison:-

Your letter of Nov. 16th was promptly received.

As to Washington, I think the State Association are anti-suffragists. Of course I cannot prove it, but they act like it certainly. They made the conditions for accepting help from the National so hard, that the Business committee could not accept them and it is probable that the National will not offer anything further. If they have any eastern help now, they will hire it and pay for it independently of us.

I am going to write to Mrs. Dunniway soon and ask her what they mean by acting as they do. I shall talk plainly to her, because she knows me as a western woman and will take it from me. The fact is the W. C. T. U. have the field and they as a body , are against suffrage.

I have forwarded your letter to Mrs. Johns. Will send the Minutes today. I will send some photographs and a dozen copies of the Legal Status. I think the women ought to be encouraged to buy and read that bookfor it is a great educator.

I will send them to Bethany in time for the convention, unless you prefer to have them sent to Carthage.

Your are right about study clubs . They are wonderful educators, but it is hard to get women to take hold of them. Women are so grround down and have been for so many centuries that it is difficult to awaken their self respect and ambition. However the number of the enlightened is increasing every year.

The conferences are now going on, and I am curious to know with what success. So far I have not had a word from Mrs. Catt and have not seen a word in the papers. Mrs. Johnson is at home now. She finished in Iowa about ten days ago, and probably has written you.

My sister wrote that Mrs. Bradford made a good run and took her defeat beautifully. This was the condition of things there. The Federation put up a good ticket. The politicians, of all parties, gold reps., silver reps., dems and pops, just think of the unholy combination, <u>united</u> on a ticket to beat the Faderation ticket. Their ticket was so bad, having on it men who had been indicted for various crimes and one who had been in the Pen., that the women had no idea that it would get a majority and

they felt so sure that they were off guard and did not work as they did last spring. Besides uniting against the Federation, the ppoliticians paid women big money to try to disrupt the Federation and they came near doing it. With all those forces against them, the Federation only succeeded in electing the Sheriff, but he will be a great damper# on the thieving schemes of the politicians. The latter promised sunday saloons, wide open gambling hells and all their concomitants and every gambler and hobo and saloon bum in the county worked for their ticket and if the sheriff had been with them, they would have counted a majority of 20,000 but they were not allowed to stuff many of the ballot boxes.

I do not know what Mrs. Bradford will do now

I hope your women will come up to your hopes and I hope too, that some of Mrs. Catt's plans will materialize and she will be able to put you to work.

With bestwwishes,

Yours cordially,

Helen M. Reynolds.

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Chairman Committee on Organization, Carrie Chapman Catt, 106 World Building, New York.

OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

November 27, 1897.

Dear Miss Harrison:-

It was very careless of me not to have sent you the press notices before. I sent a package this afternoon, so that you ought to get them about as soon as you do this letter.

I note the address for the supplies at Bethany and will have them there in good time. We have some very good photographs of Miss Anthony which were taken at Atlanta and have just been sent us, so that they are not "shop-worn".

I look for Mrs. Catt and Miss Hay tonight . Mrs. Johns writes that Miss Hay had written her that the Minneapolis Conference was a tremendous success. Neither Mr. Catt nor myself has had a word from Mrs. Catt with reference to the work. She has been having a series of sick headaches as a result of overwork and has not been able to write.

Your plan for your convention, sounds very entertaining. I think our meetings as a rule are too stiff and have too little of the picturesque about them. More social features would be a good thing and I have been urging the new clubs in Iowa to give socials.

Everything in Mississippi has stopped short during the yellow fever scare, but I suppose they will soon get started again. Mrs. Somerville has been in Cincinnatti all the fall.

I think one thing that all you organizers ought to study is how to instruct the officers of your clubs how to make their meetings pleasant and successful. If possible some one should be selected for president who is a student and who can see that a good programme is arranged and advertised for every meeting. More than that she should have reserve work always ready in case those fail who are expected to take part in the program. There are always plenty of leaflets to be had and one of them can be readily substituted and discussed if other things fail, and if the president has her wits about her, she can always have something of the kind ready to present. I had a study club in Denver ,made up of women who knew nothing of study when they began, but at the end of two years when they dishanded, on my coming here, they were nearly all ready for club work of any kind and most of them are now among the most active members of the North Side Woman's club. It was hard work, but I never let a meeting go by without having something accomplished. We studied the money question for nearly a year, and among other things, read several books, a chapter at a time. At the next meeting, I quizzed them on wh

what we had gone over before, and by almost forcing them to talk of something they knew, they gradually learned to speak well. We arranged our programs a year ahead, so that at each meeting we knew what was coming and I always had two or three prepared to speak or read on the same subject, so that some one would be sure to be present, prepared for the question of the day. We used to borrow papers from other clubs, and invite the writers to come in and read them. That is a great fashion in Colorado, and the State Federation now has a library of fine papers sent in from different clubs, that may be loaned. The country clubs have hard work to get books for reading up, but now the Woman's club of Denver sends out books from the City Library.

It would be fine thing if we could have club visitors to follow the organizers and when we have an income of fifty thousand a year, they will probably be instituted.

If you have a work conference at your convention, you might talk to the presidents about program work. I presume you will hear from Mrs. Catt next week. If you leave home before the convention send you address in case she would like to reach you,

With best wishes,

Yours cordially,

Helen M. Reynolds.

National-American
Woman Suffrage
Association.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
107 WORLD BUILDING,
NEW YORK.

Honorary President, ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, 26 West 61st Street, New York.

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Corresponding Secretary, RACHEL FOSTER AVERY,
1920 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Auditors, { LAURA CLAY, Lexington, Ky.
CATHARINE WAUGH MCCULLOUGH, Chicago, Ill.

Chairman Committee on Organization, CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, 107 World Building, New York.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., December 21st, 1897.

Mrs. Ella Harrison,

Carthage, Mo.,

My Dear Friend:-

Yours from Blythedale of December 13th, came duly. I am delighted that you had such a nice meeting at Bethany and I do not doubt that you would have equally been as good audiences at every county seat throughout the entire State. I hope the new set of officers elected will prove real energetic women, who have brains and muscles and will give both to the furtherance of the interest of the State Associations. The difficulty with most of our women is that their first love, yes, their first dozen loves are given to home, society, church, missions, temperance and every other blessed thing in the world, leaving but a mere speck of themselves, they mostly and their time for working out their own political salvation. So I ~~hope~~ hope you have good women, whose first love is the freedom of their own sex, and I am glad beyond measure that you have put on your war paint and are bound to be something else as you say than a figure head.

It is now so near Christmas that this will reach

you at Hopkins ,MO.,where you intend to spend a week with your new corresponding Secretary ,so give my love and best wishes to Dr. Adams . I am sure that hse will be able to do good work for the Associations without any neglect of her patients ,of whom I hope she has her full quota, as compared with the men Drs. of the Village. Your experiment of paying your corresponding Secretary a salary is a new one forus . But I feel quite sure the time is very near when if we have first class brains at the head of our National, as well as State Socities, the friends who have money and stay in their homes wishing and praying for the cause to prosper, must contribute oftheir money to compensate in a small way ,at least,the women who give body ahd soul to the work of answering their prayers.

I am deligted that you will go to Washington ,and I hope that your full quota of delegates will be on hand with you. The way in which the Newspapers of Kansas,St. Louis and St. Joe ordered telegraphic reports of your doings is evidence that they believe your Association to be a live one. I think that you are on the right track and you know how to push the work in a dignified way that cannot but command the attention and respect of all real lovers of our cause, and my hope in your success lies greatly in the fact ,that only accredited delegate from a live auxilary have the right to vote in your meetings. The Kansas State Constitution, with other Western States, allows each as member just as much power in voting, as a regularly credited delegate from a Local auxilary, and I have

told Mrs. Johns, and all of the others, for years that they never could get into good harmonious working order until they amended ~~this~~ their constitution so as to allow only the officers and credited delegates to vote.

I now try again to enclose the appeal for funds for the establishment of a Press Bureau. If ~~any~~ every local club through out the country would ~~send~~ set about raising $5.00 I should have the fund in hand by t e time of the National Convention . For the time being you are acting most wisely to locate your annual meeting, and ~~to~~ do your organizing work entirely outside of the City of St. Louis. In the course of two or three years you will have the State so ~~honey~~ honeyed-combed with auxilary societies, that you can ~~to~~ go to St. Louis with an annual Meeting and an immense delegation that will command the respectful attention of the Press and State and the good friends, so that whatever flighty sort of opposition may then linger with the one little woman, will not make a ripple on the surface of the waters .

Affectionately yours

Susan B. Anthony

P. S. I hope your State Treasurer will not fail to have Missouri auxilary dues in the hands of Mrs. Uptown before December 31st, as it would be a sad dilemma for you to get to Washington and not ~~to~~ have the right of voting in the executive session, and you know the rule is that no State delegate will be allowed to vote unless its dues

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

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NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
107 WORLD BUILDING,
NEW YORK.

Chairman Committee on Organization, CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, 107 World Building, New York.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 1897.

I wish to inquire why you were not present at the Convention held in Missouri last June. I hope you will explain your absence at once, as it is important that we should have a full attendance of the Executive Committee.

Please write me at once if you will be present at the Convention, and oblige

Yours truly,

Anthony

Miss Susan B. Anthony

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OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

107 World Building, N. Y. Dec. 27, 1897.

(dictated)

Dear Miss Harrison:--

Your letter received and I was delighted over the contents. I certainly will doff my hat to Missouri and to her gallant president to whom the "change of front" is due. You have started out in the right way and with more determination and business in your methods than has been the quality of most associations. I shall point to you as a good example for all others to follow. I trust that Dr. Adams will be able to keep you going in the field and that you will not be discouraged with small results. The results will be small at first, but you cannot expect otherwise in a state largely uneducated on this question. When we started the work three years ago my ideas were altogether different from what they are now as to what could be done and I was grievously disappointed at the small returns for the money, effort and thought which were put in the field. However, now that three years have elapsed I can see in many places where seed was sown that it really did sprout and take root and is even now getting ready to bear fruit. While the results of the three years have been slow, yet they have been great, and I want you to feel that even if Missouri does not come up as high as you would like it, that you must not grow discouraged but just keep pegging away at it. There is a future for you in this work. We are to keep at it for many years to come--no one can doubt that, and there will be work and pay in other states than your own.

I would like to tell you by way of encouragement that in my own judgment, with one or two exceptions where a great deal of work has been done, the best association in the United States is that of Kentucky. There are not many clubs and Miss Clay, the president, has been in ill health for several years so that she has not been able to do field work; nevertheless, their association is conducted upon business principles. The clubs pay their dues, keep up their membership and have good associations. Therefore, I would say by all means organize fewer clubs and hang on to them, training them until they are good workers and until they have stuff enough in them to make them stick. In order to raise the funds to keep your work going, you will have to educate them upon the need and possibility of money raising. Our people need to be trained to generosity, also to the feeling that it is necessary and possible to raise it when there is no one to give it.

I do wish you would write up your little "tea party" for the Bulletin so that some one else can have the advantage of it if they desire to follow in your footsteps.

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I do wish you would write up your little "tea party" for the Bulletin so that some one else can have the advantage of it if they de-
sire to follow in your footsteps.

(Miss Harrison) # 2

We shall have a Training School in Washington and I am glad that you will be there for the whole time. I will try to send you a program of it at a later date.

With best wishes and the hope to meet you in Washington, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Carrie Chapman Catt

P. S. By the way, let me know if you wish to spend all your time in Missouri, or if you wish to do outside work in the spring. Of course I do not know what the next year will bring forth. We are, unfortunately, closing the year in debt, a thing which has not happened before; and with the next year saddled with the obligation of this year and with two campaigns on, I do not know just what we may accomplish, but I am determined that something will be done and the plans for it will have to be laid later. Let me know about yourself.

C.C.C.

INVENTORY

1-2: Correspondence, EH to father, D.A. Harrison

1. Re: Mississippi and Louisiana, 1897

2. Re: Iowa, 1898

3-4: Correspondence to EH from Susan B. Anthony, Rachel Foster Avery, Carrie Chapman Catt, Mary G. Hay, et al. re: suffrage

3. 1895-96; includes four letters from Rachel F. Avery.

4. 1897; includes two letters from Mary G. Hay.

5. Miscellaneous: woman suffrage pamphlets and programs (1892-98); obituary of EH (1933).

6. "Woman Suffrage. An Act," a petition to the General Assembly of the State of Colorado (1893)
Constitution and by-laws of The Non-Partisan Equal Suffrage Association of Colorado (1895)

7°. Two issues of The Woman's Standard (1892, 1898)
Poster announcing speech by Mary C.C. Bradford (n.d.)

"Grant woman liberty or her sons will lead the nation to death!"

Mississippi Valley Conference

. . . AND . . .

Twenty-first Annual Meeting

. . OF THE . .

IOWA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION,

Des Moines, Ia., September 20-23, 1892,

Y. M. C. A. AUDITORIUM,

Grand Avenue, northwest corner Fourth St.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND.

Miss NELLIE C. FLINT, 925 Sixth Avenue, Chairman Entertainment Committee.

☞ Delegates and others attending should take certificates from agents where tickets are purchased over each railroad used in reaching Des Moines.

"All of life is but a poor boon if the ties that hold woman to a negative existence be not broken."

Mississippi Valley Conference.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MORNING SESSION, 9:30.

Call to order.
Prayer.
Election of President and Secretary.
Appointment of Committees.
Reading of Letters and Messages.
Discussion—The growth of the work demands more money: How shall we raise it? Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Emma Smith De Voe, Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman, Rev. Olympia Brown, and members of Conference.
Adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2:00.

Prayer.
Reading of Minutes.
Discussion—How can the World's Fair be utilized to the utmost to advance the interests of our cause? Rev. Olympia Brown, Wis.; Laura B. Clay, Ky.; Hon. M. B. Castle, Ill.; Mrs. De Force Gordon, Cal.; H. B. Blackwell, Mass.
Paper—Enfranchisement by Statute, Mrs. Sarah B. Stearns, Duluth.
Adjournment.

EVENING SESSION, 7:00.

Music.
Prayer.
Address of Welcome in behalf of the State, Hon. J. D. McFarland.
Welcome in behalf of the City, Hon. Geo. G. Wright.
Welcome in behalf of the Press, Hon. Lafe Young.
Address by Rev. Olympia Brown.
Address—Road to Freedom, Mrs. Julia B Nelson, Minn.
Address, Laura B. Clay.
Address, Miss Susan B. Anthony.
Song by Mrs. De Voe.
Collection.
Adjournment.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

MORNING SESSION, 9:30.

Prayer.
Reading of Minutes.
Report of Committees.
Paper by Mrs. Hedges.
Discussion—How can we utilize our forces and means to best advantage? Mrs. M. W. Campbell, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, and others.
Paper—A Resume of Congressional Work, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Washington, D. C.
Adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2:00.

Prayer.
Minutes.
Address—Growth of Suffrage in the Southwest, Harriet B. Kells, Miss.
Address—An Unrecognized Force, Miss Ella Harrison, Mo.
Address—Varieties, Mrs. McDiarmid.
Adjournment.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Banquet at Hotel Kirkwood.

Iowa State Convention.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

MORNING SESSION, 9:30.

Silent prayer.
Roll call of officers.
Minutes of last meeting.
Appointment of Credential Committee.
Report of Executive Committee, Mrs. Eliza H. Hunter, Des Moines.
Report of Corresponding Secretary, Miss Nellie C. Flint, Des Moines.
Report of Treasurer, Mrs. Anna H. Ankeny, Des Moines.
Report of Superintendent Press Work, Mrs. Carrie Coffin Rutledge, Ft. Dodge.
Report of Superintendent Fair Work, Mrs. Emily Phillips, Ottumwa.
Report of Superintendent Essay and Declamation Contests, Mrs. C. Holt Flint, Des Moines.
Report of Superintendent Petition Work, Miss Katherine Pierce, Des Moines.
Miscellaneous business.
Adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2:00.

Prayer.
Reading of Minutes.
Report of Credential Committee.
Appointment of Committees.
Address of President, Mrs. M. J. Coggeshall.
Reports of Societies and Clubs.
Paper—Benevolence Our Necessity, Mrs. Satterlee, Dunlap, Ia.
Discussion—What can we do to maintain a State organizer in the field? Mrs. Laura Hurd Bailey, Mrs. Dunham, Mrs. Rowena Stevens, Mrs. Belle Mitchell, and others.
Adjournment.

Mississippi Valley Conference.

EVENING SESSION, 7:00.

Music.
Prayer.
Address—Marion Harland's article in North American Review considered, Mrs. Holmes, President Illinois E. S. A.
Address—Progression or Decay: Which? Rev. Olympia Brown, Hon. M. B. Castle, Pres. B. O. Aylesworth.
Address—Laura B. Clay, Ky.
Song, Mrs. McDiarmid.
Collection.
Adjournment.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

MORNING SESSION, 9:30.

Silent prayer.
Reading of Minutes.
Election of officers.
Reports of Societies concluded.
Presentation of banner.
Address—The Three Women, Mrs. Emma Crammer, S. D.
Adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION. 2:00.

Silent prayer.
Reading of Minutes.
Paper—"Physician, heal thyself," Mrs. Childs, Dunlap, Ia.
Report on resolutions.
Discussion.
Adjournment.

EVENING SESSION, 7:00.

Music.
Prayer.
Song by Miss Parce.
Platform Meeting—Five-minute speeches by Rev. Melissa Terrill, Mrs. C. H. Dunham, Mrs. M. B. Gray, Henry B. Blackwell, Rev. Frisbie, Pres. Aylesworth, Rev. Dr. Sooy, Dr. Hunting, Rev. Ida C. Hultin, Mrs. W. J. Young, Dr. H. O. Breeden, Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman.
Address.
Collection.
Adjournment.

PLAIN TALK PRINTING HOUSE, DES MOINES.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

National-American Woman Suffrage Association.

1896.

ARTICLE I.

The name of this Association shall be THE NATIONAL-AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE II.

The object of this Association shall be to secure protection in their right to vote, to the woman citizens of the United States, by appropriate National and State legislation.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. All citizens of the United States subscribing to this Constitution, and paying not less than one dollar annually into the treasury of this Association, shall become members thereof, and shall be entitled to attend all its meetings, to participate in all discussions that may arise, and to receive reports and other documents published by it.

SEC. 2. The payment of fifty dollars ($50) into the treasury shall constitute any citizen of the United States a Life Member of the Association, with all the privileges belonging to the regular annual members.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall be a President, a Vice-President-at-Large, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and two Auditors. The officers named in this section shall be nominated by an informal ballot at a business session of the Annual Convention of the Association. The three persons receiving the highest number of votes for any office shall be considered the nominees of the Convention for that office, and the will of the Association shall be taken by a formal ballot.

SEC. 2. Wherever State Associations auxiliary to this Association exist, the Presidents of such Associations shall be considered Vice-Presidents of this Association, representing therein their respective States.

SEC. 3. Each State Auxiliary Association shall elect from its membership one person to serve on the Executive Committee of this Association.

SEC. 4. The officers enumerated in the preceding sections of this Article, together with the Chairmen of standing committees shall constitute the Executive Committee of this Association; of these officers, fifteen shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 5. This Association shall elect Vice-Presidents to represent States where there is no auxiliary Society; but Vice-Presidents representing non-auxiliary States shall be only honorary officers, and shall not be entitled to vote.

SEC. 6. The Executive Committee may elect annually ten or more honorary Vice-Presidents.

Article V.

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote at any annual meeting, after one day's notice in the Convention, notice of the proposed amendment having been given to the Business Committee, and by them published in the suffrage papers not less than three months in advance.

BY-LAWS.

By-Law I.

For the accomplishment of the object specified in Article II of its Constitution, this Association shall seek to concentrate the efforts of all the advocates of woman suffrage in the United States by the following methods: (1.) It shall hold annually one meeting of delegates (according to the basis of representation stated in By-Law II) for the transaction of business, the election of officers and the advocacy of its principles; and it may hold one or more other conventions annually for the advocacy of its principles. In order to influence national legislation the annual meeting of delegates shall be held in Washington, D. C., during the first session of each Congress. (2.) It shall form State Associations auxiliary to itself in every State where none such now exist; and, recognizing the authority of its auxiliaries in their respective States, it shall promote their local work by every means in its power. (3.) It shall publish tracts, speeches, and other documents, and shall furnish the same at actual cost. (4) It shall prepare and circulate petitions to Congress and to State legislatures on behalf of the political and civil equality of women, and take such other measures for the promotion of woman suffrage as the Executive Committee shall determine upon, subject always to the will of the Association.

By-Law II.—Basis of Representation.

Section 1. Any State Woman Suffrage Association may become auxiliary to the N. A. W. S. Association, by paying annually into its treasury ten cents per member of the State society and of its paid-up auxiliaries.

Sec. 2. Every State Auxiliary Association shall be entitled to send three delegates to the Annual National Convention, and one delegate in addition for every one hundred members of State Society and of its paid-up auxiliaries.

Sec. 3. All officers of the National-American Woman Suffrage Association shall be *ex-officio* delegates-at-large, and every such officer shall be entitled to vote in all the business meetings of the Association.

By-Law III.—Credentials.

All delegates-at-large specified in Sec. 3 of By-Law II, and chairmen of standing committees, must present credentials properly signed by the President and Recording Secretary of the organization represented. Contributors to the N. A. W. S. A. shall receive a card signed by the Treasurer of that Association which shall serve as credentials for the members of that body who are not delegates from other bodies.

By-Law IV.

The Executive Committee of this Association shall hold one session preceding the opening of each annual convention, and another session after the conclusion of such convention; and the committees having in charge the arrangements for the annual convention shall always take cognizance of such meetings of the Executive Committee and make pro vision for them.

By-Law V.

The decisions reached by the Executive Committee shall be presented in the form of recommendations at the business sessions of the convention.

By-Law VI.

In the election of officers, the delegates present from each State shall cast the full vote to which the organization represented by them is entitled. The vote shall be taken in the same way upon any other question whenever the delegates present from five States concur in asking it. In other cases each delegate shall have one vote.

By-Law VII.

The Committee on Resolutions shall consist of one person from each State, elected by the delegation from the organization represented.

By-Law VIII.

After each annual convention the Business Committee shall elect the following Standing Committees: A Committee on Programme, to consist of five persons, one from each section of the country, of which the president shall be chairman, to arrange the programme for the next annual meeting; a Congressional Committee, to have in charge the direct Congressional work during the year which shall intervene between the time of its appointment and the next annual convention; and Committees on Press Work, Enrollment, Federal Suffrage, Presidential Suffrage, National Headquarters, Local Arrangements and Railroad Rates, and a Committee on Plan of Work. All money collected by or belonging to the Standing Committees shall be turned into the treasury of the National-American W. S. A., that sum to be drawn at any time by an authorized person on the committee without the signature of the President and Recording Secretary of the N. A. W. S. A.

By-Law IX.

The report of the Treasurer shall be read at the second business meeting of the annual convention. The books of the Treasurer shall close the first day of January.

By-Law X.

Section 1. The General Officers named in Art. IV., Sec. 1, of the Constitution, viz., the President, Vice-President-at-Large, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and two Auditors, with the Honorary President and Chairmen of Organization Committee, shall constitute a Business Committee to provide for and control the general interests of the work in the interim of the annual meetings, and to perform all other business not otherwise assigned. Of these, five shall constitute a quorum when assembled after due notice, or a majority may act by correspondence in response to a circular letter addressed to every member of the Business Committee not less than ten days beforehand, by the President.

SEC. 2. The President may call special meetings of the Business Committee, when deemed necessary, or in response to the written request of any three members of the Business Committee, and shall perform all other duties usual to such office.

SEC. 3. The Vice-President-at-Large shall perform all duties of the President in case of the President's absence or disability.

SEC. 4. The Recording Secretary shall attend all business meetings of the Association and the meetings of the Executive and Business Committes, and shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the same and perform all other duties usually pertaining to such office.

SEC. 5. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all correspondence of the organization, and perform all duties usual to such office; and shall also send to the Secretary of each auxiliary association notice to prepare a report of work done by said auxiliary, blanks for credentials of delegates to the annual meeting to which said auxiliary is entitled, and a notice of the necessity that said auxiliary shall send dues and list of names and addresses of members to the Treasurer of this Association.

SEC. 6. The Treasurer shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements of money, and shall present a detailed report thereof to each annual meeting, to be afterward published, and shall pay no bill except on an order signed by the President and Recording Secretary, and at the annual meeting shall give to the chairman of the Committee on Credentials the whole number of delegates to which each auxiliary is entitled, according to the number of members and amount of dues paid; and shall perform all other duties usually pertaining to this office.

SEC. 7. The Auditors shall examine and verify the books of the Treasurer, and shall give a report thereof at each annual meeting.

SEC. 8. The General Officers of this Association shall be elected on the last day but one of the annual meeting.

SEC. 9. The term of the General Officers shall expire at the end of the last session of the (annual) convention proper, and the term of the newly elected officers shall commence with the session of the Executive Committee held after the conclusion of the convention, provided for by By-Law IV.

SEC. 10. The Business Committee shall fill any vacancy that may occur in itself during the interim of annual meetings.

BY-LAW XI.

In case of the absence from the annual convention of this Association of a State President or a State member of the Executive Committee, the delegation from that State may elect a proxy to represent the absentee on the Executive Board during the convention.

BY-LAW XII.

The annual report prepared by the Secretary of each State Association and approved by the President of that Association, must be read as written, and any alterations must be made from the floor in open convention.

BY-LAW XIII.

A State Association, no member of which is present at a National Convention, may not give a proxy to a person from another State to cast its vote at the convention.

BY-LAW XIV.

These By-Laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote at any annual meeting, one day's notice having been given in convention.

NEWSPAPERS PLEASE COPY.

Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the National-American Woman Suffrage Association.

All friends of justice and equal rights are earnestly invited to assemble in the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the National-American Woman Suffrage Association, in the Church of our Father, Washington, D. C., January 23 to 28, 1896.

"The present day is bristling with an energy which has for its aim the elevation of our race in mental and moral directions, in every department, indeed, of human life.

"Living under the law, helped or hindered by its enactment, women are, by every principle of natural justice, as well as by the nature of our institutions, as fully entitled as men to vote and to be eligible to office."

As the president of Harvard University says: "The exercise of suffrage stimulates all citizens to reflect on problems outside the narrow circle of their private interests and occupations. * * * The duties of republican citizenship, rightly discharged, constitute in themselves a prolonged education. * * * The bulwarks of the commonwealth will prove all the stronger and more lasting, because women, as well as men, can work on them and help to transmit them, ever broader and firmer, from generation to generation."

We rejoice in the immense gains made in this and other countries since our last Convention; Utah completing a trinity of true republics at the summit of the Rockies; South Australia fully enfranchising the women of its vast territory.

We hail with joy the magnificent growth of public sentiment resulting in the submission of a Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Constitutions of New York, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada and California, by their respective State Legislatures; the twenty-six votes for woman's full enfranchisement in the recent Constitutional Convention of South Carolina; the result of the vote on the sham Referendum in Massachusetts, showing that one out of every three men, and nineteen out of every twenty women of that conservative commonwealth, who expressed at the ballot box their opinions on our question, were in favor of Equal Suffrage—a startling revelation to the Remonstrants throughout the entire nation.

We point with pride to the splendid results of the work of our Association in organizing State Societies in Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Nevada, Arizona, Oklahoma, New Mexico, West Virginia and Delaware, so that when we assemble in Washington at our Annual Convention, for the first time in our history the Association will be composed of organizations in every State and Territory, except Alaska, linked together in one great national body.

This call is addressed to all those who desire the physical, intellectual and moral improvement of mankind.

If our Convention shall promote, in any degree, freedom of thought and action among women; if it shall incite them to higher aspirations; if it shall advance by a few steps just legislation and a wise public sentiment; if it shall hasten the recognition of the justice of woman's claim to equal political rights with men, it will not have been in vain.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY,
President.

RACHEL FOSTER AVERY,
Corresponding Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS:
1341 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The Hotel Headquarters will be at the Arno, about ten minutes' walk from the Church of our Father; as street cars are not available, the hotel has arranged to run a bus during hours convenient for the Convention, at a fare of ten cents each way.

Rates for room and board—$2.50 per day for each person, two in one room; some large rooms with several beds will accommodate more; there are some small rooms on the fourth and fifth floors, for one person each, at same rate; two elevators.

The Hotel Oxford, corner of Fourteenth and New York Avenue, N. W., has also made a special rate of 75 cents per day on European plan, where two persons occupy same room, or $2 per day on American plan, where two persons occupy a room, or, if separate, $1 on European and $2.50 on American plan, for our delegates and friends of the cause attending the Convention.

As it is desirable that the hotels know as soon as possible just how many they are to expect, it is well for those planning to attend, to write direct to the hotel of their choice, securing room. BE SURE TO STATE THAT YOU WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE AT THE CONVENTION AND EXPECT OUR RATES.

RAILROAD RATES.—The usual rate of a fare and one-third for the round trip has been secured for roads east of the Mississippi River. For any special instructions, address the Chairman of Railroad Rates, Miss Mary G. Hay, National Headquarters, 1341 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING will be held in the parlor of the Arno, at 9 A.M., Thursday, January 23d. The closing session of the Executive Committee will be at same place, 9 A M., Wednesday, January 29th.

This is the year for our CONGRESSIONAL HEARING, the exact date of which will be announced later; it is desired that each State Delegation select its own representative for this hearing.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION SERMON will be given by Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, of Providence, R. I., Sunday afternoon, January 26th.

Among the speakers expected, are Susan B. Anthony, Carrie Chapman Catt, Clara B. Colby, Lillie Devereux Blake, Ella Knowles Haskell, Assistant Attorney-General of Montana; Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, Mrs. Emily B. Ketcham, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, of California; there will also be brief speeches from all the State Presidents in attendance.

Admission to all sessions will be FREE.

N. B.—There will be a National Conference at PHILADELPHIA, Association Hall, the afternoon and evening of January 31st. Eminent speakers are expected, and it is hoped that many of the Delegates will make this an opportunity to visit the City of Brotherly Love. There will probably be an extension of time of railroad tickets for those desiring to attend the meeting at Philadelphia.

The denial of my citizen's right to vote is the denial of my sacred rights to life, liberty and property. —SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

The Twenty-Ninth Annual Convention

OF THE

National-American Woman Suffrage Association

WILL BE HELD IN

The Central Christian Church,

Corner Ninth and Pleasant Sts., Des Moines, Iowa,

January 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 1897.

First Executive Committee Meeting in the Parlors of Mrs. Martha C. Callanan, 7:45 p. m., Monday, January 25.

Second Executive Committee Meeting at the Church, 9 a. m., Tuesday, January 26.

Final Executive Committee Meeting in the Parlors of Mrs. Martha C. Callanan, 10 a. m., Saturday, January 30.

All public sessions will be free. Collections will be taken.

Hotel Headquarters at the Kirkwood House, Fourth and Walnut Streets.

SECOND EDITION.

PLAIN TALK PRINTING HOUSE, DES MOINES.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25.

EVENING, 7:45 O'CLOCK.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING in the parlors of Mrs. Martha C. Callanan.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING 9 A. M.

MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK.

Convention called to order by the President,
SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

Roll call of Officers, Vice-Presidents and State Members of the Executive Committee,
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, Rec. Sec.

Minutes of the closing session of the XXVIII Annual Convention.

Announcement of Committees on Finance, Courtesies, Credentials and Resolutions.

Report of Vice-President-at-Large,
REV. ANNA HOWARD SHAW.

Report of Work at Headquarters by the Corresponding Secretary,
RACHEL FOSTER AVERY.

AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK.

Annual address of President,
SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

Short addresses by State Presidents:

California,	IDA A. HARPER, *Proxy.*
Connecticut,	ANNIE T. ROTTER, *Proxy.*
Colorado,	MARY C. C. BRADFORD, *Proxy.*
Dist. of Columbia,	ELLEN POWELL THOMPSON.
Illinois,	CATHARINE WAUGH MCCULLOCH, *Proxy.*
Iowa,	MARY J. COGGESHALL.
Kansas,	KATIE R. ADDISON.
Kentucky,	LAURA CLAY.

"Equal Rights,"
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, Massachusetts.

Address,
DR. CORA SMITH EATON, North Dakota.

EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK.

Reception to the Convention at the home of Mrs. F. M. Hubbell of Terrace Hill.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27.

MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK.

Report of Committee on Campaign Conditions,
ANNIE L. DIGGS, Kansas.

Report of Committee on Presidential Suffrage,
HENRY B. BLACKWELL, Massachusetts.

Report of Treasurer,
Report of Committee on Credentials,
HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, Ohio.

Report of Committee on Plan of Work,
CLARA BEWICK COLBY, Nebraska.

AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK.

Memorial Hour for

Mary Grew, Pennsylvania.
Sarah Freeman Clark, Georgia.
Harriet Beecher Stowe, Connecticut.
Dr. Hiram Corson, Pennsylvania.
Hannah M. Tracey Cutler, Massachusetts.
Sarah B. Cooper, California.
J. Elizabeth Jones, New York.
Dr. Caroline B. Winslow, District of Columbia,
and others.

Memorial Resolutions offered by Clara Bewick Colby.

Short addresses by State Presidents:

Louisiana,	Katharine Nobles, *Proxy.*
Massachusetts,	Henry B. Blackwell, *Proxy.*
Massachusetts Nat'l,	Lavinia A. Hatch, *Proxy.*
Michigan,	Elizabeth A. Willard, *Proxy.*
Minnesota,	Julia B. Nelson.
Missouri,	Ella Harrison.
Montana,	Dr. Mary B. Atwater, *Proxy.*
Nebraska,	Clara Bewick Colby.

EVENING, 7:45 O'CLOCK.

Prayer,

Rev. A. L. Frisbie, Pastor Congregational Church.

Addresses of Welcome:

Francis M. Drake, Governor of Iowa, on behalf of the State.
John McVicar, Mayor of Des Moines, on behalf of the City.
Dr. H. O. Breeden, Pastor Central Christian Church.
Mattie Locke Macomber, on behalf of the Women's Clubs.
Adelaide Ballard, President Iowa Woman Suffrage Association.

Vocal Solo,

Mrs. H. R. Reynolds.

Response by the President,

Susan B. Anthony.

Address,

Carrie Chapman Catt, New York.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28.

MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK.

Report of Committee on Federal Suffrage,
SARAH CLAY BENNETT, Kentucky.

Report of Committee on Organization,
Report of Committee on Course of Study,
CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, New York.

Report of Committee on Legislative Advice,
LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE, New York.

Election of Officers.

AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK.

Training School for Organizers.

EVENING, 7:45 O'CLOCK.

Prayer,
MRS. COL. SPRINGER.

"All the Rights We Want,"
CATHARINE WAUGH MCCULLOCH, Illinois.

Vocal Solo,
MR. W. B. RICE.

"Duty and Honor,"
CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON, California.

Address,
GEORGE A. GATES, President Iowa College.

Address,
REV. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, Pennsylvania.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29.

MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK.

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

Discussion of Future Campaigns.

AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK.

"As the World Sees Us,"
HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, Ohio.

Short addresses by State Presidents:

New Jersey,	PHEBE C. WRIGHT, *Proxy.*
New York,	MARIANA W. CHAPMAN.
Ohio,	MARTHA H. ELWELL, *Proxy.*
Pennsylvania,	MARY B. LUCKIE, *Proxy.*
South Dakota,	ANNA R. SIMMONS.
Wisconsin,	ELLEN A. ROSE, *Proxy.*

Discussion: "Resolved, That the propaganda of the Woman Suffrage idea demands a non-partisan attitude on the part of individual workers."
Led by LAURA CLAY, Kentucky.
HENRY B. BLACKWELL, Massachusetts.

EVENING, 7:45 O'CLOCK.

Prayer,
REV. MARY SAFFORD.

Celebration of the Idaho victory:

Wyoming,	CLARA BEWICK COLBY.
Colorado,	MARY C. C. BRADFORD.
Utah,	(Speaker to be announced.)
Idaho,	MELL C. WOODS.

High School Glee Club.

"Who Wants to Vote,"
LAURA M. JOHNS, Kansas.
"The Point of View,"
REV. IDA C. HULTIN, Illinois.

Adjournment.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30.

MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK.

Final Executive Meeting in parlors of Mrs. Martha C. Callanan.

NATIONAL-AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Officers.

Honorary President, ELIZABETH CADY STANTON,
26 West Sixty-First Street, New York.

President, SUSAN B. ANTHONY,
Rochester, N. Y.

Vice-President-at-Large, REV. ANNA H. SHAW,
1830 Diamond Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corresponding Secretary, RACHEL FOSTER AVERY,
1341 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Recording Secretary, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL,
3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

Treasurer, HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON,
Warren, Ohio.

Auditors: { LAURA CLAY, Kentucky,
{ SARAH B. COOPER, California,

Chairman Committee on Organization,
CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT,
106 World Building, New York.

Local Committees.

Arrangements,	MARY J. COGGESHALL.
Entertainment,	MARTHA C. CALLANAN.
Railroad Rates,	MARY G. HAY.
Convention Press Work,	HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON.

Announcements concerning Railroad Certificates will be made from the platform. Delegates will please bring their certificates to the Convention.

MARY G. HAY, *Chairman Railroad Committee.*

National Headquarters, 1341 Arch St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

New York State Woman Suffrage Association.

Call to the Twenty-Ninth
Annual Convention
Geneva, Nov. 3-5,
1897.

Call to the Twenty-ninth Convention.

The New York State Woman Suffrage Association will hold its Twenty-ninth Annual Convention in Geneva, November 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1897. Headquarters will be at the Nester hotel where Executive Board meetings will be held on Wednesday afternoon, November 3, at three o'clock, and on Saturday morning, November 6, at nine o'clock. The Convention proper will open with a public meeting on the evening of November 3, in Collins Hall, and will continue through November 4 and 5, meeting in the Opera House.

The formation of many new Clubs and the interest taken in the school vote of the State will, we believe, increase the usual attendance, and (we most cordially invite all men and women who have any interest in the subject of political equality to be present.) Let us make a grand effort throughout the State to swell the attendance in support of a principle world-wide in its application and shining with the light of a new century.

Addresses will be made by Miss Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Mrs. Ida A. Harper of California, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Mrs. Mary Seymour Howell, Rev. Annis Ford Eastman Mrs. Mary G. L. Gannett, Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, Miss Anna S. Huntington, Miss Elizabeth Burrill Curtis,

Miss Harriette A. Keyser, Miss Harriet May Mills, Miss Julie R. Jenney, and others who cannot now be named.

Every County Club is entitled to send three delegates-at-large and every local club one delegate, with one additional delegate for every fifty members above the first fifty. As usual in such conventions delegates only will vote in the business meetings, but holders of State Membership Tickets are entitled to all other delegate privileges

Speakers and delegates are offered the hospitality of Geneva homes, and all those who wish to accept should write to Mrs Elizabeth Smith Miller, (chairman of the committee on hospitality), Geneva, N. Y.

Special rates have been secured at the Nester for those who desire hotel accommodations.

In case 100 persons are in attendance at the convention who have paid at least $.75 for their Railroad Ticket and who bring a railroad certificate obtained of the agent where the Ticket was bought, a reduced rate of one and one-third fare will be secured. It is very important that every one should obtain the certificate for the sake of the rest, even though not intending to make use of it.

Mariana W. Chapman,
President.

Isabel Howland,
Corresponding Secretary,
Sherwood, N. Y.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION
AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

OF THE

National American Woman Suffrage Association

The Thirtieth Annual Convention will be held in the Columbia Theatre, Washington, beginning February 14th, and ending February 19th, 1898.

This meeting will be of special interest and significance as the Fiftieth Anniversary of the first Convention ever held to demand equal rights for women. No reform was ever more imperatively needed, none ever had greater obstacles to overcome. The subjection of women was world-wide and of immemorial antiquity. It was rooted in the codes and customs of all nations. It was accepted by men and women alike as the law of nature and of God. The thought of equality for women,—their right to education, to a chance for self-support, to the control of their own persons, children, earnings and property,—had scarcely dawned upon even the most progressive minds.

The great movement has steadily advanced. In this half-century a new world has been created for woman. In home and school, in church and State, in the courts and in the industries and professions, a reformation has been effected, all the more to be valued because achieved through the slow processes of evolution rather than the harsh measures of revolution.

In the political world, the last stronghold of prejudice, the rights of women are being recognized. We have to-day a President and a Congress elected in part by the votes of women. The constitutions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho secure to women the full suffrage. In the two hundred and eighty-five incorporated cities of Kansas, women exercise municipal suffrage. In twenty-two states they possess school suffrage.

The twentieth century belongs equally to men and women. All citizens of the United States, all friends from other countries, are cordially invited to co-operate in celebrating the semi-centennial of the first convention held for what Wendell Phillips declared to be "the most momentous reform that has yet been launched on the world."

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, *Honorary President.*
SUSAN B. ANTHONY, *President.*
ANNA HOWARD SHAW, *Vice-President-at-Large.*
RACHEL FOSTER AVERY, *Corresponding Secretary.*
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, *Recording Secretary.*
HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, *Treasurer.*
LAURA CLAY,
CATHARINE WAUGH MCCULLOCH, } *Auditors.*
CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT,
Chairman Organization Committee.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The hotel headquarters will be at the Regent, Corner Fifteenth and Pennsylvania Avenue, about ten minutes' walk from the Columbia Theatre. Street cars run both ways between the two places.

Rates for room and board – $2.00 per day for each person, two in one room; $2.50 per day for one person in a room.

A list giving the rates of other hotels and some good boarding houses with convenient street car connections to the Theatre has been prepared, for which apply to the Corresponding Secretary at 119 North Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia.

As it is desirable that the hotels know as soon as possible just how many they are to expect, it is well for those planning to attend, to write direct to the hotel of their choice, securing room. BE SURE TO STATE THAT YOU WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE AT THE CONVENTION AND EXPECT OUR RATES.

RAILROAD RATES.—The usual rate of a fare and one-third for the round trip has been secured for roads east of the Mississippi River. For any special instructions, address the Chairman of Railroad rates, Miss Mary G. Hay, National Headquarters, 107 World Building, New York.

An EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING will be held in a Committee Room at the Theatre, at 9 a m., Monday, February 14th. The closing session of the Executive Committee will be held Monday, February 21st, at a place to be announced during the Convention.

An interesting feature of the occasion will be the roll call of the years, in which the pioneers and younger workers will respond to the call of the year in which they became identified with the work for the enfranchisement of women.

Among the speakers will be Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Clara B. Colby, Lillie Devereux Blake, Ella Knowles Haskell, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Mary Seymour Howells, May Wright Sewall, Dr. Clara Marshall, Dean of the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, Rev. Florence Buck, Emma P. Ewing, Rev. Frederick A. Hinckley, Martha A. B. Conine, Member of the Colorado Legislature, Martha Hughes Cannon, Member of the Utah Senate, and Carrie Chapman Catt.

There will be three sessions daily, except on the day of the Congressional Hearing, when the morning session will be omitted.

Instead of the usual annual reports from State Presidents, they have been invited this year to use the time apportioned to their respective states in vividly contrasting the conditions there in 1848 and in 1898, thus giving each state an official part in the rejoicing over the gains of the last half century. These addresses will be given during the afternoon sessions.

Two or more of the afternoon sessions will be devoted to a discussion of methods of work under the charge of the Chairman of the National Organization Committee, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. This will be of interest and value to all State workers as well as to those who look forward to becoming National Organizers.

Address

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, *President*,
17 Madison Street, Rochester, N. Y.

RACHEL FOSTER AVERY, *Corresponding Sec'y*,
119 N. 19th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CARTHAGE EVENING PRESS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1933

MISS ELLA HARRISON DIES

WAS PIONEER IN SUFFRAGE AND TEMPERANCE CAUSES

Body to Kansas City for Cremation—Private Services at Knell Home Monday

Miss Ella Harrison, well-known Carthage woman, died at 10:30 o'clock last night at the home of Mrs. Isaac Amerman, 525 West Chestnut street.

Miss Harrison long had been in ill health, suffering from a heart ailment. She had been a patient at McCune-Brooks hospital at various times, having been moved from there a few weeks ago to the Amerman home.

The body was taken overland by the Knells this morning to Kansas City where cremation took place today. The ashes will be returned here and private funeral services will be conducted at 3:30 o'clock Monday afternoon at the Knell service home. Dr. W. G. Clinton will be in charge. Burial will be in Park cemetery.

Ella Harrison, third daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Harrison, was born near Upper Sandusky, Ohio, on April 18, 1859. She was the last of a family of eight. Her parents came to southwest Missouri in 1869 from Springfield, Ohio, by way of Sedalia, from which point they came overland and located on unimproved land 18 miles northeast of Carthage. At that time it took about 17 hours to drive to town and back with a team of horses.

After three years on the farm, D. A. Harrison moved into Carthage with his family, the father taking up the practice of law. Miss Harrison was graduated from the Carthage high school with the class of 1881. Following her graduation she taught a number of years here and in the rural schools. Lumber was hauled from Sedalia to build a school near the Harrison farm home and her father was the first teacher of the school which opened in 1881. Miss Harrison was the first woman to teach in the rural school which was named the Summit school by her mother. She was the first to study and teach typewriting and shorthand in this vicinity.

A Pioneer in Suffrage Cause

From 1890 to 1900 Miss Harrison was intensely interested in women studying substantial subjects. For four years she was in chautauqua work as a reader. She later organized the Century Club of Carthage, which was divided into five sections of 20 members each, to study civil government. This was done with the idea of creating in women a desire to vote.

Being aggressive by nature, Miss Harrison associated herself with Clara Hoffman, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., Ellen Morris, Frances Willard and Carrie Lee Carter, in organizing the temperance unions over southwest Missouri. Miss Harrison served as one of the early presidents of the Women's Suffrage Association in Missouri and for a number of years she was in close association with Susan B. Anthony, Anna Shaw, Alice Stone Blackwell and Carrie Chapman Catt. This work took her to various sections of the country where she organized women's suffrage associations. In 1898 she and Mrs. C. C. Bradford organized the states of Louisiana and Mississippi. She attended the University of Iowa where she studied law, and later went to Stanford university in California. Former President Herbert Hoover was completing his work at Stanford the first year Miss Harrison was enrolled there and his wife, then Miss Sue Henry, was just entering the university.

A Newspaper Writer

Finding travel most fascinating and being equipped with the ability to use the typewriter, Miss Harrison became a roving newspaper woman. During the years she was interested in this work she lived in all sections of this country, including a year in New York City, two winters in Washington, D. C., a year in Seattle, and various other cities. When the war broke in Mexico in 1911, Miss Harrison was at Douglas, Ariz. She became a war correspondent for the New York American. As the activities shifted and that section no longer was the scene of fighting, Miss Harrison found an opportunity to do what she had longed to do for years—homestead a relinquished claim in the Chirianchua mountains just off San Simon Valley, 65 miles southwest of Douglas. She lived a life there she spoke of as being most satisfying to her pioneer spirit.

Having located there before Arizona became a state Miss Harrison left the ranch to become a reporter in the Arizona house during Governor Hunt's first term. After proving up on her homestead she sold it to carry in her memory a joy of life few enjoy.

The illness of her sister, Mrs. Walter Putnam, and her brother, Charles Harrison, brought her back to Carthage. Years later she again felt the lure of the west but contented herself by giving two years to the Oklahoma agricultural department in home demonstration work, bringing Oklahoma county from 30th to first place in her work.

Miss Harrison was an ardent Republican. She served as justice of the peace in Jasper, a town her father laid out. Jasper celebrated its 50th anniversary July 4, 1931.

For a number of years she was associated with her brother, Tom Harrison, Carthage attorney, who passed away January 30, 1932.

Surviving are several nieces and nephews including Mrs. J. H. Schlecht, Mrs. Edythe Hannum, Mrs. Roy Head, Miss Mary Harrison, Miss Frances Harrison and H. W. Putnam of Carthage, Mrs. Fred Reed of Reeds, Mrs. James L. Smith of Baxter Springs, Kans., Mrs. William Copp of Tulsa, Okla., Merle Harrison and the three daughters of the late A. L. Harrison of Beverly, Calif.

INVENTORY

1-2: Correspondence, EH to father, D.A. Harrison

1. Re: Mississippi and Louisiana, 1897

2. Re: Iowa, 1898

3-4: Correspondence to EH from Susan B. Anthony, Rachel Foster Avery, Carrie Chapman Catt, Mary G. Hay, et al. re: suffrage

3. 1895-96; includes four letters from Rachel F. Avery.

4. 1897; includes two letters from Mary G. Hay.

5. Miscellaneous: woman suffrage pamphlets and programs (1892-98); obituary of EH (1933).

6. "Woman Suffrage. An Act," a petition to the General Assembly of the State of Colorado (1893)
Constitution and by-laws of The Non-Partisan Equal Suffrage Association of Colorado (1895)

7°. Two issues of The Woman's Standard (1892, 1898)
Poster announcing speech by Mary C.C. Bradford (n.d.)

approved
April 1893

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

AN ACT.

"To submit to the qualified electors of the state the question of extending" the right of suffrage to women of lawful age, and otherwise qualified according to the provisions of article seven, Sec/2, of the constitution of Colorado.

Be it enactes by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION I. That every femahe person shall be entitled to voteat all elections, in the same manner in all respectsas male persons are, or shall be entitled to vote by the constitution and laws of this state, and the same qualification as to age, citizenship, and time of residence in the state, county city, ward and precinct; and all other qualifications required by law to entitle male persons to vote shall be required to entitle female persons to vote.

Sec. 2. Section one of this act shall be submitted to the qualified voters of this state for approval or rejection at the next general election, and shall not be of effect as a law unless the same shall be approved by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon at said election.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state to issue his proclamation or notice to the electors of said general election and to give notice of the submission of said section one(I) to the qualified electorsof the state for their approval or rejection, and to print or direct to be printed upon the official ballots, used in each county of the state at said election, on seperate (separate)l lines the words:

"Equal suffrage Approved," and the words

Equal suffrage not approved"

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and those voting at the said election, who approve said section one of this act shall place in ink a cross or "X" upon said ballots opposite to or in the margin of the words:

"Equal suffrage approved," and those voting at said election who do not approve the same shall place in ink a cross or an "X" upon said ballots opposite to or in the margin of the words: "Equal suffrage not approved" and the Secretary of State shall cause said proclamation or notice hereinbefore referred to, to be published in at least one news paper of general circulation in each county (if such there be) for three (3) months previous to the nex t general election, and said proclamation, by the secretary of state, and the voting on the said question aforesaid, by the qualified electors of the state, shall be deemed and considered by all the courts of the state as a submission of said section one, of this act, to the qualified electors for approval or rejection within the meaning of the state constitution.

Sec.4. A cross or an "X" found opposite to or in the margin of the words: "Equal suffrage approved," upon any ballot legally polled at said election, shall be counted, returned, and canvassed, as a vote, for the approval of section one of this act; and a cross or an "X" found opposite to or in the margin of the words: "Equal suffrage not approved" upon any ballot, legally polled at said election, shall be counted, returned and canvassed as a vote for the rejection of section one of this act.

Sec. 5. The votes which shall have been polled upon such submission of said section for approval or rejectionas aforesaid, shall be counted, returned, canvassed and certified by the same officers and as nearly as may be, in the same manner and time in all respects as the votes for members of the general assembly, would be required to be canvassed and certified by law, were such members being voted

for at said election, and shall be in the same manner certified to the secretary of State, and if said section one be approvedby a a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon at said election in the manner aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the governor after canvass by the state canvassing board, to make proclamation of the fact of such approval, under the great seal of the state, and cause the same to be recorded in the records of the department of state, and publish in some newspaper printed in the state capital, immediately after said vote shall have been canvassed by the board of state canvassers.

Sec. 6. Section one of this act shall be of effect and in full force as a law of this state, as soon as such proclamation by the governor shall be made, and not before, or otherwise.

Approved April 7, 1893.

[3]

for at said election, and shall be in the same manner certified to the secretary of State, and if said section one be approvedby a a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon at said election in the manner aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the governor after canvass by the state canvassing board, to make proclamation of the fact of such approval, under the great seal of the state, and cause the same to be recorded in the records of the department of state, and publish in some newspaper printed in the state capital, immediately after said vote shall have been canvassed by the board of state canvassers.

Sec. 6. Section one of this act shall be of effect and in full force as a law of this state, as soon as such proclamation by the governor shall be made, and not before, or otherwise.

Answered July 23, 1896.

Approved April 7, 1893.

Preamble.

We, the newly enfranchised citizens of Colorado, believing that the rights of citizenship now fully conceded to us, impose upon us unavoidable duties and loyal service to the commonwealth, desire to qualify ourselves for the responsibilities of intelligent citizenship.

We therefore propose to organize throughout this state, auxiliary societies of citizens for the study and practice of progressive politics and social economics.

We desire also, in the event of a constitutional convention in our state, to secure the elimination of the word "male" from the constitution of the state.

We further desire, as citizens of the United States, to secure the extension of equal suffrage to the women in the other states of the Union.

That we may more successfully prosecute this work, we adopt the following constitution and by-laws:

Constitution.

ARTICLE I—NAME.

Section 1. The name of this society shall be "The Non-Partisan Equal Suffrage Association of Colorado."

Section 2. This association shall be auxiliary to the N. A. W. S. A.

ARTICLE II—OFFICERS.

Section 1. All members of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Auxiliary Leagues who are in good standing shall be eligible to any office in this organization.

Section 2. The officers shall be a president, a vice-president from each congressional district, secretary, treasurer, auditor, state organizer, and an executive committee, which shall consist of the above named officers and five other members, elected at the annual convention of the association, the president to be chairman of the executive.

ARTICLE III—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Section 1. The president shall supervise the work of the association throughout the state; preside at all conventions and other meetings of the association and the executive, and shall perform such other duties as usually belong to her office.

Section 2. In the event of the absence of the president, she shall have power to request one of the vice-presidents to act.

Section 3. The secretary shall keep a faithful record of the proceedings of the annual convention; call executive meetings at the request of the president or any five members of the executive.

She shall collect and embody the reports of the associated leagues in her annual report; attend to the correspondence of the association, and forward, after approval, the report of the year's work to the secretary of the N. A .W. S. A.

Section 4. The treasurer shall collect and keep an itemized account of the funds of the association; make a quarterly report of the same to the executive committee and a full report to each annual convention; shall forward the per capita tax (one-tenth of all dues received) to the treasurer of the N. A. W. S. A. No money shall be paid out except by the direction of the president and secretary.

Section 5. The state organizer shall have the supervision of the formation of auxiliary leagues. She shall do this personally when possible, otherwise by letter of instruction.

Section 6. The auditor shall audit the accounts of the association and the annual report of the treasurer.

Section 7. The executive committee shall transact the business of the association.

ARTICLE IV—MEETINGS.

Section 1. There shall be an annual convention of the leagues in this association. On the odd years this convention shall be held in Denver, and during the session of the legislature.

Section 2. The annual convention shall consist of the officers enumerated in Article II, Section 2, of all past state presidents remaining in good standing in their respective leagues, of all auxiliary league presidents (or in their absence the vice-president shall be entitled to a seat in the convention), and of delegates elected by ballot by the several auxiliary leagues, in such ratio as shall have been determined by the annual convention next preceding.

ARTICLE V—AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. Any article in this constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the annual convention, notice of the proposed change having been given to each auxiliary league by written or printed notice at least thirty days previous to said convention.

By-Laws.

ARTICLE I—AUXILIARY LEAGUES.

Section 1. All leagues organized under the auspices of this association and auxiliary to it shall pay to its secretary annually 25 cents per capita.

ARTICLE II—MEETINGS.

Section 1. Special meetings of the association may be convened by order of the president, provided that no business except that specified in the call for said special meeting shall be transacted thereat, and no action taken affecting the general interest of the state organization.

Section 2. The executive committee shall meet quarterly.

ARTICLE III—QUORUM.

Section 1. Five members of the executive committee shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IV—ELECTIONS.

Section 1. The officers of the association shall be elected at the annual convention by ballot. Nominations shall be made from the floor. They shall enter upon their respective duties at once, and hold office until their successors shall be duly elected and installed.

Section 2. Delegates shall be elected at least one month before the annual convention.

Section 3. The secretary shall be elected from the same town as the president.

Section 4. Vacancies in the state elective offices may be filled by the executive committee or by the written recommendation of the president, signed by two-thirds of the executive committee.

ARTICLE V—INVITED DELEGATES.

Section 1. The president, when authorized by two-thirds of the executive committee, may invite any Colorado organization designated by the committee to send delegates to the annual convention, specifying, however, at which session they are to be present. Such delegates must be elected by their respective organizations, at a ratio to be specified in the invitation.

ARTICLE VI—STANDING COMMITTEES.

Section 1. The standing committees of this association shall be elected by the association, the chairman of each committee being taken from the executive, and shall be as follows: Press, literature and legislative.

Section 2. The press committee shall provide the press with notices of coming meetings of the leagues, and with such reports and news of the association's work as shall be deemed of interest to the public and beneficial to the association.

Section 3. The literature committee shall be on the alert for literature pertaining to subjects of interest to the leagues, and distribute such literature to associate leagues, or wherever it may be deemed necessary, and endeavor to secure its republication when advisable.

Section 4. The legislative committee shall call the attention of the executive committee to wholesome laws already on the statute books but remaining unenforced, that means may be devised to secure their observance; they shall also report abuses not provided against in the laws, that bills prohibiting such abuses may be introduced in the legislature. This committee shall be in constant communication with the several leagues.

ARTICLE VII—AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. These by-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the annual meeting, the auxiliary leagues having been notified of the proposed change in writing thirty days previous to the annual meeting.

Adopted June. 18. 1895.

Proposed Amendments.

Article II, Section 1, of the By-Laws—Special meetings of the association or executive may be convened by order of the president, provided that no business except that specified in the call for said special meeting shall be transacted thereat, and no action taken that will be detrimental to the general interest of the association.

That the constitution be amended by the insertion of an article on membership, which shall provide for members at large of the association. Such membership may be acquired by suffragists who live in places containing no league, and who pay the membership fee of one dollar to the state treasurer. Such members at large shall have all privileges of ~~members of leagues~~ regularly elected delegates.

Said article shall further provide for the membership of persons who desire to attend the annual convention, and such membership shall entitle the holder of a card to admission to the floor, and to receive any printed matter gotten out by the association.

Article VII, Section 1, of the By-Laws—These by-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the annual meeting, provided such amendment be read at two consecutive meetings.

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1895-

INVENTORY

1-2: Correspondence, EH to father, D.A. Harrison

1. Re: Mississippi and Louisiana, 1897

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See p. 5
Ella Hollister

THE WOMAN'S STANDARD.

VOL. VII. DES MOINES, OCTOBER, 1892. No. 2.

THE WOMAN'S STANDARD.

THE WOMAN'S STANDARD treats of the Home, Purity, Culture, Temperance, Education of the legal and political interests of women and their rights to the Franchise.

Mississippi Valley Conference.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE IOWA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AND AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

The Mississippi Valley Conference has come and gone. There can be no doubt, it has left behind it in Iowa, a renewed energy and determination for work and we believe from their hearty expression of approval, many a delegate has carried away a new inspiration and hope. We regret exceedingly that the complete proceedings cannot be printed in the STANDARD, that the many readers, detained at home by their every day duties, could receive in full measure, the encouragement and inspiration of the Conference. No stenographic reports were made and as some of the best speeches were extemporaneous, they were unfortunately lost. Few manuscripts were used, but an effort has been made to convey as accurate an idea of the line of thought pursued by each speaker as possible. Every State in the Mississippi Valley was represented either by a delegate or a letter and the result could not be otherwise than to unite these States into closer harmony and to urge them into more active work.

TUESDAY

at ten o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mary J. Coggeshall, President of the Iowa Woman Suffrage Association. Dr. Frisbie of the Des Moines Congregational church led in prayer. Carrie Lane Chapman was made permanent chairman for the Conference and briefly stated the object of the meeting, saying it was to secure an exchange of ideas upon the best work and method from all the States that each State might profit by the combined wisdom of all. Carrie Coffin Rutledge of Ft. Dodge was made secretary. A committee on Press was appointed consisting of Henry B. Blackwell, of Boston; Katharine Pierce, of Des Moines; Helen M. Goff, of Nebraska. A committee on Finance was appointed consisting of Emma Smith DeVoe, of Illinois; Misses Wright, Flint, Pierce, Johnson, Wadsworth, Dickson, and an enrollment committee consisting of Miss Wright and Mrs. Kirk.

Letters and greetings were then read from Lide Merriwether, President of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, Elizabeth Lyle Saxon of Louisiana, Clara M. McDiarmid of Arkansas, Martha Root of Michigan, Lucy Stone of Boston, Etta M. Much of Kansas City. Lucy Stone whose noble words have so often inspired our Iowa conventions was sorely missed. Her letter was as follows:

Dear Friends from the Mississippi Valley—My old enemy, the rheumatism, prevents me from being with you today, but it is with pleasure that I send my greeting to your convention. and I rejoice in the thought of all the good it will do. I hope it will be the first of a series of mass meetings to be held throughout the northwest, spreading the good gospel of equal rights for women. As I cannot be with you myself I send you my husband and daughter to represent the family. With cordial good wishes for the success of your meeting I remain your friend and co-worker.

LUCY STONE.

The various State Presidents were invited to the platform. A discussion was then introduced.—The growth of the work demands more money: How shall we raise it? The chairman introduced as its leader the woman who for forty years had been working in this cause and knew more of the needs of money than anybody else—Susan B. Anthony. Miss Anthony said:

In the forty years of her work she had never seen any money in any woman suffrage treasury and she thought she knew how to raise money. In her first efforts in the work she wrote to the sheriffs of the counties asking for the use of the court house to deliver her first addresses and these were generally tendered and after a year's campaign of county convention, there was a hundred dollars above all expenses. My plan now is to get all members of a suffrage organization to pledge one dollar a year. By this means the society will be self-sustaining. I feel that the time is gone by when we ought to beg money. If we were organized as well as we ought to be the dues paid into the State and National treasuries would be sufficient to supply all ordinary needs. She pointed to Chautauqua county in New York where there are twenty-five townships and twenty-three societies. These paid into the New York treasury of State Association $100. If all the counties were as well organized, it would supply a powerful fund.

At this point a vote of thanks was voted Mr. Blair for the basket of beautiful yellow roses sent the meeting.

Emma Smith DeVoe of Ill., was next introduced as the most successful money getter the suffragists have ever had. She said she knew no secret of getting money from people. She only advocated the principles and believed that if people were interested the pocket book would readily open, and by arousing the interest of the people the money will always be freely given.

Rev. Olympia Brown, President of the Wisconsin Association was next introduced. She said she was not a money getter, and those who have preceded me have told how to get money when the people are ready to give it, but what are we to do when the community do not want to hear anything about equal rights? By constant work in these neighborhoods which will interest the business men in the principles of liberty, they are ready to help with their means. Iowa is in advance of any other state in this work, but there are places in Iowa where they are not ready to organize. Mrs. Brown related an instance where an Iowa woman had gone to a place where she supposed arrangements had been made for a meeting but found nothing done. She went around among the business men and solicited funds sufficient to pay for a hall and advertising matter and the meeting was held with great success.

The chairman announced that she had been informed this brave and energetic woman was Mrs. Bailey of Dunlap and asked her to come to the platform. She was introduced to the convention and related the interesting details of the capture of this anti-suffrage town.

Laura Clay, President of the Kentucky Equal Suffrage Association was introduced and said she could not tell how to get money but she could tell, what might be of value to some, how to get on without money. In Kentucky they were not able to employ outside helpers, but Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, herself and others did the work which was done and paid their own expenses. Under this plan they were making rapid progress.

Julia B. Nelson, President of the Minnesota Association, said they were obliged to pursue the same policy in Minnesota and while they had not yet found it easy to secure money, they managed to secure many hearings without money.

Virginia S. Hedges, the young president of the Missouri Association, said they had come to learn these methods of getting money, but could give little in return, as they had not yet learned the art.

Henry B. Blackwell highly recommended Suffrage Fairs as a good way to raise money. In Boston they had never failed to raise from $2,000 to $5,000 by this means. Next year they proposed to divide profits with local clubs who aided them. While he knew Iowa had once held a fair which did not produce as much money as the work merited, yet he believed it was worth while to try it again.

Mrs. Chapman called attention to the pledge book which had been an important cause of the present prosperity of the Iowa Suffrage Association and recommended all states to try it.

Mrs. DoVoe moved and was carried that the collections taken during the conference should belong to the Iowa Association as they had the expense of entertaining it.

AFTERNOON.

The meeting opened with prayer by Mrs. Belle Mitchell, of Cedar Rapids. Mrs. DeVoe sang one of her pretty songs which have delighted so many audiences.

Letters of greeting were read from Mrs. Etta Mirch, of Kansas City, Frances Willard, Marion Todd, and Mr. A. W. Wright, of Toronto.

Hon. M. B. Castle, of Illinois, President Federal Suffrage Association, was invited to the platform.

Mrs. Sarah B. Stearns, of Duluth, Minnesota, was introduced as one of the earnest workers of Minnesota, and read a paper on enfranchisement by statute, giving a resume of that kind of suffrage work.

The discussion, "How can the World's Fair be utilized to the utmost to advance the interests of our cause," was introduced by Rev. Olympia Brown in her customary eloquent manner.

She said she considered the Fair the greatest occasion of the century to advance the cause of suffrage. She then drew a picture of a little Massachusetts village where she once lived, where all the people were in the rut and thought no one knew more than they did. She feared that many suffragists were in the rut, and for that reason the World's Fair would be a great benefit, as it would lift them from the rut and show them that there were many ways to do the same thing. The Fair will bring many people together from all parts of the world, and teach all men and women a higher degree of civilization. If such an advancement is made she thought the Fair would be worth all it will cost.

She thought the signers of the Declaration of Independence did not know what a great work they were doing. The crusades advanced commerce and civilization and the Fair, she thought, would advance suffrage by getting the people of the world close together, and demonstrating to them what women could do.

Laura Clay, of Kentucky, said that the World's Fair was the first great national occasion in which women had received recognition equal to that accorded men. Women all over the land ought to do whatever they are asked by the lady commissioners. She favored a general attendance of yellow ribboners at the World's Fair, and especially at the international suffrage convention.

Mr. M. B. Castle, of Illinois, advised the appointment of an advisory committee from each state which should establish suffrage headquarters at the World's Fair and have control of the work of its state; all to be under the control of the National Association.

Susan B. Anthony described the action already taken by the National Suffrage association and the committees appointed. She said that twenty-two states had already appointed committees for the work. They have decided in favor of one national headquarters rather than forty-four separate ones. She urged a woman suffrage meeting to be held at noonday every day throughout the continuation of the Fair, good speakers to be on the platform at all times. She also described the world's congress of women which is to be held in the large auditorium for one week, during which speeches are to be made by the greatest men and women of the world who are interested in the work; this to be followed by the World's Press association and in turn by the World's Government association and this by a labor congress. She advised that the best woman speaker that can be found be sent to present the woman's side of each of these great subjects.

Mr. Blackwell urged that these World's Fair meetings be made an opportunity to present the idea of Woman Suffrage with an educational qualification. Thousands and thousands of men vote every year as they are instructed, usually too ignorant to know how to vote independently. This is wrong and it does not help matters to admit ignorant women. Admit women with an educational qualification and the same qualification can be given to women.

As this ended the program the chairman called for new ideas which might help delegates in home work.

Mrs. Bailey, of Dunlap, spoke of the success of using the Australian ballot system, charging ten cents a vote and having all its details explained, as a means of making money and spreading information.

Alice Stone Blackwell, Assistant Superintendent of Franchise in the W. C. T. U., recommended the use of newspapers. Send all items of local

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Tall Oaks From Little Acorns Grow.

The following is from a paper read by Frank L. Fowler, President of the Young Men's Ethical League of Manistee, Michigan, at a recent meeting of the League.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: We are called upon to give you, not only our history up to the present time, but to present to you the ideas and the motives which first impelled those who had to do with the foundation of the league. Our history up to this time has been short and uneventful, but a thoroughly earnest one. Every step that we have taken has been with a careful consideration. I will revert but for a moment to the first thought of an organization of this character. As a young man growing up among young men, I have always been impressed with their lack of that serious thought which should be given all important questions.

I have been further impressed with the reckless disregard which many among us seem to have of great moral questions, and I cast about me for the causes and the remedies that should be applied to what I considered terrible evils. I began to talk to my young friends about forming some sort of an organization, that would have for its object the leading of young men, in particular, to a nobler life, a more thoughtful one. Some said the idea is a good one, but they thought it would fail for lack of numbers. Others thought it would not be successful for different reasons, but all amounted to about one and the same thing. A large number, and I am afraid, a vast majority were not interested in the work proposed. This fact was but a stimulus to the work in hand, because it showed how extensive was the field.

Some were found who were interested, who saw what they thought to be the needs of the time, and were ready and willing to do what they could to carry on the work. There were three of us. With such a small number the outlook was not bright for success. While certainly small in number, a more earnest trio never stood on the street corners of Manistee discussing moral questions, at an hour when they should have been at home and in dreamland. We got up a paper in the form of an agreement, with this as a foundation, we started out to get signers. We procured six. Then the work seemed to move slowly. Few could be induced to enlist in any undertaking with such a feeble backing. But thanks to one of our most tireless workers, we were persuaded that no harm could result from calling the six together. We caused notices of the meeting to be published in the papers, and by so doing called in a few more, with the result that ten young men were present. That was encouraging. We formed a temporary organization.

The motion that temporary officers be elected to hold their positions until a permanent organization was perfected or "we go under" was objected to most strongly, and the latter provision was struck out. At our next meeting the membership had increased. The committee on permanent organization reported a constitution and by-laws, and in the meetings which followed this report was considered by a continually increasing membership, and finally adopted with slight changes. Our officers were then elected, and this completes our history as far as recorded.

We are pleased to know that every young man who has placed his name to our constitution is thoroughly in earnest in the work, and I predict that before many years have passed, the Young Men's Ethical League will have become an organization of great power and influence.

"Great Oaks From Little Acorns Grow," and with the success we have thus far achieved, why should we not continue to grow?

We intend, as soon as possible, to secure a room or rooms in which to hold our meetings. We want these rooms well heated and lighted, and open at all times to anyone. We want to there provide good literature. Under our by-laws regular social meetings shall be held each Friday evening, or at such other times as the executive committe may decide. We want to, if possible, establish a school, absolutely free to all who care to attend, for the purpose of teaching poor boys who cannot attend day schools, the common English branches. We want to have our rooms filled at all times with earnest young men who are searching for light upon the great ethical questions of the hour. We want to bring young men to know that they owe a duty not only to themselves, but to the world at large, that by the power of their example (if it be a good one) hundreds if not thousands may be redeemed to a life of nobility and virtue, and if but one, the result is certainly worth the effort. We want to influence public opinion in its method of dealing with moral questions on the topmost round of the ladder, overlooking all other phases of the subject at issue. We would ask all to search for the truth and to live the deeper, the nobler and the truer life.

Those who have been reared amid the influences and the refinement of faithful friends can little know of the temptations which beset the faith of young men, left in early life, perhaps, without home and without friends, alone, so terribly alone, to face the cold and unsympathetic world. How can we realize such a position? How can we tell what might have happened to us, had we not had the guiding hand of loving fathers and mothers to watch the youthful steps? How can we tell that a word of encouragement may not save some discouraged, broken hearted young man from taking the first downward step, and when once taken, how hopeless the attempt to get back. It seems as if it were almost easier to yield to the tempter than to walk uprightly.

In our day of busy struggle for a share of this world's goods, it seems as if men were more likely to sin than not.

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mien, as to be hated needs but to be seen; yet seen too 'oft familiar with her face, we first endure, then pity, then embrace."

How terrible true.

We ask all who desire to become members of the league, to first pledge themselves to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors; to abstain from gambling in any form and help others to do so; to lead pure, moral lives, and do right according to the dictates of his own conscience.

Our object in so doing is not to limit our capacity for helping others, but (contrary to the view expressed by some) to extend them and make them more stable and secure. With a membership pledged to abstain from these degrading and immoral practices, which today are undermining the very foundations of society, we find not an element of weakness, but of strength. A power which can hardly be overestimated, and as the best portion of the civilized race regard these practices as evil, we certainly have taken one step when we have pledged ourselves against them. No one is kept out of our meetings because they are addicted to these vices. No, far from it. We want them, we need them. They are our brothers, for we all sprang from the same great Fount, and the lower they have fallen, the harder will we work to help them rise to that nobler life, which is open to all who will strive for it.

With malice towards none and charity for all, we stand inviting these people to our meetings. We will welcome them as men.

Further than this, we shall undertake to hunt them out. This is but one of the brances of our work, and as you will perceive, our field is a boundless one.

The steps which we may take from time to time, only show us a higher ideal and a nobler end for which to labor.

Just as soon as any young man, no matter what he may have been guilty of in the past, can subscribe to our simple pledge, we welcome him as a member, and open to him a field of labor where all should be proud to stand. This is our work. Is it not needed? Are we established upon the rock or upon the sand? Are we here for a purpose or are we not? Is the purpose the end and object of our organization a worthy one or not?

Encouraging as we do, the deeper, nobler and purer thoughts, can anyone doubt but that many may be led to a nobler, devout and purely religious and moral life, both in word and deed? Can we not bring young men to a closer communion with the purer thoughts, the nobler aspirations, and necessarily the better, the higher life? Do you say that we are not needed? That we are here without a purpose, and a glorious one at that? No, that cannot be said.

As we search for the truth in all things can we antagonize any of the numerous organizations already extant who also have this grand idea in view? We think not. If our methods are somewhat novel, and out of the ordinary lines it is because we think we can more successfully carry on our work and not because we do not heartily approve of any and all organizations, religious or otherwise, which are working to better mankind and to raise him nearer the ideal state.

As years pass by the temptations to do wrong are steadily increasing with the progress of civilization. New evils arise, new tempters appear.

In the olden time when our fathers lived with their parents isolated upon farms of broad acres, little danger was there of temptation and ruin when compared with the present day when thousands and millions of people, of all races, classes and conditions of life, the good and the bad, come together in our great cities.

The fact is established beyond all question, that where people are huddled together more like animals than human beings, and particularly where poverty and filth prevail to any great extent, crime follows.

The ignorant are led [redacted]e vicious into sin and wickedness, and the annals of crime are crowded with the so-called "victims of circumstances," in other words they were led by the tempter in an hour when there was no one to lend a helping hand or speak an encouraging word, when by reason of their ignorance they were prevented from seeing the beauties of a higher life.

These facts we all recognize. We know that with the rising generation depends the future of our social system. With them rests the responsibility of the world's advancement through the ages to come. Should we seek to cast off the burden, or should we manfully undertake to do our part? Should we not then earnestly, thoughtfully, and in christian spirit do our share of this work. Should we not at this stage of our existence—a critic-' period for all of us—a time [redacted] are laying the plans of the future; join hands in helping not only ourselves but others to see that those plans are good and noble? Should we not? Can we not in our feeble way help lead the rising generation to a higher, a nobler, and a purer standard of manhood.

Is there a young man here tonight who feels the need of such an organization? Is there a father or a mother who wants to see his or her son live nobly and truly? Is there a man, young or old, who feels that he needs the help of an organization of young men, pledged to this work?

Then do we extend to you our right hand, and welcome you to the league.

Is there any one who wants to help others to see the Light and live truly? If so we ask you to join us.

As an organization we are young. As individuals we are most of us youthful, but in our work we would be earnest, thoughtful and honest. For myself I believe that all men owe a duty to their fellow beings.

"He's true to God who's true to man
wherever wrong is done.
To the humblest or the weakest, neath the
all beholding sun.
That wrong is also done to us, and they are
slaves most base,
Who love the right but for themselves and
not for all their race."

Rose Terry Cooke says: "Had I a thousand girls to educate, poor or rich, I would teach them cooking and content, instead of French and the piano. I would say to them every day and everywhere, 'Make for yourself a home; no matter how poor, how small, how limited, if it be only two rooms on the fifth floor, have a home.' It is a woman's sole refuge and rest, her poor crown and kingdom, perhaps, but still her crown and kingdom. It is the one way to live that has the blessing of the Lord, and addeth no sorrow."

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What Saith the Scriptures.

While it is not possible in a short article to do justice to the addresses of the speakers for the W. C. T. U. on Woman's Day at the State Fair, we are glad to give a place to a synopsis of that of Mrs. Aldrich prepared by a friend:

Every reform is a struggle after some truth vital to human well-being.

Woman Suffrage is a civil reform, but it rests on a basis of moral truth and its triumph will be the overthrow of a moral error in civil government.

We have been told that Woman Suffrage is contrary to the Bible—that it is written "the husband is the head of the wife," but it has been forgotten that it is also written "even as Christ is the head of the church," and that He who loved the church and gave Himself for it is the model for that headship—that it is also written that wives are to submit "as it is fit in the Lord!"—that "it is written" in the beginning "God blessed them and said unto *them*, not *him*, "Be fruitful and multiply and have dominion etc.," and Paul himself who has been quoted to keep women in subjection also declared that in Christ--"There is neither Jew nor Greek, bond nor free, neither male nor female, ye are all one in Christ," one in blessing and liberty.

The Bible is full of testimony to the equality of woman with man. The Jewish law of inheritance recognized the civil rights of women. Their divorce laws protected them better than women of other nations As early as Moses' time we read of Miriam the prophetess. A woman, Hannah, first prophesied of Christ as the "Annointed," "the Messiah" and the new Testament gives mention of women who "prophesied"—taught the way of the Lord. Lydia the seller of purple opened her house for the beginnings of European Christianity. Under the influences of that Christianity the Bible so long quoted in opposition to woman's political equality with her brother man, will be a mighty weapon for ushering in her ecclesiastical and political independence.

It is Her Era.

Victo Hugo's prophecy that this was to be the woman's era finds realization even in remote centers of Old World conservatism. When the Emperor of Japan gave a new constitution to the people in '89, he paid a tribute of honor to women by placing his wife beside him in public. In the school system of Japan equal provision is made for boys and girls. Japanese women are interesting themselves in making opportunities for the advancement of women, and occupying places as teachers, interpreters, post and telegraph operators.

In Sweden the universities have been open to women for some years, and they are allowed full privileges and scholarship. Commercial colleges, post-offices, banks, railway and telegraph offices, accept women as students or employes.

In Denmark women are distinguishing themselves in literature and medicine. At the University of Copenhagan, several women students have honorable place in the classes.

In Vienna the government granted to women the privilege of practicing medicine in Bosnia, where the subjects are Mohammedans, who do not allow their wives to be visited by men.

In Bucharest a young woman has been admitted as a barrister to plead at the bar.

In Russia a bill has been laid before the government to reopen the courses of medicine for women at St. Petersburg.

In Kharkof, where a Sunday course for the instruction of adults was opened, over four hundred women attended, their ages ranging from seventeen to forty years. Russian women, too, are being recognized in literature and science.—A Woman's Journal.

Woman's Day at Marengo.

Dear Standard:

We tried the experiment of having a "Woman's Day" at our county fair this fall.

We (the Political Equality Club) did all we could to make it a success, but owing to the fact that Col. Dyrenforth omitted to invent a "check damper" attachment as well as a "rain producer," our woman's day was not as brilliant a success as it otherwise would have been.

We had arranged for a lecture on the fair grounds, Wednesdaay the 7th, by Mrs. Emma Smith De Voe. The lady arrived on time, so did the rain; we had to give up the speech at the amphitheatre in consequence of the latter. Next we arranged for a lecture in the evening. The opera house being engaged we procured the Masonic Hall, which, in spite of the rain and a thoroughly advertised church entertainment at the opera house, was filled. We had only time to scatter a few bills around the square and at the depot, but the Masonic Hall was filled and a large number went away unable to obtain seats, and a good many remained standing in the hall stairway and vestibule.

We had all heard much of Mrs. De Voe's ability as a speaker, and we were prepared to like her, but she far exceeded our expectations. To use a term I have often seen in newspaper notices of her, "She won all hearts." Her audience listened with breathless attention throughout, which was only interrupted by frequent applause at her telling hits and matchless eloquence.

At the close $25 was pledged to aid in Suffrage work and quite a sum collected. Next day arrangements were made to have her lecture at eleven o'clock at the fair grounds, but on account of the rain not many had arrived at that hour so it was postponed until 12:30.

The short interval prevented the change of time being generally known, and the rain not entirely stopping there was not as large an assemblage as we would have liked; but her lecture was just as much of a treat to those who did hear it. May the Lord bless her and enable us to keep her in the field as long as possible.

We had arranged for several other attractions for Woman's Day; lady bicycle contest; lady equestrienne contest, etc., all of which were interfered with by the rain.

Col. Dyrenforth will please invent a "check damper" as soon as possible.

As president of the Political Equality Club here, it fell to my lot to have a good deal to do with different people in making arrangements for Woman's Day, the lectures and other matters connected therewith; and in so doing I was continually and repeatedly reminded of your remark in a recent number of the STANDARD, in reply to an eastern correspondent, I think: "Woman Suffrage is no longer unpopular, especially in Iowa."

In our own town I can see a great change in the last year. I do not think the subject was ever brought before the public here until Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman lectured here last fall. Our club (organized then) has kept the subject before the people ever since then, as well as we could, and in recent arrangements for Mrs. De Voe's lecture and matters concerniug it I met with no sneers or adverse criticism, and no opposition based on disapproval of suffrage work. Every person I met seemed in sympathy with the work. Passively so, it is true, in too many cases; not so many active workers as we would like, but it is very encouraging to find opposition is dying out so fast.

Often I hear people say, "Oh yes, it is coming. I used to think it never would, but I don't think it is very far off now." (Meaning Woman Suffrage of course).

Of course it is coming. Some one has said: "All great reforms must pass through three stages; ridicule, argument and adoption."

We have passed through the first; we are nearly through the second. We have met and demolished every one of the flimsy so called "arguments" of the opposition so often that they are getting ashamed to use them. We are almost through that stage. The next is adoption. May it come soon.

VIOLA E. BROWN.

A Woman Explorer Honored.

Mrs. Rosa Holub, who shared the thrilling experience of her husband's expedition to Central Africa, during four years, beginning in 1883, has been honored by the Emporer of Austria with a special medal in recognition of her bravery and services on that memorable journey. On February 11, 1887, the little party, almost dead with fatigue and privations, arrived at the town of Shoshong, far south of the Zambesi. It was supposed that they had been killed and reports to that effect had been published in the newspapers. The collections that the party had made south of the Zambesi reached Austria in safety, but, of course, the results of much of their work in the hostile country north of the river were lost. Mrs. Holub, since her return, has delivered many lectures on her experiences, and she is very popular in Austria. In the large book in which her husband told of the expedition he gave great credit to his wife for the helpful part she bore in it, and for the courage with which she endured the terrible suffering of the eight month's flight from the hostile savages.

Subscribe for the WOMAN'S STANDARD.

The Jews Advance.

The orthodox Jews have always been known as the most conservative of all the religious sects and as utterly opposed to any change in doctrine or form of worship.

Their women have never been admitted to full membership in the Synagogues.

At the conference of American Rabbis held in New York last week and this week, the Rev. Clifton H. Levy, of Lancaster, introduced the following resolution:

WHEREAS, We have progressed beyond the idea of the secondary position of women in Jewish congregations, we recognize the importance of their hearty co operation and active participation in Congregational affairs; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committee shall have prepared for the next annual conference a paper placing the development of the recognition of women in Jewish congregations and expounding a conclusion that women should be eligible to full membership in such congregation, with all privileges of voting and holding office.

Even if the resolution should not pass, the mere fact of its introduction shows an extraordinary advance on the part of the Jewish Rabbis.

As humanity progresses so does woman come to a recognition of her rights—to the honor and respect due her.—Dolgeville Herald, July 13.

Music for World's Fair.

Theodore Thomas is musical director of the World's Columbian Exposition, and associated with him are William L. Tomlins and George H. Wilson, assurance that music of the highest order and an excellent program will be provided. The best musical talent of the world will be drawn upon; fine halls will be provided; and something like half a million dollars will be expended to make the musical features a success. Two of the halls or auditories will cost each $100,000, and $175,000 has been set apart for an orchestra of 120 skilled musicians, who will be drilled by Thomas. The Bureau of Music of the Exposition has issued an outline of its plans, are comprehensive and promise most gratifying results.

Another Triumph for Women.

The fair sex has achieved a fresh victory in Michigan, where the supreme court has delivered its decision that a woman may legally perform all the functions of a county clerk. The case was that of Miss Marguerite Burr, of Flint, who, in the usual course of her duties, issued a regular writ of attachment. The legality of the act was questioned on the broad general ground that a woman cannot act as a county clerk. The supreme court, however, holds that the choice of a deputy by a county clerk is not limited by race, sex, color or age, as the office is wholly ministerial.—Chicago Tribune.

The civil service records of the past three years show that out of the number of young men applicants examined for government officers only a little over one-half passed, while four-fifths of the women applicants passed.

The Woman's Tribune states that the South Dakota suffragists have appointed a woman to prepare a digest of the laws of that state that affect women, children and home adversely.

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The
Woman's Standard.

An Eight Page Monthly.

MARTHA C. CALLANAN, Publisher.
LIZZIE B. READ, CARRIE LANE CHAPMAN } Editorial Contributors.

TERMS.—Fifty cents a year in advance. Single copies, five cents.

CLUBS.—An extra copy will be sent to any one sending a club of five or more yearly subscribers, with the cash.

Convention Notes.

The Y. M. C. A. hall in which the conference and convention was held was especially well arranged for the meeting. It was prettily decorated with yellow bunting and Wyoming flags, while a profusion of golden rod and sunflowers added plenty of the suffrage color.

The banner awarded to the Dunlap Club was a beauty and was painted by Miss Nellie Flint. It was made of crimson plush and a big, graceful hand-painted sunflower was its most conspicuous decoration. It was hung on a tall bamboo support and will make a handsome ornament for the Dunlap Suffrage hall this year.

The popularity of suffrage caused a great demand for the banquet tickets, and when the number had been nearly sold the price went up. Many who wanted to purchase were unable to do so though they offered extravagant sums.

The Constitution as amended in the convention will be publishhd in full in the November STANDARD.

Hon. M. B. Castle, Chairman of the Illinois Executive Committee, invited all Iowa suffragists who could do so to attend the Illinois State Convention October 17 to 19 at Aurora.

There were two hundred delegates and visitors at the conference and convention.

Rev. Olympia Brown, who has given a month's work to Iowa, is one of the most eloquent orators on the American platform. She added much to the enjoyment of the programs.

Dr. Frisbie on the Sunday following the conference preached a rare and scholarly sermon for woman's equality. We hope to print it in full in the November STANDARD.

Henry B. Blackwell has an idea which he carefully presented to the convention and which is so valuable it is hoped Iowa suffragists will act upon it. The plan is for club and franchise departments of W. C. T. U's to enroll voters in a pledge to do what they can consistent with their political duties to secure the enfranchisement of women. When nominations are to be made the women are to interview the candidates and inform these enrolled voters which are for suffrage and which against. In this way there will be introduced into every party a woman suffrage element which cannot fail to carry woman suffrage in time. It is a grand idea.

Mrs. Lide Meriwether, of Tennessee, who had been expected was detained at home by the severe sickness of her husband. Mrs. Ciara McDiarmid, Arkansas, who had also expected to be present, was herself taken ill and was unable to make the journey.

Mrs. Emma Smith De Voe completed her month of work by the time of the opening of the conference. She has done excellent work in Iowa and good wishes from every side go with her. She works in October in Wisconsin.

Many speeches and much correspondence are crowded out of this STANDARD. In November issue we hope to print Hon. J. S. Polk's toast at the banquet, President Aylesworth's address, and other convention papers. It will come out early.

Belle Mitchell, who has done so much good work in the field as our suffrage Bible reader, is to move into Illinois. Iowa will be sorry to lose her. She will accomplish good for our cause wherever she goes.

Miss Nellie Flint has done most remarkable work as corresponding secretary the past year and has proved efficient in every particular. She has given up all her own plans and pleasures for the sake of this work. The Executive Committee voted to appropriate for her services $100. This she accepted, but returned $50 to the State treasury. It is of such material the ideal suffragist is made.

Susan B. Anthony, who counts more than three score years and ten behind her, is still as clear-minded, energetic and vigorous as ever. She added much to the success of the conference, and the workers young and old were glad to welcome her to Iowa again.

Mrs. C. Holt Flint, who has been one of the most energetic of the Iowa workers for suffrage and who has always contributed generously from her substance to sustain the work, won praises from all the delegates and gratitude from her co-workers by her efficient and watchful care over all the strangers. The success of a convention depends very largely upon having this work well done.

Continued from 1st Page.

suffrage importance to local papers. Buy the papers, mark the items and send to other papers. Send literature to college students.

Mrs. Phillips, of Ottumwa, suggested it might be a good plan where there are churches containing no workers to get the church roll and send monthly, or weekly, if it can be afforded, good suffrage literature in envelopes through the mail.

Catherine Waugh McCullock, a young lawyer of Chicago, told of an ingenius way of making sentiment. In Rockford, where she used to live, there was a minister who persisted in preaching anti-woman sermons. One Sunday when he announced that he would preach an anti-suffrage sermon, three girls, led by Mrs. McCullock, took their stand at the door and passed into the hand of each person who entered the church a copy of Mr. Harrah's "Jesus Christ the Emancipator of Women." The result was that a good suffrage club was soon formed and the minister received a call elsewhere.

Mrs. Childs, of Dunlap, suggested that each woman who was the wife of a secret society man should insist upon being given as much money to put into suffrage work as he paid out for his society.

Mr. D. B. Turney, of Spring Hill, a candidate for Congress, but who is brave enough to wear a yellow ribbon, said it would be a good thing to get some posters of good size printed and which should contain information on suffrage and have them posted in post-offices.

Mr. Blackwell suggested that a vote should always be taken after suffrage meetings to prove how popular the question was. It must be taken, however, by putting first the question: "Will those who are opposed to Woman Suffrage please rise?" Then put the affirmative.

Mrs. Rutledge suggested the plan of writing letters on the subject to home papers.

Mrs. Russell said it was the best way in her judgement to use the incidents in one's own town to make the basis of these letters.

Mrs. Bailey said in her county they had secured a column in several papers, but wanted to find a way to get them into the patent insides.

Mr. Turney said that could be accomplished by getting several editors to sign a petition to the makers of the patents saying they wanted such matter.

EVENING SESSION.

When the meeting was called to order both floor and gallery were packed and before the program was fairly begun there were many standing.

Dr. Hunting led in prayer.

Hon. Lafe Young, of the Capital, was introduced and delivered an earnest and graceful address of welcome in behalf of the Des Moines Press.

Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe gave the Conference a little surprise at this point and presented for their use a pretty gavel made of wood that was grown in Wyoming, the only state where a true Republic exists. It was accepted by the chairman in behalf of the Conference.

Hon. J. D. McFarland, who had just come in now gave a cordial address of welcome in behalf of the State.

Mr. McFarland said:

To the man or the woman who earnestly works for the consummation of any reform, there is supreme satisfaction, not to say supreme consolation in the fact, that this old world of ours is steadily becoming more humane, and more just. That each generation finds the race more susceptible to the appeals of equity. In fact that it is becoming a better old world.

Every good and pure life that is lived in the presence of the race; every good act that is performed, every good word that is spoken, every conquest of justice, right and equity, is in direct aid of all true reform movements.

Even civil government as we find it existing in its various forms over the race, is subjected to these principles. Forms of government are usually found to be in harmony with the mental and moral condition of the people over which they exist.

The tyrannical forms of government exercised by the Shah of Persia, would be entirely out of harmony with the advanced condition of the people of the United States, who enjoy the liberties of a rebublic; or the condition of the English people, who enjoy a liberal constitutional government; and for this reason could not long exist over either people.

Neither could the free government which we enjoy long exist over the people of Persia, that people not having reached a condition of mental and moral development enabling them to become self-governing.

The tyranny of the shah, therefore, could not be assaulted in a more effectual manner than by reaching and elevating the mental and moral condition of his people, when his tyranny would pass away by force of that circumstance.

No one now seriously attempts to oppose your demands upon principle. No one seriously claims that a human right is based upon the accident of sex, any more than upon the accident of color.

You are intrenched behind the rampart of right, justice and equity, and the only task yet remaining, to insure ultimate victory, is to press upon the public conscience the supreme obligation of doing right when right appears, leaving matters of expediency to adjust themselves to the right.

In this connection, and corrollary to what has preceded, it may be stated that history furnishes the encouragement that no real reform has ever permanently retrograded. This is equivalent to saying that the right eventually prevails.

Rev. Olympia Brown gave the response in her customary eloquent manner. She said:

"In behalf of the representatives of the different states of the Mississippi Valley, I thank you for our hearty welcome. I thank you for the hospitality of your comfortable homes. I thank you for your moral and beautiful city, and I am proud of your papers which report our meetings so fully. I am proud of your editor who stood upon this platform and said he desired to see woman's suffrage."

She drew a picture of the treatment in the past of the woman's suffrage cause by the newspapers and the difference the present day.

"We are not advocating purely 'woman's rights' so much as we are the advancement of women and humanity. Most of you are interested in temperance and some for thirty to forty years have been walking up and down large rooms wearing regalia and giving grips and passwords, and now you have the W. C. T. U. and other woman's organizations. You have public meetings, private meetings, men's meetings and women's meetings, but it all amounts to very little because the sentiment you create cannot be crystalized into law. All of these should espouse the cause, and by the women's ballot, gain their end. The best labor reform is women's suffrage. While you are organizing labor unions you should organize the women, for they are laborers. Give women the ballot and Christian institutions will have as much power at the polls as the saloons now have. She then drew a comparison between the power of the beer brewers' congress and the churches—the former has votes, but the majority of the members of the latter have not. If women had the ballot this would be changed, as the government officials would come to the churches instead of to the grog-shops and say, "What do you want?"

Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, president of the Minnesota association, spoke on the subject of "The Road to Freedom," and made many witty and telling points. She opened with the expression of confidence in the ability of women to engage in matters of government. She dwelt at length upon the equality of man and said that where there is no ballot there is no equality in the matter of social and governmental law. Along the line of law she quoted several incidents to show that women got the worst of it in almost every case where contests for property had occurred. All of them were very interesting. In the churches which are considered the most progressive there is a deplorable slowness in taking up the movement of suffrage. In the state they are ranked with felons and aliens. Speaking of the Rip Van Winkle people who believe that the Bible is against woman suffrage she said they needed to be waked up and not be left to read back numbered volumes, wherein the old ideas were presented in antique style.

She caused a ripple of laughter by giving the reason of a German why women are not equal to man, that he was a student of anatomy and he knew that there was a difference between the skeletons of man and woman, but he neglected to say that men did not vote with their skeletons, but with their brains. Women are getting along on the road toward freedom and doing the work which the Lord gives them to do.

Laura Clay gave a strong and eloquent address on the subject "The Christian's duty is to be free," speaking, she said, especially to those who claim to be followers of Christ, yet are among those who are opposing woman suffrage. She said there had been opposition in society, in business, in the home. Women have been loath to engage in any movement in which they might displease men. While there have been movements that are uplifting in their effects, there have been opposing forces which spring up from selfishness and from desire on the part of men to retain in their hands the reins of government. The speaker dwelt at length upon the Christian idea of liberty and the close connection to it which suffrage bore and in her entire speech gave evidence of deep study of the question which is of so much moment to the people of this country and in concluding urged more emphatic agitation of the questions that tend to uplift humanity.

Susan B. Anthony was next introduced amidst prolonged applause. She opened her address by saying that it was twenty-three years ago since she first came to Des Moines, and ever since that time the ladies of the state had been following Gen. Grant's proverb, "Pegging along on that line if it took a quarter of a century." She said she was at a loss to know what to say; that she did not believe there was a woman or a man in the audience who thought woman's opinion was valueless. She said that she was in Chicago Saturday and that the private secretary of Mrs. Palmer, of the World's Fair, told her that of the many articles manufactured in Chicago, 75 per cent of them were made by women. She gave a description of the recent debate between Anna Show and Dr. Buckley for and against Woman's Suffrage at Chautauqua which greatly interested the suffragists who know both the ability of Dr. Buckley and the rare wit and eloquence of Anna Show. She considered the victory of Anna Show over the great speaker as a significant triumph for the cause. She closed with an appeal to the men of Iowa to enfranchise women.

WEDNESDAY.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Melissa Terrell. Mrs. Virginia Hedges, President of the Missouri Association then read an excellent paper on "The Law and the Gospel of Suffrage." In her judgment woman's suffrage is comprehended by the constitution of the United States. Thomas Jefferson and his contemporaries may or may not have foreseen the full scope of the suffrage question, but their own creation certainly comprehends the liberty of every creature. In other words women have the right to vote now, according to the constitution of the United States. As our state laws were, in the beginning, but the old common law of England and were not made to control citizens of a republic, it has been necessary for our legislature to make many changes; but, until the last thirty years few changes were made in those laws relating to women. Why? Because we had no representatives in those bodies. The changes that have been made were made because of continued petitions and prayers of the women. Not that the law makers intend to be overbearing but for the reason that no class can represent the interests of another class successfully. We desire the ballot in order to make laws that give justice to all women. We desire the ballot because of the moral gain that must accrue to this Nation, when women secure the right of self-government. Above all, we desire the ballot in order to establish a fundamental principle of our government. The subordination of women has been the rule of all nations since the dark ages. American women have more liberty than the women of other nations. Our feet are not encased in wooden shoes; our faces are not shrouded in veils; we are not yoked with cows to draw the plow; nor are we behind Russian prison bars; but we are classed with lunatics, paupers and criminals, and the principle is the same, for humiliation of spirit is as real as the badges of servitude. The Gospel is the law of love and, unlike man-made laws, is perfect and is no respector of persons. In the New Testament we see Jesus as the emancipator of women. Nothing in Jesus' reform work has more prominence than his recognition of women and their rights. He defended their rights in marriage and condemned the husband who left his wife. He disclosed His

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Messiaship first to a woman. The Gospel was intended for neither male nor female, as such, but for both as the complete creature, the race man. The plea of Christianity leaves woman free to advance in all lines of truth and justice. She prayed to see the day when state laws should accord with a liberal interpretation of the constitution of the United States and with the laws of Christ.

The discussion "How can we utilize our forces and means to best advantage" was introduced by Mrs. Stearns of Minnesota, who thought the wisest thing for all the states to do would be to adopt in all the states an educational qualification as they had done in Minnesota. This opened the most animated discussion of the convention, Mrs. Stearns, Miss Clay, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Chapman speaking for the educational qualification and Miss Anthony, Mrs. Bailey, Hon. Castle, Mrs. Sabin speaking against it. No vote was taken.

AFTERNOON.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer by Mrs. Mitchell of Cedar Rapids. Mother Benedict was then presented to the convention and briefly presented to the Conference the claims of her book containing the record of her years of work for fallen women.

Alice Stone Blackwell continued the discussion of the morning by turning it into a new line. She made a witty and entertaining speech in which she said she wished especially to caution suffrage speakers against doing or saying anything which could prejudice the jury who must try their case. Men were the jury in this case and they should not needlessly be offended.

Mrs. Harriet B. Kells, the representative of Mississippi read next one of the most important papers of the Conference, bringing as it did so much of encouragement concerning the work in the South. Her subject was "Progress of Suffrage in the Southwest."

The chairman then called Mrs. F. Chamberlain to the platform and introduced her to the Conference, saying she was sure they would welcome a woman who wanted to vote from Florida.

Mrs. Chamberlain said it was the first meeting of suffragists she had ever attended, but she had always been in sympathy with the cause. For many years a picture of Miss Anthony had hung on the wall of her parlor. Once she happened to over hear a colored woman servant who was shaking her finger at the picture and saying, "Don't you stop talking. Don't you mind the audacious folks that talk about you cos youse right."

Miss Ella Harrison, Secretary of the Missouri Association, was next introduced.

The subject of her address, which she delivered in a most forcible manner, was the recognized force of women, and of the powerful part she plays in the welfare and advancement of the world today. She spoke of the silent influence of women at home, her broader sphere of today, and the greater opportunities which invention has made possible to her. The past has been preparing woman for a progressive period and now that arbitration is the method of settling differences, women are ready to take their place in the pursuits of peace. Women cannot tread the old pathways with all the advantages of progress that surround humanity in this day. Rome could not have stayed on her seven hills with our telegraphs, steamships, newspapers and railroads, and women must take advantages of these things and develop themselves, all of humanity and the nation and since all avocations are open to her, woman has been capable of filling these positions, and it is hoped that the ballot in her hands will maintain these advantages and help her to pass on to higher achievements.

Mrs. S. A. Thurston, a delegate from Kansas, was next introduced to the Conference. A "Question Box" was handed to her containing all sorts of quizzes on the working of municipal suffrage in her state. She gave a bright, strong talk in answer to these questions. No doubter could have continued to doubt under the influence of this testimony.

Mrs. Julia B. Nelson brought forward a bright faced baby girl and introduced it as Abigail Scott Duniway Lutz, and a specimen baby of suffrage mothers.

The chairman then introduced Mrs. Cheta Lutz, the baby's mother, a bright young speaker of Minnesota, who gave an eloquent address. She said the aristocracy of this country is the ballot and while we are deprived of the right, we rejoice in our brothers' heritage and share their triumphs in the pursuit of liberty. She believed that when the men saw how the women needed the ballot they would grant it to them. If the women have an hour to spare, a dollar to give, or a word to utter; spare, give, utter for the good of woman.

Mrs. Etta Crammer, of South Dakota, was then introduced and spoke briefly of the work in that state. Although they had been defeated in their efforts two years ago, yet never had such noble work been done as had been done by the workers there. This year they have decided to ask the political parties to acknowledge their cause and it resulted in the People's party nominating a woman for superintendent of schools, with a possibility of her election.

Miss Helen Goff, of Nebraska, said they were going to present a bill to the legislature next winter with the most flattering prospects of being successful.

A letter from Mrs. Helen M. Gougar expressing regret at not being able to be present and giving her sympathies and opinions on the suffrage question was read and the meeting adjourned.

THE BANQUET.

At eight o'clock the parlors of the Kirkwood were crowded to overflowing with delegates and visitors, among whom was a large number of prominent Des Moines people. They were received cordially by a committee of ladies of which Mrs. Alice Longley was chairman. After an hour of lively conversation, the doors of the banquet room were thrown open and two hundred guests were gathered around the "festal board." The tables were gayly decorated with genuine suffrage sun flowers, and at each plate was placed a delicate buttonaire of tuberoses and rose geranium leaves. The menu given below was an elegant one and served with promptness by well trained waiters:

Blue Points on Half Shell.
Celery.
Consomme Royale en Tasse.
Olives. Pickled Limes.
Sweet Bread Patties, a la Reine.
Supreme of Chicken, a la Princesse.
Green Peas. Potatoe Croquettes.
Orange Sherbet.
Cold Ham. Cold Tongue.
Tomatoes Mayonnaise.
Angel Cake. Meringues. Macaroons.
Ice Cream, aux Fruits.
Pears. Grapes. Peaches.
Nuts. Raisins.
Coffee.

At eleven o'clock the program of toasts was introduced by the toast master, Carrie Lane Chapman. For two hours the guests were regaled by such a "feast of reason and flow of soul" all touching the question of woman's liberty, that it is to be hoped that the many who were compelled to walk home because of the stoppage of cars before the adjournment, felt repaid for their sacrifice.

The toasts combined wit with wisdom, sentiment with logic, and poetry with eloquence. Without exception they were good. The program was as follows:

"Happy a woman's voice may do some good—here's a woman will speak," Catherine Waugh McCullock.
"Individual Rights," John J. Hamilton.
"The Dangers of an Irresponsible Educated Class," Alice Stone Blackwell.
"'The Ideal Woman—'Let your ideal run before you and do you run after it,'" Rev. Ida C. Hultin.
"Either Sex Alone is but Half Itself," Hon. M. B. Castle.
"Is Housekeeping one of the Industries," Mrs. A. L. Frisbie.
"Our Wage-Working Women," Susan B. Anthony.
"Attend to the Women," Pres. B. O. Aylesworth.
"Are Men Responsible for the Present Situation?" Henry B. Blackwell.
"Good Will to Men," Emma Smith De Voe.
"Woman's Sphere is Bounded Alone by Woman's Duty," Hon. J. S. Polk.
"More Father in the Family, More Mother in the Councils of the Nation," Rev. Olympia Brown.

Helen M. Gougar who had just come in on a train was invited to speak and gave a brief and spirited address.

THURSDAY.

On Thursday the twenty-first annual meeting of the Iowa Woman Suffrage Association was called to order by Mrs. Mary J. Coggeshall, President.

After a period of silent prayer, the minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved. The visiting state presidents or their representatives were invited to the platform.

A credential committee consisting of Mrs. Flint, Mrs. Bassett and Mrs. Wadsworth were appointed by the chair. Reports of committees were next in order and Mrs. Eliza Hunter, chairman of the executive committee, reported the work of the state, stating that Mrs. DeVoe, Mrs. Olympia Brown and Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman had been engaged during the year to lecture and organize. Mrs. Chapman's work being a labor of love, as she had very generously given her time. Four bills had been presented to the Iowa legislature, two of which were reported by the suffrage committee of the legislature, but both were defeated.

Woman's day had been secured by the executive committee at the Colfax Chautauqua and the Iowa State Fair. The committee had also published considerable new literature. A number of speakers had been kept in the lecture field, besides Mrs. Belle Mitchell, of Cedar Rapids, had given bible suffrage meetings, one month's work of which she had given for her expenses only.

Miss Nellie Flint then gave her report as Corresponding Secretary, showing an enormous amount of correspondence and work done, having made appointments for four speakers, besides the regular business correspondence of her office. It was received with cheers.

Treasurer, Mrs. Anna H. Ankeny, gave her report showing the association to be in a prosperous condition.

Mrs. Carrie Coffin Rutledge, of Ft. Dodge, offered her report on Press Work; Mrs. Emily Phillips, on Fair Work; Mrs. C. Holt Flint, on Essay Contest Work; and Mrs. Katherine Pierce, on Petition Work. All these reports demonstrated that a great deal of energetic work had been done.

Mrs. McCullock was called on by the president to speak about the children. She said it had been suggested that the babies who had been attending the convention, who were Baby McCullock and Baby Lutz; be christened by this conference and dedicated to the cause of suffrage, and any other babies whose mothers might wish to bring them. As little Samuel had been dedicated by his mother to the temple service, so it would be fitting for suffragists to dedicate their little ones to the cause. It was decided to hold such a service at the afternoon session.

AFTERNOON.

The session was opened with silent prayer after which Mrs. Coggeshall, President, read her annual address. It was a strong and able paper and we will give it in full next month.

Mrs. Emma A. Cranmer, President of South Dakota Association, was introduced and delivered an address on "The Three Women"—the woman of the past, the woman of the present, and the woman of the future. Mrs. Cranmer possesses unusually winsome manners and is a most entertaining speaker.

She began by saying if she were to speak of the women who had done most to smooth woman's pathway she would speak of Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, but she would treat the subject in a broader sense and talk about the woman of the past, the woman of the present and the woman of the future.

She described how women were excluded from seats in the body of the church in the olden times, and dwelt upon woman's ecclesiastical emancipation, and said while souls were dying, perishing for the bread of life, there was no time to wrangle over the poor earthen vessel that should carry that bread. It made no difference whether it was wrapped in broadcloth or draped in silk; it made no difference whether it was ornamented with a white ribbon or a white cravat. In other words it matters not whether men or women bring the tidings of salvation to lost humanity. She then spoke of women in medicine, law and journalism, and said her ideal woman need not necessarily be doing public work, but her ideal woman did the duty that laid nearest, be it in the home, the church or the state. She paid a glowing tribute to the early pioneer suffrage workers, and said the world was beginning to realize that mother love is a mighty lever and the ballot box the fulcrum with which she can lift the world nearer ideal manhood, nearer heaven and nearer God. The climax of the address was reached in her description of the future woman. She said the ideal woman of the future would not bind her feet as in China, her brain as in India, nor her waist as in America, and that hand in hand man and woman would build the home, the church and the state; that women would receive equal pay for equal work, which would go far toward the solution of the social purity question, and closed with the thought that the ideal woman was found at the feet of Him who went about doing good.

The hour for the baby christening having arrived three young mothers each carrying her baby came upon the platform. In the absence of the fathers Susan B. Anthony, Henry B. Blackwell and Senator Castle, of Illinois, acted as sponsors. The three mothers were seated, while Rev. Olympia Brown read the scripture and offered prayer. Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe sang "Precious Jewels," the audience joining in the chorus. The mothers and sponsors then came forward and stood in a semi-circle under the three Wyoming flags, and the promise was given to bring up these children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and in a belief in equal rights for women. Rev. Brown then christened the babies successively as Hugh Waugh McCulloch, Abigail Scott Duniway Lutz and Bella Blackwelder. Mrs. Brown asked if there were other children already christened but whose mothers wished to dedicate them to the cause of woman suffrage. Mrs. LeCompte, of Corydon, brought forward her pretty baby girl Bella, and Rev. Brown in a brief prayer asked the Lord to bless and keep them and prosper the cause to which they had been consecrated. Each baby was then presented with a sunflower, the suffrage emblem. The children seemed to enjoy this feature of the ceremony, and waved their sunflowers with as much delight as though they were the choicest new toys.

Rev. Brown invited all the women in the audience to rise and promise to bring up their children and grandchildren, their nieces and nephews, in a firm belief in the enfranchisement of women. Every woman arose and gave the promise. Mother Benedict then spoke touchingly of the babies who have no fathers or mothers to dedicate them to righteousness and liberty, and begged all to do what they could for these waifs of destiny.

The ceremony was beautiful and impressive and the babies, in their company manners, behaved like veritable "pinks of propriety" during this somewhat lengthy exercise.

Hon. M. B. Castle, under the topic, "Progress or Decay—Which?" read an able and eloquent paper containing a resume of the opening of the various avocations and educational advantages to women since the beginning of the movement.

He said the false ideas of the relations of men to women must give place to the true relation. Never lose individuality in the work of life. Increased educational advantages for women without increased areas of activity will produce selfishness.

The evening session was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Lee, followed by an instrumental duet by Mrs. Parlin

Continued on 8th Page.

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The Doctor's Story.

Good folks ever will have their way--
Good folks ever for it must pay.
But we who are here, and everywhere,
The burden of their faults must bear.
We must shoulder each other's shame,
Fight their follies, and take their blame;
Purge the body, and humor the mind;
Doctor the eyes when the soul is blind;
Build the columns of health erect,
On the quicksands of neglect;
Always shouldering other's shame—
Bearing their faults, and taking the blame!
Deacon Rogers, he came to me;
"Wife is agoin' to die," said he.
"Doctors great an' doctors small
Havn't improved her any at all.
"Physic and blisters, powders and pills
And nothing sure but doctor's bills.
"Twenty women with remedies new,
Bother my wife the whole day through.
"Sweet as honey, or bitter as gall—
Poor old woman, she takes 'em all.
"Sour or sweet, whatever they choose,
Poor old woman, she daren't refuse.
"Physic and blister, powder and pill,
Bound to conquer and sure to kill."
Mrs. Rogers lay in her bed,
Bandaged and blistered from foot to head,
Blistered, and bandaged from head to toe.
Mrs. Rogers was very low.
Bottle and saucer, spoon and cup,
On the table stood bravely up;
Physics of high and low degree,
Calomel, catnip, boneset tea;
Everything a body could bear,
Excepting light, water, and air.
I opened the blinds; the day was bright,
And God gave Mrs. Rogers some light.
I opened the windows; the day was fair,
And God gave Mrs. Rogers some air.
Bottles and blisters, powders and pills,
Catnip, boneset, syrups and squills;
Drugs and medicines, high and low,
I threw them as far as I could throw.
"What are you doing?" my patient cried;
"Frightening death," I coolly replied.
"You are crazy," a visitor said,
I flung a bottle at his head.
Deacon Rogers, he came to me,
"Wife is a-gettin' her health," said he.
"I really think she will worry through;
She scolds me, just as she used to do.
"All the people have called and learned
All the neighbors have had their word;
"'Twere better to perish,' some of 'em say,
'Than be cured in such an irregular way.'"
"Your wife," said I, "had God's good care,
And his remedies, light, water and air.
"All of the doctors, beyond a doubt,
Couldn't have cured Mrs. Rogers without."
The de con smiled and bowed his head,
"Then your bill is nothing," he said.
"God's be the glory as you say!
God bless you, doctor! good day! good day!"
If ever I doctor that woman again,
I'll give her medicine made by men.

—Will Carlton, in Farm Legends.

Begin at the Cradle.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox in writing for the "Woman's Council Table," in the September number of The Chautauquan says: "I would have every mother in the land begin at the cradle to teach her daughters self-respect, self-denial, and thoroughness in small things. I would have wee tots who grow easily blase with an embarrassment of toys, taught to deny themselves playthings for the benefit of poorer children. I would have their young minds early instilled with the beauty of self-sacrifice; and instead of importing costumes for their dolls, I would have them taught to cut, and sew, and make whole outfits for their dolls, and I would bestow prizes and rewards for neat and successful work. In all such early matters would I train the childish mind to a pride in practical achievement. I would have them taught to mend, darn, and fold clothing nicely, and above and beyond any praise for great progress in music, drawing, or elocution, I would give them praise, medals, and public honors for keeping their rooms, their clothes-presses, their bureau drawers, and their personal effects in perfect order; and I would permit no servant to do for them what they could do for themselves. Constantly would I keep before them the need of self-denial in small matters, the necessity of doing things which were distasteful and doing them well, if they would possess character and stamina to meet the inevitable hardships which life presents to every soul."

Boys Who Smoke.

In an experimental observation of thirty-eight boys of all classes of society, and of average health, who had been using tobacco for a period ranging from two months to two years, twenty-seven showed severe injury to the constitution, and insufficient growth; thirty-two showed the existence of the irregularity of the heart's action, disordered stomachs, cough, and a craving for alcohol; thirteen had intermittency of the pulse, and one had consumption. After they had abandoned the use of tobacco, within six months' time, one-half were free from all their former symptoms, and the remainder had recovered by the end of the year.—Ex.

Government schools are to be established in San Salvador, where free education will be given to women to fit them for places in the government offices, as post office clerks, printers, telegraph and telephone operators. Women have not hitherto been employed in these places, and are not considered competent to fill them without special training.—Ex.

What She Would Do.

"What would you do," asked one women of another who is wise in the ways of bread-winning, "if you were a young girl and had your living to earn?"

"I don't know," was the answer, "but I can tell you some things I wouldn't do."

"I wouldn't teach unless the 'call' was almost deafening, because then I should be carrying my little napkinful of talents to a market sadly overcrowded.

"I wouldn't study stenography or typewriting unless I knew or had opportunity to learn two or three modern languages besides English, and unless I was to start uncommonly well educated; for unless I could fit myself for one of the few extremely good places I should find the other places had little money in them.

"I wouldn't go behind a counter unless I needed $4, or $5 or $6 a week so urgently that I couldn't do without it while I was learning a better business. If I did turn saleswoman I wouldn't do my work languidly or negligently, for I hope that I should know that the question of who should continue always to earn $6, and who should earn $40 would be conditioned by that other question, out of 800 or 1,000 who were the half dozen that had most intelligence and capacity for application.

"Whatever I did I wouldn't do it with an eye to that and nothing more. I would remember a certain assistant book-keeper who does her work with perfect exactitude and punctuality, yet who sees every lad who enters the office promoted above her head, because the lads open their eyes in many directions and are ready and eager the moment there is a chance for advance, while every afternoon the book-keeper rolls up all thoughts of her work with the methodical rolling of her soap and apron. She isn't really interested in it, and once her sense of duty is satisfied she goes home to embroider things for charity fairs and absorb herself otherwise. She is absolutely faithful, and, like a majority of women-workers, absolutely without intelligent ambition.

"Whatever I did, I would remember the saying of one of Brooklyn's big dry goods men: 'Of all my employees the best women are the very best, but the average woman ranks far below the average man.'

If I wanted to succeed with any success beyond a bare living, I would try hard not be an average woman."—Chicago Herald.

Scrap-Book Recipes.

Remedy for Poison.—A dessert-spoonful of made mustard mixed in a tumbler of warm water, if drank immediately, is a simple but efficient remedy for poison.

To Remove a Glass Stopper.—To remove a glass stopper that has become fast, put a drop of sweet oil or glycerine in the crevice about the stopper. In an hour or so the stopper may be easily removed.

To Remove Shine From Black Silk.—Lay the silk upon a table, and with a sponge wet with cider vinegar rub the shiny places until they disappear. Then hang up in a shady place until dry, and the silk will look almost as good as new. The same treatment may be used upon fine black diagonal.

Molasses Cookies.—For these use one cupful of molasses, one of sugar, one of butter and lard mixed, one-half a cupful of hot water, one teaspoonful each of ginger, cinnamon and soda with flour enough to roll pretty thick. These may be cut or marked into squares. Sprinkle sugar over the top and bake.

White Cookies.—Use one-half cupful of butter, two cupfuls of sugar, one-half a cupful of milk, the whites of four eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two teaspoonfuls of vanilla extract and flour to roll pretty soft. Cut these square, round or long, and bake in a quick oven. These may be made very nice with frosting over the top.

Cocoanut Rings.—The yolks of the eggs may be utilized in this way. Take two cupfuls of sugar, one of butter, the yolks of four eggs, half a cupful of water, half a cupful of grated cocoanut, one good teaspoonful of baking powder and flour to roll out. Use a large and a small cutter, sprinkle sugar and cocoanut over the top and bake. I use my ordinary cooky cutter, then take out the center of the cooky with a very small can cover. These small circles I bake also.

A paste that will stick anything is made of two ounces of clear gum arabic, one and a half ounces of fine starch and half an ounce of white sugar. Dissolve the gum in as much water as the laundress would use for the quantity of starch indicated. Mix the starch and sugar with the mucilage. Then cook the mixture in a vessel suspended in boiling water until the starch becomes clear. The cement should be as thick as tar and kept so. It can be kept from spoiling by the addition of camphor or a little oil of cloves.

World's Fair Items.

At Sioux City Mrs. Ellen K. Cook of Davenport, and Mrs. John F. Duncombe of Ft. Dodge, met in consultation with Jennie Rogers of that city, the three constituting the Executive Committee of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair. They held a reception at the Garreston Hotel for the ladies of Sioux City and that part of the State. Their purpose is to fully discuss with the ladies what line of work will be made the principal ones of the World's Fair exhibit by the Iowa women. They will proceed to organize that and adjoining counties for effective work in furthering the plans of the lady managers, this being the starting point from which they will cover the whole State. Their meeting there was entirely successful.

A schooner is now being fitted out at Halifax to go to the Arctic regions to get ten or twelve Esquimo families, fifty or sixty persons in all, for exhibition at the World's Fair. Dogs, fishing implements, utensils, and everything necessary to show Esquimo life, will also be procured.

Miss Clara A. Keefe, the sculptor, writes from London, asking for space for a statue at which she is now working. It is the life-size figure of a New York newsboy, designed to ornament a fountain to be offered the City of New York.

In the women's exhibit from South Dakota will be a life size statue of a Sioux Indian maiden. The subject was Minnehaha, the eighteen year old daughter of Sitting Bear, who was prominent in the engagemet with Gen. Custer's troops on the Little Big Horn. Minnehaha fell in love with a lieutenant in the U. S. army at Fort Sully and died of a broken heart.

California women will exhibit a jelly palace at the World's Fair. It will be 16 by 20 feet and 25 feet high. The frame work will be wire. On this will be firmly placed several thousand jelly glasses, cups, globes, prisms, etc., filled with jelly of many shades of color, artistically arranged.

An exhibit from Syrian women, consisting chiefly of beautiful and costly embroideries, has been received by the Board of Lady Managers at Chicago.

The Queen Isabella Association will not have a pavilion or club house on the Exposition grounds. Its application for space for such pavilion has been rejected by the grounds and buildings committee, on recommendation of Chief of Construction Burnham, who urged that no space could be spared for buildings of the private club house description.

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Woman's Work.

The New York school of industrial art and technical design for women, of which Mrs. Florence E. Corey is principal, will make a notable exhibit in the woman's building. It will embrace the work of 500,000 women, pupils of the institution, in the line of preparing working designs for body brussels and ingrain carpets, tapestry, table linen, wall papers, oilcloths, stained glass sceens, window shades, embroidery, laces, calico, prints, etc., etc., and also many finished fabrics made from these designs. The designs made by pupils of this school are furnished to many foreign as well as domestic manufacturers.—Ex.

Big Result of a Woman's Efforts.

The Miners' International Federation of Europe, representing 900,000 men and five nationalities, was effected only three years ago by a woman, Miss Edith Silcox, who hunted up her original delegates in labor and socialist congresses, and brought them together, strangers to each other, in a miserable little cafe. She translated what each man had to say, for the others, guided the preliminary discussions with hints of her own, and thus brought about an organization which might not otherwise have come into existence for many years.—New York Tribune.

NOTES AND NEWS.

On Irish railways women are much employed as booking-clerks, and in Dublin tickets are given almost entirely by women.—Ex.

The most highly valued gift at the Queen of Denmark's golden wedding last week was a crown of golden wheat ears and clover bought with the pennies of 100,000 school children.

There are only three places in the world where women possess all the privileges of voting which are accorded to men, namely, Iceland, Pitcairn Islands and the Isle of Man.—National Home Guard.

Senator Carey, of Wyoming, is authority for the statement that the men of his state love women just as ardently, and courtship by moonlight goes on just as smoothly, as where the gentle sex have not the full right to vote in all elections.

The Kirk prize of $100 for excellence in oratory at the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., was won this year by Miss Nettie J. Hunt against four contestants, one young woman and three young men.

The graduating class at Buchtel College, Akron, O., consists this year of an equal number of young men and women. Two prizes were offered in the Law Class for the best essays on "Equitable Remedies: their growth and place in our Jurisprudence," and both were taken by the young women. The first prize was won by Miss Josephine E. Chaney, of Canal Winchester; the second was divided between Misses Edith and Agnes Claypole, the daughters of Mrs. Katherine B. Claypole. An eminent Akron Judge said that these prize essays would be creditable in the printed records of the Supreme Court.

Whiteland, Ind., has a musical prodigy in Miss Lena Malden, a girl of 12, who was graduated from the school at Oldenburg, Ky., last month, and at the commencement was awarded first prize for piano and vocal music, scientific studies, industry and needlework, as well as first honors on the harp.

Mrs. Anna B. Pratt has given the "Old Concord" public library a bust of her sister, Louisa M. Alcott, by Mr. Ricketson. It is a fine likeness, portraying Miss Allcott at her best. Concord is fortunate in possessing this bust, which graces the "Author's Alcove," and is a memorial to a woman whose memory will long be cherished by young and old.

Barnard College has received an endowment of the $100,000 required to construct suitable buildings for the "Annex." Columbia has secured the beautiful site now occupied by the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, on the Western Boulevard, between 116th and 120th streets. Within 1,000 feet of this spot the new quarters must be erected. The donor of the money insists upon a strict incognito, but will name the woman's name when it is completed.

Mrs. Frances W. Leiter, National Superintendent of Physical Culture, addressed the National Educational Association in session at Saratoga, N. Y., July 12th to 15th, making a plea, which was highly appreciated, for physical culture in the public schools.

The woman's cause has had a notable advance in that most conservative State, the "Old Dominion," by the setting apart of a Woman's Day at the Virginia Chautauqua Assembly.

The W. C. T. U. of South Dakota has been obliged to give up its department of Jail and Alms-house work, and they are to have a day of thanksgiving, and a thank offering for other work. Why? Because the Prohibitory law has emptied the jails.

On Sabbath morning, August 7th, Mrs. Mary J. Hill Willard, mother of Frances Willard, was called to her last rest. Her age was eighty-seven years, seven months and four days. The funeral services were held in the M. E. church at Evanston, Illinois, and she was interred at Rose Hill cemetery, nine miles from Chicago.

Heredity.

A mother, indignant to find her little daughter low in her class at school, exclaimed wrathfully: "I'm out of all patience with you, Mollie. I should just like to know why Sallie Jones is always at the head of her class and you always at the foot!"

Mollie hesitated for a moment, and then looking her mother squarely in the face, said demurely: "You seem to forget, mamma, that Sallie Jones had very clever parents!"—Ex.

"What I don't like about our schools," said the boy who had been whipped, "is that they run too much to physical culture."—Washington Star.

Jeannette: "Does Miss B. get her lovely complexion from her father or her mother?" G. (sweetly): "From her father. He's in the drug business."—Chicago News Record.

Pine may be made to look like some beautiful wood by giving repeated coats of hot linseed oil and rubbing hard after each coat.

A mysterious ringing of electric bells in a Swiss house was traced to a large spider, which had one foot on the bell wire and another on an electric light wire.

Letting Mother Rest.

One of the papers tells of a pretty and talented girl who had completed her school course with credit, and by reason of special accomplishments had received much attention and admiration, and who was asked the other day how she enjoyed her freedom from school life.

"Oh, I'm enjoying it very much," she answered brightly. "I am doing the housework, and letting mother have a little rest."

"Your mother is away, then, is she not?" was the natural question.

"Oh, no," was the reply; "she's at home, but I'm giving her a chance to rest in the morning, and to dress up and sit out on the piazza when she feels like it. I think it will do her good to have a little change."

A Fountain For the Park.

A year or so ago the ladies of Mitchellville began the accumulation of a fund with which to buy and place in position a fountain in the Park, and succeeded in raising some $60.00. Since then the matter has been neglected, but the fund is still on hand. It is now proposed to have a festival to raise the balance of the money needed; and to set the ball a-rolling, a meeting of the ladies of Mitchellville and vicinity is called for Saturday of this week, at 2:30 p. m., in the Meanes House parlor, at which time the plan of procedure will be definitely decided upon. We already have the handsomest Park in Central Iowa, but a nice fountain would add greatly to its attractiveness.—Mitchellville Index.

Emperor William is said to have declared that he "did not recognize Jews and Gentiles among Germans, and that his subjects must also ignore the distinction." When will the legal and political regulations in this country cease to recognize sex and give to all its citizens an equality of rights?

The wife of Frank S. Lynch, late business manager and editor of the Leavenworth Standard, a political newspaper, has taken charge of the business. Her father and grandfather were both editors, and it is believed that she will be successful.

A Secret For Being Happy.

An Italian Bishop who had struggled through many difficulties without repining, and had been much opposed without manifesting impatience, being asked by a friend to communicate the secret of his being always so happy, replied: "It consists in a single thing, and that is, making a right use of my eyes." His friend, in surprise, begged him to explain his meaning. "Most willingly," replied the Bishop. "In whatsoever state I am, I first of all look up to heaven, and remember that my great business on earth is to get there. I then look down upon earth, and call to mind how small a space I shall soon fill in it. I then look abroad in the world, and see what multitudes there are, in all respects, less happy than myself. And thus I learn where true happiness is placed, where all my cares must end, and how little reason I have to murmur, or to be otherwise than thankful. And to live in this spirit is to be always happy."

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Continued from 5th Page.

and Miss Turner. In the absence of the chairman, who was obliged to fill an appointment to speak on Woman's Day at a fair in the southwestern part of the state, Miss Anthony occupied the chair.

Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCullock, of Chicago, associate lawyer with her husband, was introduced and spoke of the laws of the nation, beginning with the preamble of the constitution, which she analyzed, showing that women needed the ballot through the spirit of these great principals. These principles are expressed in the Declaration of Independence and bills of rights in the several states, and there never were any bad laws in this country, but were defective because of the defects in the laws from which they were derived. If the women were not observative of the defects of the government such as Mormonism, intemperance, the social evil and unrestricted immigrants, they would be disloyal did they not wish to make better these conditions.

Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, president of the Minnesota association, recited an original poem entitled 'Hans Dunderkoff's Opinions of Woman's Rights."

The subject, "Progress or Decay—Which?" was to have been spoken to by three persons on a line indicated by a statement of the absolutism of heriditary law, and a protest against mothers being forced to give inheritance that leads to decay, which reads as follows:

As a people never began to rise from barbarism while its motherhood bore without mental protest conditions of slavery. As the possibilities of a people becoming a nation depends upon the amount of mental activity that is induced in its motherhood.

As the grade in the scale of nations of a people is governed by the capabilities of its motherhood.

As the permanance of a nation's existence has always been periled when a continuance of the elevating tendencies which its motherhood has wrought is obstructed or prevented.

Therefore, we protest that, in the interests of humanity the responsibilities of motherhood should not be handicapped by enforced submission to laws it can neither help make nor resist, and that the preservation of the nation which woman by her self-sacrifice, stern sense of duty, earnestness of purpose and intellectual capabilities endowed her sons with power to create, rests upon the heritage of love of liberty and justice its children receives, which heritage cannot be given by a motherhood content to be governed by laws which they have no voice in making or power to resist or enforce; the more certainly in that the nation is and has been for long, receiving as voters foreigners uneducated in republican ideas and destitute of the blood that has suffered and fought to attain liberty.

The Hon. M. B. Castle, being summoned home by telegraph, gave his paper in the afternoon. The Rev. Olympia Brown eloquently, logically and impressively sustained the line of argument pointed out, illustrating the absolutism of the laws of heredity by history of nations in the past, and by the present condition of this nation, in which the desire for place, greed for riches, and ambition for display which possesses its rulers, are the direct result of the indifference to liberty of mothers and the deceit and managing ability these mothers use in gaining objects they desire, which they have transmitted to their sons as an inheritance. A noble citizenship must be prepared by a noble motherhood. A class that has no interest in governmental matters that cannot perpetuate interest in governmental matters. Give woman the freedom of the land and you will have an ideal manhood.

Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe was next introduced to speak. She said she was going to preach and took the text of Paul, "Help these women," and said she wanted to make it practical and ask this audience to help them in a practical way. The collection was then taken.

Mrs. Nelson gave some of her experience in the elective field in South Dakota and Kansas.

President B. O. Aylesworth was greeted with applause and spoke on the question, "Progress or Decay—Which?" This address will be published in full in November STANDARD.

FRIDAY.

At the morning session the chief work was the annual election of officers. Several of the officers, including President, Mary J. Coggeshall, and Corresponding Secretary, Nellie C. Flint, having refused to stand again for those offices, new persons were elected. The result was as follows:

President, Estelle T. Smith, Ft. Dodge; Vice-president, Narcissa T. Bemis, Independence; Corresponding Secretary, Katherine Pierce, Des Moines; Recording Secretary, Rowena Stevens, Ames; Treasurer, Anna H. Ankeny, Des Moines; Executive Committee: Mary J. Coggeshall, chairman; Mrs. Eliza Hunter, Martha C. Callanan, Miss Flora Wright, Mrs. C. Holt Flint, Mrs. Alice Longley, Des Moines, Mrs. Gilbert, Ames, Mrs. Childs, Dunlap, Mrs. Carrie Rutledge, Ft. Dodge.

AFTERNOON.

After the reading of several reports of local clubs Mrs. Satterlee, of Dunlap, read her paper on "Benevolence a Necessity."

Mr. Blackwell, chairman of the committee appointed to assign the banner promised last year to the club which did the most work during the year, reported the result of their investigation. They found several clubs worthy of special notice. Among them Forest City, Corydon, Creston and Jefferson, but the club agreed upon as best deserving the banner was that of Dunlap.

Miss Anthony suggested that the six delegates who represented the enterprising club should come in a body on the platform and receive the banner. They were greeted with prolonged applause and accepted it from the President, Mrs. Coggeshall.

Mrs. Chapman suggested that a Bureau of Iowa lecturers be established. Mrs. Baily moved that its formation should be left to the Iowa Executive Committee. It was carried.

Mrs. A. E. Thomas, Chairman of Plan of Work committe, reported:

Your committee on plan of work beg leave to submit the following as supplemental to the plan of work arranged by Mrs Carrie Lane Chapman last year and which has met with such success wherever carried out, the fruits of which we see in this convention:

1. That counties, congressional districts and all towns be thoroughly organized and that at least one lecture upon suffrage be given during the year in each school district in every county in the state.
2. That every teacher shall be interviewed regarding her views on the suffrage question and his or her name placed upon record as for or against this measure, and that literature on this subject be furnished every teacher and a promise that it shall be read obtained, if possible.
3. That an effort be made to have one suffrage lecture before each normal institute held in Iowa between Jan. 1, 1893, and Jan. 1, 1894, and that a capable committee be appointed in each county to secure such privilege and a lecturer.
4. That wage working women be asked to promote suffrage for their own protection.
5. That the law of consent shall be clearly and plainly stated and sent to each club along with the plan of work.
6. That an effort be made (by soliciting permission of the proper persons) to present the suffrage cause at every political convention, religious conference, or assemblage of any kind—as Grand Army reunions, old settlers' meetings, reunions of people from different states, as Ohioans, Indianians, etc.
7. That itemized blanks be furnished each society or club upon which reports can be made to the annual state convention.
8. That the various political equality clubs of each county hold an annual union meeting or convention during the county fair.
9. That each society or club open an enrollment book, with separate pages for the names and postoffice address of women and men, and to make a systematic annual canvass of the district for signers to the following pledges respectively: "We, the undersigned women citizens" and "we, the undersigned legal voters of the ——— Representative district of the State of Iowa hereby promise to do all in our power consistent with other political duties to secure the nomination and election of a state representative and senator from this district who will work and vote for the enactment of woman suffrage on such terms and qualifications as the legislature may prescribe.
10. That we invite the co-operation of the W. C. T. U., the Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R. and all other woman's organizations in this work of enrollment.

The report was adopted.

Narcissa T. Bemis, Chairman of Resolutions Committee, reported the following resolutions which were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the woman suffrage movement is right, and for this reason should be supported.
2. That we call upon the young women of Iowa who are enjoying the advantages of education, trades and professions gained during the last forty years by the pioneers in this woman suffrage cause, to show their gratitude by entering heartily into the unfinished work and helping it to a successful issue.
3. That the essence of Republican liberty is the principle that one class of persons cannot be represented by another class.
4. That the executive committee be instructed to prepare blanks for the reports to the state association, and to send such blanks to the various clubs, requesting their return at a specified date before the state convention.
5. The we deplore the policy that disfranchises the home and the church, but enfranchises the saloon and the prize ring.

On motion of Mrs. Dr. Hunter, it was also

6. *Resolved*, That the Iowa State Woman Suffrage Association sympathizes with our beloved friends and co-workers, John B. and Margaret W. Campbell, in their serious illness and physical disability. We hope that our next annual meeting will, as in times past, be aided by the wisdom of their counsel and cheered by the inspiration of their presence.

Mrs. Childs of Dunlap read her paper "Physician, heal thyself."

EVENING SESSION.

The last evening of the Conference found the Y. M. C. A. hall crowded as usual. The session was opened with prayer by Mrs. Belle Mitchell, after which Mrs. Mohre rendered an exquisite piano solo.

Rev. Melissa Terrill said the average person would say these women were here because they were dissatisfied with their homes and their husbands, but I would say it was because there was in the heart and brain of each a love of liberty.

Henry B. Blackwell said: "When I first came to Des Moines, I came in a wagon and arrived almost frozen. This time I came in a sleeper and arrived comfortably. The people of Iowa have kept pace with these improvements and are among the most intelligent and progressive people in the United States. I cannot believe they will much longer be content to keep their own wives and daughters the political inferiors of the ignorant foreigner of the North and the semi-barborous negro of the South."

Mrs. W. J. Young said: "I fear if I were to venture to make a suffrage speech I should be guilty of saying what I have been drinking in during the last four days from this platform. So I will take you to an entirely different atmosphere. I want to take you to Madison Square Garden in the great Christian Endeavor Convention. We had a hearing there for nearly every good idea, temperance, politics, missionary work and woman suffrage. The Toronto delegation jumped upon their chairs, waved their hats and handkerchiefs and cheered for their queen. That was the woman suffrage. It is only a different phase of it. Men say to us you have everything except a vote. But it is a vote which makes a citizen. One might as well say to a dead man, 'You have everything but life, why are you not satisfied?'"

Dr. H. O. Breeden said: "To make a speech here would seem like threshing over old straw or carrying coals to New Castle. I can at least speak my sympathy for the cause and the belief that the political disability of woman should have been removed long ago. Nay, their right to liberty should never have been denied."

Laura Clay expressed her gratitude for the comfort and cheer which the Conference had been to her. She should not regret a single mile of the 1500 she had traveled to get to Des Moines, nor as she retraced her journey would she be lonely a single moment but the thought of the brave hearts with whom she had come in touch would be her constant companion. The work the women are doing in Iowa will help the women in the South and it would not be a matter of great surprise if they were to come into their rightful Kingdom first. The day will come when there will be no North, no South, no East, no West, but we will be all one in the possession of the great principle of liberty."

Rev. Frisbie said "an 'open confession is good for the soul.' I was not always a woman suffragist. I am now. It is right. Men move. They cannot stand still and they will all come to see it in this light some day. Men talk about the filth of politics. They forget that the one universal passion of a woman is for house cleaning. Give women the ballot. and they will come with the soap of truth, the sand of determination and the mop or retribution and all will be made sweet and clean."

Rev. Sooy said: "I have always been a woman suffragist. I was in the famous M. E. Conference and I am proud to say voted to admit those five women delegates and I hope to go to another National Conference some day to give a vote that will admit women. I do not believe the temperance question will ever be settled until women vote."

Dr. Hunting said: "Lucy Stone spoke in my church 39 years ago. She spoke on Women's Rights—not Woman Suffrage—the right to equal wages, equal opportunities, the right to earn property, to own her children. I have been a believer in that doctrine ever since.

Susan B. Anthony was introduced as our standard bearer for forty years. Forty years! The number of years the children of Israel wandered in the wilderness. I used to talk then to audiences much like this, but the people don't seem to think. Whenever this question has been put to the vote of the people, there are great armies of foreigners who are ready to cast their votes against it. They are glad to accept the added privileges the ballot brings, but they forget the woman who by their side has made as much sacrifice and worked as hard. If the editor of the Register was disfranchised he would raise Heaven and earth to get a ballot. We only ask him to put himself in our places.

Mr. Blackwell offered the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That we deplore the loss and will forever cherish the memory of George William Curtis, and John Greenleaf Whittier, both eminent friends of woman suffrage, and each in his own sphere of influence and activity a life-long advocate of the enfranchisement of women. In the future they will receive the historic recognition which awaits the men who have advocated political equality and equal rights for all.

Resolved, That the friends of political equality assembled in the Mississippi Valley Woman Suffrage conference will return to their homes in Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, Florida, Mississippi, New York, and Massachusetts, with renewed hope, faith, and zeal in their work for the enfranchisement of women. We are indebted to the Iowa State Suffrage Association for having originated the conference and carried it to a successful conclusion, and we trust that the example will be followed by other states. We thank the citizens of this beautiful metropolis of progressive Iowa for their abundant hospitality, and we thank the press of Des Moines for their fair and full reports of our four days' conference.

Mrs. Chapman then spoke a few words of farewell and after singing the Doxology the Conference stood adjourned.

To the Officers and Members of the N. A. W. S. A.

As the time is drawing near for our next Annual Meeting I earnestly call your attention to the following article of our Constitution and ask that if you have any amendments to propose you will send them at once to me, that they may be published in good season in the suffrage papers as required.

ARTICLE V. This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote at any annual meeting, after one day's notice in the Convention, notice of the proposed amendment having been given to the business committee not less than three months in advance, and by them published in the suffrage papers.

I will gladly send a copy of the constitution to any one wishing it. RACHEL FOSTER AVERY,
Somerton, Philadelphia. Cor. Sec. N. A. S. A.

Iowa's state E.S.A. paper
I sent in 30 subscribers in two weeks.

THE WOMAN'S STANDARD.

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES. SUTHERLAND, IOWA, MAY, 1898. NO. 3.

THE WOMAN'S STANDARD.

THE WOMAN'S STANDARD will treat of the Home, Health, Purity, Culture, Temperance, Education, and the legal and political interests of Women, and their rights to the Franchise.

Entered at the Sutherland Post Office as second-class matter.

Robin Redbreast.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

My old Welsh neighbor over the way
Crept slowly out in the sun of spring,
Pushed from her ears the locks of gray,
And listened to hear the Robin sing.

Her grandson, playing at marbles, stopped,
And, cruel in sport as boys will be,
Tossed a stone at the bird, who hopped
From bough to bough in the apple tree.

"Nay," said the grandmother, "have you not heard,
My poor, bad boy! of the fiery pit;
And how drop by drop this merciful bird
Carries the water that quenches it?

"He brings cool dew in his little bill,
And lets it fall on the souls of sin;
You can see the mark on his red breast still
Of fires that scorch as he drops it in.

"My poor Bron rhuddyn! my breast-burned bird,
Singing so sweetly from limb to limb,
Very dear to the heart of Our Lord
Is he who pities the lost like Him!"

"Amen!" I said to the beautiful myth;
"Sing, bird of God, in my heart as well:
Each good thought is a drop wherewith
To cool and lessen the fires of hell.

"Prayers of love like rain-drops fall,
Tears of pity are cooling dew,
And dear to the heart of Our Lord are all
Who suffer like Him in the good they do!"

They Did Some Things.

The following communication came just too late for last issue.—EDITOR.

The Twenty-seventh General Assembly of Iowa is no more. It has passed into history after contributing its quota of measures, wise and otherwise, to the statutes of Iowa. It was made up of men, some of whom were great, many of whom were strong, and the motives of whom, in the main, were pure. It was composed of three different parties, each more or less devoted to its main line and ramifications. In its deliberations it has been chiefly remarkable for fidelity to party principles, devotion to economic questions, and an honest, unpartisan desire to encourage retrenchment, differing only as to amounts and methods.

All things considered, the appropriations have been exceedingly liberal and will be applied with the customary wholesale inconsistency. How long must we be forced to accept the pound of cure and be denied the ounce of prevention?

Crime and misfortune have been recognized and money voted toward their alleviation. Children suffering the blight of perverted prenatal conditions are to be reclaimed from the curse of inherited vice, and feeble intellects are to be subjected to scientific experiment and made to respond to artificial methods.

Women who are eligible to the penitentiary, the reformatory or the insane asylum have been treated with the most profound consideration and generously provided for.

All bills of philanthropic flavor, all measures clothed with the sanctified garments of *post mortem* reform, in fact everything garnished with the frills of sentimental flummery and presented with the requisite amount of "gush," went through both houses with a flourish, and "the legal male mind" has once more demonstrated its proneness to emotional excess, has again dallied with sentiment and compromised with reason. Many members will say, with conscious pride, to the women of their respective counties, "I voted for every one of your women's bills except one." Thus have they purchased immunity from the danger attending the adoption of a radical measure, though it embraces all and more of these elements of moral legislation.

Our resolution asking for a constitutional amendment was based upon the principles of right and justice alone, entirely divested of the sensational features which have sometimes accompanied similar requests, for the reason that it is now supported by the unimpeachable testimony of successful experiment.

They followed a great example, to be sure, when they voted relief to the visible victims of a misinterpreted code, and temporized with the tap root of the difficulty, notwithstanding the voices of sixty thousand men and women, supplemented by letters, telegrams and personal appeals from thousands more, asked at their hands a favorable consideration.

The weeds which grow along the country road side shall no more flourish riotously, but have come under the legislative ban. They are to have their heads cut off at a period of growth regulated by special enactment. But the rankest and vilest shrubs along our social highway shall grow unmolested. We must close our eyes to the obstructions in the straight and narrow way, and fortify our nostrils against the noisome effluvia, gratefully conscious that if our children's inexperienced feet should stumble, or lungs inhale to their destruction the deadly miasma, the state has plenty of nice, comfortable institutions to receive them.

It has also been enacted that the age of consent for quails be raised one month, not because the quails have asked it, but that the city sportsman may have more bird flesh in exchange for his ammunition, and the farmer may be protected during the corn harvest from the seductions of the hunt. See Statutory Revision of Game Law.

The Board of Control bill has really been the great work of the recent session. "The battle of giants" waged for weeks upon the floor of the senate, and the temper of the house the day of its passage was almost insurrectionary. The original bill, with its forceful presentation, was the expression of a great party righteously indignant at the revelation of its own internal iniquities, and scathing in its denunciation of individual corruption.

The amendments thereto conveyed the sentiments of members on side issues, and manifested a lack of confidence in the proposed high-handed scheme of reform. This Board of Control is a matter of vital importance to Iowa women, because as citizens we cannot escape the conditions it imposes, and as suffragists we must recognize its inevitable influence upon legislation. Whether or not it is to be the great centralized political power of the state, there is no doubt that it will be found a potent factor in the problem which confronts the suffrage party, to the solving of which we must devote our energies and give our best talents and time for the next two years.

E. H. B.

Tribute to Mrs. Thurston.

Speeding across Iowa and on to the seaboard, a few days since, twenty-two cars, laden with provisions, bore the legend, "For the starving Cubans. A memorial to Mrs. J. D. Thurston." It was a loving tribute of the people of Nebraska to a loyal, noble, loving woman of that state who had given her life in the cause of Cuba.

It is said that more than 50,000 individual contributions, including also $11,000, were sent to the *World Herald* of Omaha. It is well known that Mrs. Thurston went to Cuba with her husband and other congressmen and their wives to learn the truth about Cuba. The agonizing suffering they saw there broke the heart of Mrs. Thurston. Her body was brought back to the United States and buried at Omaha, her home.

When Senator Thurston returned to Congress he delivered a speech that will live forever in the hearts of those who heard or read it. He began by saying, "I am here by a command of silent lips, to speak once and for all, upon the Cuban question." Then followed an impassioned address which closed with this beautiful tribute to his dead wife.

"Mr. President: In the cable that moored me to life and hope, the strongest strands are broken. I have but little left to offer at the altar of Freedom's sacrifice, but all that I have I am glad to give. I am ready to serve my country as best I can, in the Senate or in the field. My dearest hope, my earnest prayer to God, is this, that when death comes to end all, I may meet it calmly and fearlessly as did my beloved, in the cause of humanity, under the American flag."

The *Woman's Tribune* of April 16th describes the memorial services held in Washington by The Woman's National Relief Association for Cuba, of which Mrs. Thurston was vice-president. Of the many exquisite tributes on that occasion, that of our gifted Clara B. Colby was the most beautiful.

The National Congress of Mothers will convene in Washington, May 2d. It is expected that the attendance will be very large.

Reports of conventions and conferences in next issue.

The Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

The great fair just at our doors will be open June 1st. It seems too good to be true that we are to see again the Beautiful White City of 1893, on not quite so large a scale but in some respects even more beautiful. Iowans will have a lovely home there; all the states will be represented and the railroads will give rates. The eastern delegates to the national meeting of Federal clubs which is to meet in Denver in June will have a convocation of two days at Omaha as they go. The United States government has a magnificent building and will for the third time issue special postage stamps commemorative of the great occasion.

Suffrage in New Zealand.

In New Zealand, women have the right to vote for members of the Legislature. The law extending suffrage to them went into effect in 1893. The population of Christ Church (census of 1891) was 31,454. The first election under the law was held in November, 1893. Number of men who voted, 6,313, number of women who voted, 5,989. These figures ought to convince us that women are not as indifferent about politics as some people would have us believe. In New Zealand, as a whole, the estimated adult female population was 139,915; of these, 109,461 qualified and registered their names on the rolls —78.23 per cent. of the whole. Of these, 90,290 went to the polls and voted. Do men ever turn out better than that in America or elsewhere? Here is a remark to the other sex's credit, too—I take it from the official report:

"A feature of the election was the orderliness and sobriety of the people. Women were in no way molested."

In the New Zealand law occurs this: "The word person wherever it occurs throughout the act includes woman."

That is promotion, you see. By that enlargement of the word, the matron with the garnered wisdom and experience of fifty years becomes at one jump the political equal of her callow kid of 21.—*Mark Twain in "More Tramps Abroad."*

National Suffrage Bazar.

At the National Suffrage Convention in Washington, it was voted to hold a National Suffrage Bazar in Philadelphia next December, for the benefit of the National American W. S. A., and to invite all the states to contribute. This action was prompted by members from Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, two states which have held successful bazars, and which have faith that funds can be raised in this way. The State Board of Directors voted unanimously that Massachusetts would have a table at the National Bazar.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton and Mrs. Carrie P. Harrington were elected to the school board of Warren, O., on April 4th, by the largest majority ever given to any candidates in that city.

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THE WOMAN'S STANDARD.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

Iowa Woman's Suffrage Association.

Published monthly at Sutherland, Iowa.

ROMA W. WOODS, Editor.

TERMS:—Twenty-five cents a year in advance.
All letters, whether containing contributions for its columns, remittances, or relating to other business, should be addressed to WOMAN'S STANDARD, Sutherland, Iowa.
Subscribers will please note that the receipt of the paper is an acknowledgement of their subscription.

MARTHA C. CALLANAN,
Des Moines, Business Manager.

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A blue cross on this notice will indicate that your subscription has expired. Will you not please renew?

Editorial Notes.

The mothers of Iowa are called upon for 3772 soldiers.

—"War is honorable
In those who do their native rights maintain;
In those whose swords an iron barrier are,
Between the lawless spoiler and the weak."

Just as the STANDARD was going to press last month, a telegram in a Chicago daily, arrested our attention, and was at once transferred to our columns, with a note of rejoicing over the good fortune of the women of Louisiana. In these bustling days, the editor of a small monthly chafes not a little, under the long-way-behind attitude that is unavoidable under the circumstances. We hope you will appreciate our feeling when we thought that for once we might "go up head" with a bit of important news, and forgive the blunder.

Louisiana has not outstripped Iowa in the race for full political equality, and while the women of Louisiana have made a great step forward, they do not as yet enjoy as much political freedom as do the women of Iowa.

On all questions of taxation submitted to the people of Iowa *all* women may vote; in Louisiana only tax-paying women may vote on those questions and as in Iowa on those questions alone.

Louisiana had but two suffrage clubs, no state organization; but the "brave few" concluded to make the effort to get suffrage for women in the new constitution which does not have to be voted on by the people as in Iowa. The Suffragists called Mrs. Catt to their assistance and she was invited to address the Constitutional Convention and did so with excellent effect. With her went Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky and Miss Mary G. Hay. It is really a great gain for suffrage and will help everywhere.

All long communications for the STANDARD *must* reach us by the 15th of each month, others by the 20th.

In the south part of the state the County Conferences to be held under the auspices of the national organization committee, began April 12th at Anamosa. The chairmen or managers are Miss Laura A. Gregg, so well known in Iowa, and Mrs. Jennie L. Wilson of New York. The speakers are Mrs. Martha A. Conine, a member of the Legislature in Colorado, and Rev. Henrietta G. Moore of Ohio, who like Miss Gregg, is so well known and beloved by all Iowa suffragists.

Do our Iowa boys know that there is a penalty of twenty-five dollars for killing a song bird in Iowa?

In the tenderest manner the *Union Signal* of April 14th made known to its readers the fact that only the *Ashes* of Miss Willard were deposited in the grave; after saying that the details of the final funeral service would be given in the next week's issue, it said "Leaning near to them in confiding frankness of self-revelation Miss Willard told her friends and the whole world in her autobiography why she chose the strange, luminous path of light rather than the dark, slow road of the 'valley of the shadow of death.' On page 693 of 'Glimpses' she wrote:

'Holding these opinions, I have the purpose to help forward progressive movements even in my latest hours, and hence hereby decree that the earthly mantle which I shall drop ere long when my real self passes onward into the world unseen, shall be swiftly enfolded in flames and rendered powerless harmfully to affect the health of the living. Let no friend of mine say aught to prevent the cremation of my cast-off body. The fact that the popular mind has not come to this decision, renders it all the more my duty, who have seen the light, to stand for it in death as I have sincerely meant in life, to stand by the great cause of poor, oppressed humanity. There must be explorers along all pathways, scouts in all armies. This has been my "call" from the beginning, by nature and by nurture; let me be true to its inspiring and cheery mandate even unto this last.' And so she offered in death her body 'as a burnt offering' on the altar of her conviction of right."

The *Des Moines Daily Capital* not long since contained an address delivered before the Jasper County Medical Society, by our talented suffrage friend, Dr. Alice B. T. Turner, of Colfax, on cremation, which was most interesting and instructive. By it we learned there are in all the world 100 crematories; twenty-three in the United States, one of which is located at Davenport, Iowa. The entire process of incineration is completed without any repulsive sight, sound, smell or smoke; and there is no fuel, flame, or foreign substance comes in contact with the body.

A lady writes, "We have received Mrs. Bliven's song and chorus, 'Give us the Ballot' and we like it so well that we now send for 'Little Overalls of Blue' by the same author." The STANDARD will send either for 30 cents or the two at one time for 50 cents.

Among new exchanges that have come to our table is *Freyja*, a monthly woman's Journal printed in the Icelandic language at Selkirk, Manitoba, the first of its kind and the only one on this side of the Atlantic. It is edited and published by an accomplished Icelandic woman, Mrs. M. J. Benedictsen. She would be glad to exchange with other suffrage papers.

From the publishers, Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass., we have received that most useful, practical and interesting manual for students of parliamentary law and usage,

SHATTUCK'S ADVANCED RULES

For Large Assemblies. A Supplement to "The Woman's Manual of Parliamentary Law," by HARRIETTE R. SHATTUCK. 18mo Cloth.

Mrs. Shattuck's previous book, "The Woman's Manual," has not only been adopted as an authority by nearly every woman's organization in this country, but by many clubs comprising men only. The present book aims to supplement "The Manual" by providing in a condensed form a *resume* of parliamentary principles and rules for the especial use of advanced students and large assemblies. The ready reference table for presiding officers will be found especially valuable. [Price, 50 cents.]

Washington Women has a home, for the present at least, in the very heart of the *Pacific Empire*, a most interesting woman's paper published weekly at Portland, Oregon. All communications for *Washington Women* should be addressed to Seattle, Wash., as before. They have just held a Woman's Congress in Portland under the leadership of that grand old veteran in woman's cause, Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway.

Mrs. C. Holt Flint will go the 1st of May to the new home she has purchased in Austin, a suburb of Chicago. Her address will be 415, 52d Ave. N., Austin, Ill.

Miss Ella Harrison, one of the managers of the Conferences being held in the north part of the state, is the state president of the Missouri Suffrage Association. The STANDARD is indebted to this earnest and successful worker for a fine list of subscribers.

In response to inquiries: Send to Hon. D. C. Bloomer, Council Bluffs, Iowa, for "Life of Amelia Bloomer," paper 50 cents.

Mrs. Stanton's "Eighty Years or More" will be sent to Suffrage clubs postage paid for $2 by the European Publishing Co., 68 Broad St., New York City.

A fine list of subscribers just received from Mrs. Ballard and Mrs. Richie. We thank them.

The ladies of Red Oak had an opportunity to vote on April 12th on bonds for a new school building. Although the day was rainy, quite a number ventured out.

Wn the library proposition at Marshalltown 322 women took advantage of the law allowing them to vote, almost all of them voting for the proposition. The proposition carried.

As a special favor we ask the readers of this item to write us if they know of any woman or women who ran for school directors this spring and the result; also please tell us if women had an opportunity to vote on a tax for library, school house, water works, electric lights, etc., if they *did* vote, and what was the result. Address the STANDARD, Sutherland, Ia.

In the *Woman's Journal* of April 16th is given the full text of the paper read at the National Suffrage Convention at Washington by Hon. August W. Machen, Supt. of the Free Delivery system, in the United States Postal Service. It is delightfully interesting reading. He tells the story of "Woman in the Departmental Service of the United States" as if he *loved* to tell it.

Why? Who? Consequences.

Why did not the patriotic women who so willingly sacrificed their dearest treasures to aid man in procuring liberty for himself, at the same time demand liberty for herself? Because tradition had so long bound woman to accept man's dictum that she had not studied *her* relation to the endowment of inherited character and ability in her children. She had not learned that the father is as likely to give to his daughter as to his son the best traits of character and intellectual ability *if* the mother had the capacity to receive appreciative impression of those traits, as likely to give to his daughter as to his son his worst traits of character if they were impressed upon the mother; that if the mother be superior intellectually to the father her children may be intellectually superior to him, while if she be inferior intellectually to the father without capacity to be impressed appreciatively by his intellect, the children are less intellectual than the father. She had seen that men of talent, like the Grecian legislators, preferred to find companionship in conversation with men and women who were their peers in intellectuality, and to take for wife and mother of his children one who could minister only to his ease and self-importance; and by so doing, adding to the evidence that great men's sons are inferior to the fathers under such conditions. But as men ignore the lesson so plainly taught how could she but fail to waive it, when silence and obedience were taught her?

Then, too, during the first 50 years of the Nation's life it was a question to *men*, whether men's government could secure to itself recognized position among other nations as a power to be respected; and patriotic women in giving sympathy and energy to aid men, ignored their own position. It is true that Abigail Adams, who was the peer of her husband, had demanded of him at the first, that liberty should not be limited by sex. She did much more; she made more conspicuous the law of nature that impressions on the mind of the mother govern the inheritance of ability in the child. Her son, John Quincy Adams, gained the title of "Old Man Eloquent" while procuring the passage of the bill for the "Right of Petition." (An act, by the way, which has given complete illustration of the fact that a petition signed by hundreds of thousands of women receives no attention, while one with comparatively few names of *voters* receives *respectful* attention.)

When prosperity and good repute for the nation were assured, there were found women brave enough to inaugurate the battle for equal rights for women, to challenge the tradition of ages by demanding freedom as woman's right. No greater courage was ever displayed by *man* than those women put forth. If not pierced with daggers physically, they were foully wounded by the scorpions of misrepresentation and bitter anathema. Yet without flinching, they carried their banner aloft, and so appealed to legislators that they recognized the injustice of some of the wrongs recited and woman was relieved of some of the most appalling.

Who are opposing woman's equality with man, which the Law of Nature demands? Women and liquor dealers. The latter seem to feel that a woman voter would be sure to protect her children from being ruined by this infernal traffic. So they work against equal suffrage, secretly and with money. What women? Three classes: women who were born foreigners, or whose late predecessors were foreignors, women who pose as literary experts

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who feel that their dominance in society depends upon the prestige the position they can command gives, and fear that such prestige will be lost when *votes* command; and women who would rather God's Laws be broken than accept the responsibility of obeying them, trusting to evade personally the punishment involved. Like the tory mothers in the Revolution they all seek for place and power, and none the less will they continue to seek it after victory has been obtained for the cause they so bitterly oppose, none the less will they continue to give their sons as heretofore the unscrupulous love of power and place that has filled the offices of government with traitors to the good of the government when such good conflicts with their own desires.

But the large increase of equal suffrage sentiment in every state is giving a powerful force toward preservation of the Union through the love of liberty the struggle is giving to the next generation. The mistake of the American men in gathering in foreign men as sons until themselves are outnumbered, is being remedied by the love of liberty which foreign women are learning for themselves. No drop of blood from their ancestors had been quickened into a struggle for liberty, because of surety of certain defeat. To gain in condition incited the foreigner to emigrate. However law-abiding the immigrant may be, the patriot's desire to immolate self for the good of the country, could never be theirs, *can* never be until the mothers of the race learn to love liberty by struggling for it. As a proof that such love can not be assimilated by association—since immigration has been sufficient to affect legislation, all Readers, that gave the thrilling speeches of the Revolutionary period, and the U. S. history, both prepared for schools, have been thrown out of the school-room, and the evidence of Civil Service examinations show how very little candidates for place know of the country's history. These adopted foreigners, *now* the rulers of the country, would perhaps fight if the danger were presented of losing a part of its territory, as in the Rebellion, or for conquest, as in the war with Mexico, as problems of loss and gain govern their life purpose. What they were accustomed to yield at a tyrant's beck, would be yielded more enthusiastically for their own gain. The foreign woman, on coming here, is at once struck with the comparative freedom of woman here, and tries hard to gain the same. It is not freedom of exalted character that she sees, it is the freedom that allows reaching to high places in society with money or education. She struggles for the education of her children and for the money. The foreign woman who thus struggles, soon realizes the difficulties women meet, and when the cause is explained to her, she readily and earnestly demands equal suffrage. In granting her prayer lies the redemption of the nation. If one wishes to prove the dominance of the mother's impressions in the child's heritage, let him contrast the children born to her on the old soil, with those born to her after her faculties are awakened by acquaintance with customs here.

C. HOLT FLINT.

The offer of a premium by the WOMAN'S STANDARD, of a beautiful photo-etching 22x28 inches, entitled "Asking a Blessing," for five *new* subscribers and $1.25 will hold good until further notice. It is a lovely picture. The original hung in the German section of the great art building at the World's Fair.

Among The Clubs.

Our Cause is Marching On.

(Tune—John Brown.)

BY LURA BROWN SMITH.
(MRS. SIDNEY SMITH.)

Stand up my sisters bravely for the cause that's fair and right;
We'll put to rout false argument with logic pure and bright.
But seeking higher, holier things no duty let us slight
For our cause is marching on.

CHORUS—
Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!
Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!
Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!
Our cause is marching on.

Our motive is a sacred one, we ask but for "The Right"—
The right to represent ourselves, and error put to flight—
Or at least to help "the other half" with all our main and might.
Our cause is marching on.

CHORUS—

It is not that we want to vote—at least not every day—
It is not that we office seek, or wish the world to sway,
It is not that we want to fight, our enemies to slay,
With our cause that is marching on.

CHORUS—

Still we want a voice in making laws all women must obey;
We want our views to "count," of course, upon election day;
And we also want for equal work to draw an equal pay—
And our cause is marching on.

CHORUS—

For nothing but enfranchisement adds dignity to grace,
Twixt "chivalry" and "justice" there is oft a wondrous space,
'Tis "the power of the ballot" that secures the golden mace—
But our cause is marching on.

CHORUS—

Yet what we want most earnestly—our birthright we declare—
Is the privilege of *feeling*, as we breathe the pure, free air,
That in deed and truth Equality with men we fully share—
Our cause is marching on.

CHORUS—

The years have brought fruition of full many happy dreams,
From—'48 to—'98 increasing radiance gleams;
And viewed in retrospection fair this thing is what it seems:
Our cause is marching on.

CHORUS—

Composed for and first sung at the Woman's Club of Cedar Rapids, Civic Department Day, Monday, April 11th, 1898. Miss Louise Baker, Soloist. Chorus by the Club.

Is not that a grand, new song, for Equality people to sing at their clubs? The author, Mrs. Lura Brown Smith, a journalist, is the president of the Cedar Rapids Political Equality Club. The song was composed however for the "Woman's Club" which is not a suffrage club but includes a civic department and seems to have some earnest suffragists among its members. That such a club should stand, and *all* join heartily in the chorus of such a song, is indeed evidence that "our cause is marching on."

The civic department of the club had charge of the work on this occasion for which the song was written and the topic lesson, led by Mrs. H. M. Hunter, included the duties of notaries, coroners, and police matrons. City and county taxes were discussed. At this meeting Mrs. Smith was to have read a paper on "Taxes," but to the regret of all was unable to be present. To fill the time, by request of the club, Mrs. G. F. Van Vechten, the president of the State Federation, conducted a parliamentary drill. Songs and recitations concluded the fine program.

Equal Suffrage Entertainment At Ottumwa, Iowa.

Thursday afternoon from two to five Mrs. Mary McCarrol, assisted by Mrs. Henry, entertained at the fourth of a series of sociablrs being given by the W. S. A. of this city, at which there was an attendance of about forty ladies. The time was spent in social intercourse and participation in an interesting game, as follows: Pictures of seventy-five noted personages were placed throughout the rooms, and to the one recognizing the largest number was given a handsomely mounted likeness of Miss Anthony, the able, courageous and veteran leader of the suffrage cause, Mrs. J. W. Jordan winning the prize. Mrs. Biddison, Mrs. Kilby and Mrs. Cockrill presided in the dining room, where wholesome refreshments were served. The house was beautifully decorated with flowers and potted plants. These ladies are adepts at entertaining, and the increased attendance at their meetings is very encouraging to them.—*Courier.*

The conventions being held in the north part of the state with Mrs. Ballard and Mrs. Campbell as speakers and Miss Ella Harrison and Mrs. Richie as managers have been thus far very successful. Mrs. Richie favors the STANDARD with a letter for which many thanks.

IDA GROVE, IOWA, April 16th, 1898.

DEAR MRS. WOODS:

Perhaps the STANDARD readers would like a few notes from the field. We have held conventions in Nevada, Jefferson and Denison with single meetings at Madrid and Ute thrown in.

The sessions are well attended and full of interest. At Nevada and Ute we organized clubs. They are taking the first year's course of study provided by the state and evince a determination to inform themselves on governmental affairs.

The plan of state organization, beginning with the local club, then the county and so on, is well received, and County Presidents are generally taking hold of the work with a will. They have a local pride in their own county which stimulates emulation.

We found both Greene and Crawford counties in a good state of organization and the conferences were attended by delegates from a number of clubs.

We are having a splendid conference here. The local ladies have spared no pains to make it successful. Mrs. Ballard spoke last night to a large and appreciative audience. She was at her best and the address was well received. The meetings are held in the Grand Opera House and the band plays for us. Mrs. Campbell will speak to-night.

We are presenting the claims of the STANDARD and subscriptions are rolling in. Expect to send you a large list soon. Yours for success,

CLARA M. RICHEY.

The *Housekeeper* has 115,000 subscribers and deserves them every one. It is a very handsome, illustrated semi-monthly, published at Minneapolis, Minn. 50 cents a year in advance.

Headquarters Notes.

DES MOINES, IOWA, April 23, 1898.

MY DEAR MRS. WOODS:—

We began our series in the north part of the state on April 7th at Nevada where a good meeting was held and a strong club formed. The following places have been visited up to the present date: Nevada, Madrid, Jefferson, Carroll, Ute, Denison, Ida Grove, Sac City, Lake City, Fort Dodge, Webster City, Hubbard.

On the whole the meetings have been satisfactory, the interest deep and intense, the attendance good except one or two places where rainy weather proved detrimental. New clubs were formed at Nevada and Ute by Mrs. Clara Richie.

Officers of club at Nevada: President, Miss Flora Emmons; Vice-President, Rev. Elwell; Recording Secretary, Miss Libbie Balliett; Cor. Secretary, Mrs. Sarah Dillon; Auditor, Mr. Frazier.

Officers of club at Ute: President, Mrs. Flora Smith; Vice-President, Miss Martha Loyd; Secretary, Miss Clara Loyd; Treasurer, Mrs. E. B. Gooch; Auditor, Rev. Bartholomew.

CONFERENCE DATES FOR MAY.

April 29-30, Fayette Co., Oelwein,
May 2-3, Delaware Co., Manchester,
" 3-4, Allamakee Co., Postville,
" 4-5, Winneshiek Co., Decorah,
" 5-6, Howard Co., Elma,
" 6-7, Chickasaw Co., Nashua,
" 9-10, Bremer Co., Tripoli,
" 10-11, Mitchell Co., Little Cedar, McIntire, Mitchell and Orchard,
" 11-12, Floyd Co., Rudd,
" 12-13, Butler Co., Allison,
" 13-14, Franklin Co., Hampton,
" 16-17, Worth Co., Northwood,
" 17-18, Cerro Gordo Co., Clear Lake,
" 18-19, Hancock Co., Gardner,
" 19-20, Winnebago Co., Lake Mills,
" 20-21, Wright Co., town not decided,
" 23-24, Humboldt Co., Livermore,
" 24-25, Kossuth Co., Algona or Wesley,
" 25-26, Palo Alto Co., Emmetsburg,
" 26-27, Emmett Co., Estherville,
" 27-28, Dickinson Co., Superior,
" 30-31, Clay Co., Greenville.

INA LIGHT TAYLOR,
Office Secretary.

We Want to Vote.

A young Cherokee suffragist falls into rhyme as follows:

Who taxes pay
And laws obey
Should have a say
About the way

In which they're made,
For what they're paid,
Or I'm afraid
There'll be a raid.

When it's begun
'Twill not be fun;
'Twill soon be won
Without a gun.

All must agree,
'Tis plain to see
All shonld be free,
And why not we?

We've done none wrong,
We're good and strong,
Been patient long
Beneath great wrong.

We say this trite,
We'll have our right
If we must fight
Both day and night,

For we *have power*
If we'll but use it
And not by our
Own carelessness diffuse it.

VIOLET EVERGREEN.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has in its employ eighteen women as station agents and their work gives perfect satisfaction.

Miss Cora Dow of Cincinnati is the proprietor of four successful drug stores in that city.

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Woman Anti-Suffragists.

HELEN M. GOUGAR IN CHICAGO RECORD.

The Record gives an account of a meeting in Chicago, recently, where "fifty women gathered to hear addresses opposing their own enfranchisement."

History repeats itself. When it was proposed to free the black slaves many of those in bonds entered protest against the extension of their liberties. These anti-suffragists and those slaves belong to the same class of minds. The conceited assumption that it was their efforts that defeated woman suffrage in the legislature of Iowa may be comforting to them, but it is amusing to those outside who are cognizant of the facts. Iowa has several times before defeated the same proposition by a narrow majority, and this, too, when no anti-suffragists so far forgot their "womanly duties" as to "leave their homes" to mingle in the confusion of the legislative lobby. It was the liquor league, not the woman anti-suffragists, that caused to be cast in the senate that "one vote" which defeated the measure. In proof, I quote from a saloon paper, which said, at the time of the defeat, "some members fear that if they vote for the submission of the question to the people their constituents will raise the cry of prohibition and make a party question out of it." These women should have all the comfort they can gather from co-operation with the men who have opened the saloons in Iowa and are filling the prisons with criminals and packing the asylums with victims of alcoholism, men who fear the home-loving sentiment of the state at the ballot-box. It is meet that these twain should rejoice together.

One speaker congratulates her hearers on the defeat of the woman suffrage amendment in California. Again these women have companionship with the liquor league, and also with the "heathen Chinee." The state came up to the borders of San Francisco with a majority for the amendment of 15,000. But 10,000 Chinamen and the liquor leaque traded their party votes for an anti-suffrage ballot, and by these elements the suffrage element was defeated. Be it said to the honor of the women of California, that no woman in that state worked publicly in all that campaign against the amendment, but thousands worked and sacrificed much for its adoption.

But to the arguments of that "meeting of fifty:" One speaker opposed woman suffrage because "it is a graft from socialism upon the noble tree of American womanhood." I am encouraged by this symbol as applied to woman; heretofore anti-suffragists have called man the tree and woman the clinger. If woman suffrage is a graft from socialism, then man suffrage is also a graft from the same, and if this is sufficient reason for disfranchising one, then it is equally so for the other, and popular government must be abandoned. But what if it is such a "graft"? Christian socialism is the highest ideal of government, and the more "grafts" we have of this kind, the better for all. Woman suffrage is woman's opinion expressed on matters of government minus "grafts," trees, metaphors and sentimental nonsense. Another speaker whispered under her blushes: "Hercules would look out of place at a spinning wheel." Just why she does not tell us. But what this ancient gentleman has to do with an American woman voting is what puzzles some of us. And another one said: "She [woman] cannot use her true strength" if she votes. This is harrowing to contemplate in these days of the new woman. It may tax both the mental and physical strength of an "anti" to cross with a pencil a rooster, a plow or an eagle and drop the bit of paper in a box, but there are women who could survive the shock, though we are not saying they are the "antis."

With unblushing self-conceit these women assume to decide what all the rest of us are fitted to do. We want to vote; they do not. There is nothing compulsory in the law; let these weak, unfitted women refuse to vote. None will compel them; but when they try to control the liberties of all other women they show their narrow sense of justice. They prate much about suffragists "leaving homes to take care of themselves." Who cared for the homes of these "antis" when they left them to go half way across the continent to lobby in the Iowa legislature? Which homes suffered most—those of the suffragists or anti-suffragists—during this legislative strife? Consistency has never entered into the thoughts of women who present arguments so out of harmony with their own conduct. It took more time to do this single case of lobbying than it would, to do the voting of a lifetime. The very time this meeting was being held "fifty homes were deserted and fifty women made their work degrading by attending this public meeting." A shocking state of affairs, in a city like Chicago, where women live behind closed doors and never so far forget their womanliness as to appear at club, theater or in public places save in the discharge of "home keeping." May the blessed saints preserve us and shield the homes from such degradation! Think of the deserted homes, buttonless shirts, unrocked cradles and wild men flying over the plains in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho, where women vote the same as men; and the twenty-seven states, with their deserted summer kitchens, where women have partial suffrage, and of the terrible results to the world at large, according to these anti-suffrage wailings, because women vote. Another speaker is frightened because her "quiet life is threatened" if other women vote. She says she "is forced to go forth in the glare of the garish light" to prevent being disturbed by Amazonian women voters. she ought not to "go forth;" she should tuck her head under a feather bed and apologize for being born a woman. She has forgotten that we have the quiet and dignity of the Australian ballot well over the land, so that even voting is made (quoting her own soft words) "a battle in which the gentle may engage, for its guidon is peace, its trophy the inviolate home, and its matchless reward the matchless happiness and tranquil safety of the quiet and sheltered life." Ah, me, let us all get in out of the wet, for the tearful, emotional, lamblike "clingers" are again abroad in the land.

Hold Parlor Meetings.

The "Antis" are holding parlor meetings with great zeal. We hear of them in every direction. It is the firm conviction of the present writer that such meetings do good, even when no immediate steps are taken by the advocates of equal rights to answer the objections raised at them. But of course they do still more good when they are promptly followed up by suffrage meetings in the same locality. What people most need is to hear the arguments on both sides, and to weigh them. It is much easier to get a hearing for our side of the case after some interest has been aroused in a community by remonstrant meetings. Wherever a parlor meeting has been held by the "Antis," let the friends of equal rights ask some lady with large parlors to open her house for a meeting to present the argument for equal suffrage. Even women who are not in favor will often be found willing to do this, as there is now so much interest in the question as to cause a growing feeling that all well-informed persons ought to be acquainted with the arguments on both sides. A speaker will be supplied from headquarters, No. 3 Park St., Boston, if the suffragists of the neighborhood cannot find one in their own ranks.

Judging from past experience, this activity of the remonstrants is not likely to be long-lived; but it affords us an invaluable opportunity while it lasts. Let us make hay while the sun shines.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

In Woman's Column.

Triumph of the "Anti's."

AN INTERESTING SERMON BY A YOUNG SUFFRAGISTS OF CHICAGO.

"Woe unto them that decree unrighteous decrees, and that write grievousness which they have prescribed;

To turn aside the needy from judgment, and to take away the right from the poor of my people, that widows may be their prey, and that they may rob the fatherless." Is. 10:1, 2.

What person is there who can stand still in the path of the mighty wheel of progress and retard its movement? Though the anti-suffragists should gain to their side an army of the numberless mighty, the wheel would still roll serenely on in its appointed time; if any man or woman stand in its way and get rolled upon they will have to thank themselves.

Did Herodias succeed in keeping John from receiving his heavenly reward when she had him killed because his views did not please her? No! He only entered into his Lord's presence with greater honor, wearing a martyr's crown. Daniel's persecutors only made sure their own destruction when they attempted to keep him from performing his duty to God and man. By attempting to force her thriving colony to taxation without representation, England lost one of her most valuable possessions.

Blessed, helpful, comforting thought. *Right will prevail.* If God be for us, who can be against us? Read history and biography and see everywhere the same result; possibly we may sometimes be tempted to ask, "How long will the wicked triumph?" Read the answer—"the iniquity of the Amorites is not yet full." All in Thy time, O Lord.

Dear suffragist, take heart; you have but begun. Think of fifty years ago and now; think of what will come to pass in fifty years from now. Work and pray. There is another generation growing up. Help to guide the little feet in the paths of righteousness; teach them to strive for all equality and purity and against all inequality and impurity—to be strong minded in the highest sense. You and I know that all the powers of earth and hell cannot change you, for have you not built your house on a rock? The rock of *right.* It cannot, it will not fail you.

Dear "anti," open your eyes to the true sense of things. Would you not think a woman silly who spent her days in darkening her windows to keep the sunlight from fading the carpet, while through the open door was entering a troop of bugs, worms, snakes, wolves and all harmful things? Do not struggle against the sunlight of true equality, while a snake of impurity may be striving to sting your daughter, or the wolf of poverty be waiting at the door to snatch your own and your children's competency away through the voting of enormous taxes upon you, without your consent, or the worm of intemperance be eating at the vitals of your husband or son. You cannot bar the sun in its progress. Dear "anti," turn your attention to the door; shut it tight, but *do* let in the sunlight of political equality, and I guarantee that it will not fade the carpet of true womanliness; it will help you to kill the hateful enemies.

Dear Grandmother! How I thank you for becoming interested in the beginning of this great movement. Dear Mother! How I thank you for carrying the good work on through your busy, busy life as a housekeeper and home-maker. Dear Lord! Grant that Thy servant may be strengthened to carry the great work still farther on. Give me the glory of dying in the traces, or else being a witness of the glorious victory which *must* and *will* come.

GRACE GOLDENROD.

The lecture at the M. E. church Wednesday evening, by Mrs. Adelaide Ballard, state president of the equal suffrage association, was largely attended and very interisting. Mrs. Ballard is a speaker of national reputatfon, and is forceful and energetic in her chosen work. At the close of the meeting a local political equality club was formed. [List of officers given elsewhere.] With the strong sentiment in Ute favorable to equal suffrage, this club should have a large membership.—*Ute Independent.*

WANTED By Old Established House—High Grade Man or Woman, of good Church standing, to act as Manager here and do office work and correspondence at their home. Business already built up and established here. Salary $900. Enclose self addressed stamped envelope for our terms to A. P. T. Elder, General Manager, 189 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., First Floor.

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Manual for Political Equality Clubs, 10c. each.

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"Woman's Wages," by Catherine Waugh McCullough, 15c.

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"The Legal Status of Women," compiled by Jessie J. Cassidy, 25c. each.

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INA LIGHT TAYLOR,
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BEST AVAILABLE COPY

THE MARYLAND SUFFRAGE COLLECTION: 1910-1912, 1918, 1920.

B
M393

MARYLAND SUFFRAGE COLLECTION

Papers, 1910-1912, 1918, 1920

1 folder, 1 folio folder

Reprocessed: November 1988 Accession number: 56-39

By: Jane E. Ward

These papers were given to the Schlesinger Library in 1956 by Eleanor Flexner. The collection was reprocessed and microfilmed as part of a Schlesinger Library/University Publications of America project.

SCOPE AND CONTENT

See inventory below.

Additional catalog entries. The following catalog entries represent persons, organizations, and topics documented in this collection. An entry for each appears in the Harvard On Line Library Information System (HOLLIS) and other automated bibliographic databases.

Equal Suffrage League of Baltimore
Just Franchise League of Talbot County, Maryland
Maryland Suffrage News
State Equal Franchise League of Maryland

Women--Suffrage--Maryland

Maryland Suffrage Collection
B
M393

INVENTORY

1. Equal Suffrage League of Baltimore: yearbook, 1910. Includes list of officers, committee reports, etc.

   Just Franchise League of Talbot County: Report, 1911. 10 p. ms.

   Just Franchise League of Talbot County: list of recipients of suffrage literature, 1911. 1 p. ms.

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2f. Maryland Suffrage News: [1918], September 11, 1920

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VOTES FOR WOMEN

Year Book of
The Equal Suffrage League
of Baltimore
1910

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION
IS TYRANNY

YEAR BOOK

OF

The Equal Suffrage League of Baltimore

4 WEST EAGER STREET

1910

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OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

1909-1910.

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106 Ridgewood Road, Roland Park.

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MISS GEORGINA C. ROSS,
Johns Hopkins Hospital.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT,
MRS. O. EDWARD JANNEY,
825 Newington Avenue.

TREASURER,
DR. FLORENCE R. SABIN,
Johns Hopkins Medical School.

RECORDING SECRETARY,
MRS. JOHN G. WILSON,
Stevenson, Md.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,
MISS CAROLINE ROBERTS,
2000 Mt. Royal Terrace.

DIRECTORS:

MRS. DONALD R. HOOKER.
MRS. A. MORRIS CAREY.
MRS. FRANKLIN P. MALL.
MRS. CHARLES E. ELLICOTT.
MRS. W. S. SYMINGTON, JR.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

1910-1911.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
MRS. WILLIAM M. ELLICOTT,
20 East Mt. Vernon Place.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT,
MRS. S. JOHNSON POE,
1021 St. Paul Street.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.
MRS. W. STUART SYMINGTON, JR.,
Roland Park.

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT,
DR. CLARIBEL CONE,
The Marlborough.

TREASURER,
MRS. CHARLES E. ELLICOTT,
Melvale, Md.

RECORDING SECRETARY,
MRS. JOHN G. WILSON,
Stevenson, Md.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,
MISS CAROLINE ROBERTS,
2000 Mt. Royal Terrace.

DIRECTORS:

MISS M. B. DIXON,
1224 Madison Avenue.
MRS. JAMES H. PATTON,
Kate Avenue.
MISS ANNE M. WAGNER,
1610 Park Avenue.
MRS. WILSON M. CARY, JR.,
1113 N. Calvert Street.

COMMITTEES, 1910-1911:

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE,
MRS. S. JOHNSON POE.

PRESS COMMITTEE,

LITERATURE AND PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE,
MISS ANNE M. WAGNER,

LEGISLATIVE AND WARD COMMITTEE,
MISS MARY BARTLETT DIXON.

FINANCE COMMITTEE,
MRS. JAMES H. PATTON.

LECTURE COMMITTEE,

NEW CITIZENSHIP COMMITTEE,
DR. CLARIBEL CONE.

PARLOR MEETINGS COMMITTEE,
MRS. W. STUART SYMINGTON, JR.

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS:

MISS M. CAREY THOMAS,
President, Bryn Mawr College.

MISS GARRETT,
101 West Monument Street.

MISS ADELAIDE NUTTING,
Professor of Institutional Economics, Columbia College, New York.

STATEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the members of the Equal Suffrage League:

THE first year of the League has been signalized by an active campaign of education, as shown in the following reports on parlor meetings and membership; and by the legislative campaign which brought municipal suffrage for women and, incidentally, the whole suffrage movement, prominently before the people, for the details of which readers are referred to the report of the Legislative Committee.

Members are reminded, however, that they are greatly indebted to the other suffrage leagues and clubs, and for this we desire to express our appreciation. A movement which affects all grades of society must of necessity have many different phases of activity, and the fact that four different suffrage bills were before the Legislature last winter shows how active and how varying are these interests. Nevertheless, it should be our aim to "pull together" as far as possible. While it will be necessary in two years carefully to weigh the respective merits of a statewide and a municipal bill, we have ample opportunity, meanwhile, to come together on the many issues which we have in common. The Equal Suffrage League, therefore, takes pleasure in acknowledging the assistance of the Just Government League in its parlor meetings

and legislative campaign, and of the College Equal Suffrage League. The plans of the latter for next winter in the training of speakers will greatly benefit all suffragists. The League also acknowledges courtesies received from the State Association, and valuable assistance from some of its individual members.

The formation of the Men's Equal Suffrage League is a strong support to the whole movement. The co-operative conference which they will call in the fali for the discussion of plans and interchange of thought will be of great value. With so many strong forces in the field, we only need time to learn how to work together with the least waste, and for the best advantage of the great cause which we all represent.

MRS. WM. M. ELLICOTT,
President.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

THE correspondence of the League has been large and varied, and has received prompt attention. The meetings have been called, and the list of members kept as correctly as the constant changes that take place owing to new members, changes of addresses and removals from the city, have permitted.

In June, Miss Martha Gruening, a Smith College graduate, was engaged as field secretary. Her work was chiefly to canvass for the petition, and to assist in the formation of a suffrage club in Easton, Md. Throughout the summer, cards with information about woman suffrage were put in the street cars and attracted much attention.

In the autumn, headquarters were opened at 4 West Eager Street, and Miss Elsie G. Clark, a graduate of Goucher College, was engaged as business secretary. Suffrage literature is kept at the headquarters, and the office has become a clearing-house for suffrage interests in the city.

The lists of members and signers of the petition have been catalogued according to wards, and each ward chairman has been provided with the list of members living in her ward.

The local newspapers have been very generous to us in the matter of space. The *American* and the *Star* have repeatedly advocated our cause editorially, and have given

us wide notice in their news columns. At present the *Star* is editing a column in its Woman's Page setting forth reasons for woman's suffrage. The *News* has given us a column three times a week which is under the direction of the Literature Committee, and the *Sun* has reported meetings and information promptly and fully.

The newspaper clippings have been carefully preserved, and as far as possible assorted by their headings.

From time to time reports of the work of the League have been sent to *The Woman's Journal* and to *Progress.*

In all this work the Corresponding Secretary has had much assistance from the business secretary, and from the volunteer workers, especially during the legislative campaign when the office work was heavy.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLINE ROBERTS,
Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY.

DURING the period from June 1, 1909, to April 21, 1910, twenty-five executive committee meetings and seven general meetings of the Equal Suffrage League have been held.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. JOHN G. WILSON,
Recording Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

IN November, 1909, Dr. Florence Sabin resigned as treasurer, owing to her professional engagements, and Mrs. Charles E. Ellicott was elected to fill the vacancy.

November 30th, 1909, outstanding bills amounted to..	$ 584 95
Balance from former Treasurer.....	249 04
Deficit	$ 335 91

EXPENDITURES.

For Literature.....	$ 104 73
Lectures	168 00
Office	412 40
Advertising	60 30
Campaigning	771 56
Balance on hand, April 1, 1910.....	60 06
	$1,912 96

RECEIPTS.

In sale of Literature.....	$ 89 56
From Lectures.....	268 25
Members' dues.....	225 00
Donations	1,330 15
	$1,912 96

MRS. CHARLES E. ELLICOTT,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

IN beginning its work, the Committee first endeavored to obtain suggestions as to the best methods of procedure from both theoretical and practical sources. We were advised to engage the services of a lawyer who believed in woman suffrage and who was versed in legislative procedures, and to obtain the consent of the Chairman of the Baltimore City Delegation, Hon. Robert H. Carr, to introduce the Equal Suffrage League's bill into the Maryland Legislature. We were most fortunate in procuring the services of Judge Jacob M. Moses as our attorney, and the consent of Mr. Carr to introduce the bill.

The Committee either interviewed, or communicated directly with the four senators and twenty-four delegates from Baltimore, and as many of the county senators and delegates as could be reached. Although a majority of the Baltimore men made and kept appointments, and gave the Committee a courteous hearing, it was impossible to obtain definite promises from more than four Baltimore men, the Hon. Robert H. Carr, Wm. Harry Pairo, Robert J. Beacham, and George Eldridge. These gentlemen not only kept their promises but Messrs. Carr, Pairo, Beacham, Henderson of Montgomery County, and Dr. Rose of Talbot County, made courageous and inspiring speeches in support of the bill. Another part of the Committee's work consisted in obtaining endorsements for the bill from

various suffrage leagues and other associations, and in procuring speakers for the hearing at Annapolis before the General Assembly.

The Legislative campaign expenses were as follows:

Attorney's fee.....	$500 00
Advertising in newspapers....	214 25
Papers sent to Legislators.....	2 56
Printing reply postals.....	19 75
Mrs. Ida Husted Harper's fee..	35 00
	$771 56

Of this amount $642.00 was received in special donations.

The results of our united efforts are familiar to all of you. Still we would like to draw the attention of the League to some significant and encouraging facts. There were four woman suffrage bills before the General Assembly this winter: 1, State wide, universal; 2, low educational or property qualification, for Baltimore women; 3, high educational or property qualification, for Easton women; 4, property qualification, for white women only, for Princess Anne. The State-wide bill was unfavorably reported and beaten by a vote of 61 to 18. The Baltimore and Easton bills were both favorably reported, and received, respectivly, 24 and 26 favorable votes. The Princess Anne bill, allowing white tax-paying women only to vote in municipal elections, ~~was smothered, without a~~ passed Senate, defeated in House 60 - 29

~~roll call vote~~, by the special opponents of woman suffrage, Messrs. Benson and Girdwood.

The following figures are illuminating:

Number of counties represented in the House of Delegates 23
Number of counties supporting woman suffrage by one or more votes..... ~~16~~ 17
Number of members in House of Delegates.... 101
Number of Delegates supporting Woman Suffrage 40
Number of members in Baltimore City Delegation 24
Number of Baltimore City members supporting Woman Suffrage..... 8 7
Number of ~~Baltimore~~ County members supporting Woman Suffrage..... 32 33

Votes for Bills.	Dem.	Rep.	Total.	Votes against.
1. State-wide Bill...	5	13	18	61
2. Baltimore	13	11	24	67
3. Easton	12	14	26	60
4. Princess Anne...	~~Smothered.~~			

Passed Senate - Defeated House 60-29

These facts, combined with Mr. Robert H. Carr's statement in a recent interview for publication, that the "Equal Suffrage League's bill has strengthened the cause of woman suffrage in Maryland to the extent of making woman suffrage an issue in politics," should give us every reasonable hope for encouragement and renewed activity.

In closing, this Committee wishes to thank the Just Government League for its assistance in obtaining the endorsement of the ~~American~~ Federation of Labor (160,000 members), and other associations, and for its generous contribution to the campaign fund. It may be said that both the Just Government League and the College Equal Suffrage League were represented on this Committee, as Mrs. Hooker was a member of the former and Dr. Sabin of the latter.

The Committee especially extends thanks and sincere gratitude to the President of the Equal Suffrage League, Mrs. William M. Ellicott, not only for her untiring and experienced assistance in planning the broader lines of the Committee's work, but for her invaluable aid in helping us to unravel tangles and construct tiresome details, attention to which is so essential in any and every purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY BARTLETT DIXON,
Chairman.

Committee.

MISS M. B. DIXON, *Chairman.*

MRS. DONALD R. HOOKER. DR. FLORENCE R. SABIN.
MRS. CHARLES E. ELLICOTT. MRS. JAMES H. PATTON.

REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.

SINCE June 1, 1910, the membership of the League has doubled, being increased from 400 to 800 members. The work was subdivided among the Committee as follows: Dr. Cone and Mrs. Lord were appointed to endeavor to interest the public school teachers, as a body; Mrs. Niver to approach the Girls' Friendly Society; Mrs. Schwarz and Mrs. Gibbs to interest the wives of politicians; and Miss Carey and Miss Perin to arrange meetings for the girls in department stores. Some of this work is at present being held in abeyance until the ward organization is further under way.

The Committee recommends that each member of the League pledge herself tc bring in at least one new member by the first meeting in the fall.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. S. JOHNSON POE,
Chairman.

Committee.

MRS. S. JOHNSON POE, *Chairman.*
MRS. STUART SYMINGTON.
MRS. JOHN S. GIBBS.
MRS. J. WILLIAMS LORD.
MRS. H. C. MATTHEWS.
DR. CLARIBEL CONE.
MRS. EDWIN NIVER.
MRS. HOWARD SCHWARZ.
MRS. AUGUST WEBER.
MISS LOUISE CAREY.
MISS MARIE LOUISE PERIN.
MISS MARGARET WOOD.

REPORT OF PARLOR MEETINGS COMMITTEE.

THE response to the call for Parlor Meetings has resulted in the following:—

There have been thirty-three meetings held: Two in Roland Park, one in Towson, one in Mt. Washington, one in Walbrook, one in Annapolis, and three in Richmond, Va. At a very conservative estimate these meetings have ranged in attendance from twenty-five to one hundred, and have reached at least seven or eight hundred people. From two to three hundred members have been added to the League's roll.

In connection with these meetings, two lectures were held in Osler Hall, given by Governor Shafroth of Colorado, and Rev. Anna Shaw of New York. Both meetings were largely attended, and the audiences were enthusiastic.

After the fate of our municipal suffrage bill was made known, the Committee arranged a meeting in reproduction of the proceedings of the Maryland House of Representatives when the bill was brought to vote. The speeches made by the legislators for and against the bill were read by prominent gentlemen, supporters of the cause. Thus an excellent opportunity was given for the League members to judge of the character of their lawmakers.

Although these meetings are over, the purpose for which they were inaugurated will never be accomplished until

every man and woman in Baltimore believes in the enfranchisement of women. And as a word of farewell to these most delightful of gatherings, I should like to say that, with the cessation of them, the responsibility of the members of the League towards getting new members is, if anything, increased.

One of the most beautiful and inspiring laws in all nature is the principle involved in the distribution of light. We are told that in the process of dawn, as the rays of the sun touch each tiny molecule, it in its turn becomes a centre for radiation. Thus daylight is accomplished. Cannot we work thus in the next two years for Suffrage, and each individual as converted assume to herself the obligation of the molecule?

Speakers at Parlor Meetings.

Mrs. William Ellicott.
Mrs. Donald Hooker.
Mrs. Johnson Poe.
Miss Mary Lent.
Miss Ellen La Motte.
Dr. Mary Sherwood.
Dr. Lilian Welsh.
Miss Edith Hamilton.
Dr. O. E. Janney.
Mr. Sidney Nyburg.
Miss Julia Rogers.
Miss M. B. Dixon.
Mrs. Charles M. Andrews.
Dr. Howard Kelly.
Dr. Warren Lewis.
Miss M. S. Weir.
Miss M. E. Safford.
Mrs. W. Stuart Symington, Jr.

Names of Members at Whose Houses Meetings Were Held.

Mrs. William T. Dixon.
Mrs. W. S. Symington.
Miss Florence Adler.
Dr. Claribel Cone.

Through an oversight the name of Judge Jacob M. Moses, one of our most convincing speakers, has been omitted from the list.

Miss Caroline Roberts.
Mrs. James H. Patton.
Mrs. Thomas B. Harrison.
Mrs. L. Webb Peploe.
Miss Sarah Martin.
Mrs. Henry M. Thomas.
Mrs. Howard Schwartz.
Mrs. Calvin Gabriel.
Mrs. R. H. Holme.
Mrs. Johnson Poe.
Mrs. William M. Ellicott.
Mrs. J. F. Symington.
Miss Marie Louise Perin.
Mrs. Osborne Yellott.
Mrs. Parker Burbank.
Mrs. John Gibbs.
Mrs. J. W. Lord.
Miss A. Worthington Ball.
Miss Louise Carey.
Miss Mary Johnston, Richmond, Va.
Mrs. George Barksdale, Richmond, Va.
Mt. Washington Casino.

Mrs. W. Stuart Symington, Jr.,
Chairman.

Committee.

Mrs. W. Stuart Symington, Jr., *Chairman.*
Mrs. S. Johnson Poe.
Mrs. J. S. Gibbs.
Miss Julia B. Dixon.
Miss Mary Bartlett Dixon.
Miss Anne M. Wagner.

REPORT OF LECTURE COMMITTEE.

IN the autumn of 1909 this Committee arranged the following public lectures:

Miss Harriet May Mills, of New York, on "Why I Believe in Woman Suffrage."

Dr. Thaddeus P. Thomas, of Goucher College, "Why Equal Suffrage Has Been a Success."

Mrs. Philip Snowden, of England, "Woman Suffrage."

Professor Frances Squire Potter, of Minnesota, "A Partial Democracy and the Child."

MRS. DONALD R. HOOKER,
Chairman.

Committee.

MRS. DONALD R. HOOKER, *Chairman.*

MISS MARION HOUGHTON. MISS LETITIA B. WINDLE.
MISS ADELAIDE NEALE. DR. WARREN H. LEWIS.

REPORT OF THE LITERATURE COMMITTEE.

DURING the past winter this Committee has distributed suffrage literature at public lectures, parlor meetings, settlement houses, working girls' clubs, libraries, doctors' and dentists' offices, dressmakers' rooms and other places. It has sent literature to each member of the legislature also, in which case, we know, most of it fell in thorny ground. Scarcely a day has passed in which we have not received individual requests for information, and we are frequently asked to furnish pamphlets for debates to out of town readers.

Suffrage publications have been put on sale in all the book shops and department stores which consented to handle them for us. So much of the literature having been given away free at the numerous meetings, there has been no great demand for it at the shops, although enough has been sold to justify us in working up this department on a larger scale next year.

We have received many out of town orders for Dr. Thomas' excellent pamphlet, notably from the National Association in New York, from Richmond, and from Connecticut and Philadelphia. We have sold other literature on a smaller scale to different organizations.

We still have some 'Votes for Women' stamps left, though we sold about 400 this spring. We advise the use of these as an excellent and easy means of advertising

woman suffrage. They may be employed in many ways besides private correspondence and business letters—for instance on tax bills and census papers!

We shall be very glad to receive from anyone short articles for our thrice-a-week column in the *News*. The object of this column is to publish items of suffrage news which are not too long, and may be easily read by all interested. They may consist of original articles or clippings from newspapers and magazines. These will be very acceptable if sent to the chairman at the League Headquarters.

The financial report of the Literature Committee shows a balance of $17.58.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNE M. WAGNER,
Chairman.

Committee.

MISS ANNE M. WAGNER, *Chairman.*
MISS M. BARTLETT DIXON. MISS LUCY WOODS.
MISS JULIA B. DIXON. MISS MAUD SAFFORD.
MISS ELLEN LA MOTTE. MRS. WILSON M. CARY, JR.
MISS MARY LENT.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

WE beg to call the attention of the League members to the necessity of funds for the work of the League for the ensuing year, and we ask the hearty support and coöperation of the members at large in our efforts to consider ways and means. At least $2,000.00 is needed by January, 1911, and we believe the greater portion of this should be in the treasury as early as November next. After especial consideration the Committee recommends that the annual membership dues be $1.00, and that a list of contributing members, who shall pay $5.00 a year and upwards, be instituted.

On May 19th a Musical Fete and Supper was held at the residence of Mrs. George M. Lamb at Govans, under the direction of this Committee. The proceeds amounted to about $300.00.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. JAMES H. PATTON,
Chairman.

Committee.

MRS. JAMES H. PATTON, *Chairman.*

MRS. GEORGE M. LAMB.	MRS. CHARLES F. HABIGHURST.
MRS. AUGUST WEBER.	MRS. AARON ADLER.
MRS. J. WILLIAMS LORD.	MRS. CHARLES C. HEATH.
MRS. CHARLES E. ELLICOTT.	MISS A. PAGE REID.
MRS. ELI HENNIE STROUSE.	MISS CLARA TURNBULL WAITE.

PLANS FOR 1910-1911.

THE Equal Suffrage League now numbers 800 members distributed through all the wards of the city except three. It is planned to form ward centres in order to extend the membership, and to train residents in civic usefulness by meetings and classes. The following wards have already been organized:

2nd Ward—Chairman not selected, but a number of members have promised to work here.

11th Ward—Chairman, Mrs. S. Johnson Poe. Each precinct has a sub-chairman as follows: Mrs. H. C. Matthews, 1st; Mrs. Wilson Miles Cary, 12th; Miss Marie Louise Perin, 2d and 9th; Miss Alice W. Ball, 10th; Mrs. F. F. Ramey, 5th; Mrs. W. C. Crawford, and Mrs. Henry M. Thomas, 6th; Miss Henrietta Norris, and Mrs. M. W. Perry, 7th; Miss Julia Rogers, 11th.

12th Ward—Miss M. B. Dixon, together with Mrs. Calvin N. Gabriel from the Just Government League.

13th Ward—South end—Chairman, Miss Caroline Roberts.

14th Ward—Miss Anne M. Wagner, together with Mrs. Franklin P. Mall from the Just Government League.

15th Ward—Chairman, Mrs. James H. Patton.
Sub-chairman in Walbrook, Mrs. Wm. J. Brown.
16th and 17th Wards—Chairman, Mrs. W. M. Emmart.
18th Ward—Chairman, Miss Sarah F. Martin.
The Govanstown Improvement Association has organized a suffrage section auxiliary to the Equal Suffrage League.

Other wards will be organized in the fall. These centres, it is hoped, will be ready, when city and state elections occur, to do valuable political work for or against candidates for election.

In order that we may fully understand the value of such organization, Mrs. Chapman Catt, President of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York, has been invited to speak in the fall. Following her Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, the great ward organizer in New York, will come to give the benefit of her large practical experience. Congressman Anthony, of Kansas, nephew of Susan B. Anthony, has promised to talk about municipal suffrage in Kansas, where it has been in operation for some time. Miss Jean Gordon, of New Orleans, will come later, when our ward centres have been trained for action, to show how efficient such work has been in New Orleans.

Miss Forbes Robertson has also promised to come to speak early in the autumn.

A committee has been formed of Mrs. Symington and

Mrs. Howard Schwarz to make a list of local speakers and subjects for ward meetings in the fall, and the Just Government League has been invited to form a similar committee to act with it.

A number of other plans have been suggested and among them is the editing of a small suffrage leaflet, wherein all the suffrage organizations of Maryland can advertise their meetings, and call attention to new features of their work.

Any members interested in these plans are earnestly requested by the president to send their names, and any suggestions they would like to offer, to the headquarters at 4 West Eager Street, which will be open daily during June and July, from 10 to 11 A. M.

COPY OF BILL.

THE following bill was introduced into the Lower House of the Maryland Legislature by the Hon. Robert H. Carr on January 27, 1910, on behalf of the Equal Suffrage League.

Proposed Amendment to the Baltimore City Charter.

"Every bona fide resident of the City of Baltimore, male or female, who is twenty-one years of age or over and who is either a native-born or naturalized citizen of the United States, shall have the right to vote at all municipal elections hereafter held in the City of Baltimore, if such person shall possess any one of the following qualifications, to wit: (*a*) If such person is qualified to vote for Members of the House of Delegates; or (*b*) if he or she can read, or write from dictation, any paragraph or sentence of more than five lines contained in the Constitution of Maryland; or (*c*) if he or she is assessed with property in said City to the amount of Three Hundred Dollars and has paid taxes thereon for at least two years preceding the election at which he or she offers to vote. In addition to the registration of the names of voters, which is now, or which may be hereafter, provided by law for persons qualified to vote for Members of the House

of Delegates, the said City shall provide for a uniform registration, in the various wards and precincts of said City, of all persons who may be qualified to vote at municipal elections under the foregoing provisions of this section."

A petition was circulated to receive the signatures of citizens supporting this bill, and public spirited associations were asked to lend their official endorsement. Those who responded can be seen in the following list:

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS ENDORSING THE BILL.

	No. of members.
Equal Suffrage League of Baltimore..	750
Just Government League.....	250
College Equal Suffrage League.....	60
Men's Equal Suffrage League.....	150
Friends' Equal Rights Association....	500
Jewish Council of Women.....	600
Fourth Division of the United Women of Maryland.....	174
Govanstown Improvement Club.....	150
Woman's Co-operative School Club....	50
Mothers' Club.....	50
Delphian Club.....	14
Friends' Benevolent Society.....	40
Friends' Press Committee.....	12

Federation of Labor, State of Maryland,	160,000
Typographical Union	300
Ladies Auxiliary of the United Hebrew Charities	800
Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Maryland	3,200
Ladies of the Maccabees	500
Police Matrons' Board	20
Medical College for Women, Alumnæ,	25
Settlement Associations	30
Maryland Society of Graduate Nurses,	350
Social Service League of Goucher College	35
The Guild of St. George	83
Spring Club	30
Meyerbeer Singing Society	30
Young Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society	250
Total	168,450
Names of men and women on the petition	2,000
Entire number	170,450

At the public hearing granted by the Joint Committee on Elections of the House and Senate, 600 advocates of

the bill were present. This hearing was held in the Delegates' Chamber of the State House at Annapolis, on the afternoon of Wednesday, February 16, 1910, from 3 to 5 o'clock. Many of the members of both Houses attended the meeting at the request of the Chairman of the Elections Committee. Judge Moses, our attorney, presided and introduced the speakers according to this program:

Facts versus Theories—Increasing Evidence that Women Want the Ballot. MISS JANET E. RICHARDS.

A Man's View of Equal Suffrage. DR. THADDEUS P. THOMAS.

Some Legal Aspects of the Bill; and a portion of the Annual Message of the Hon. J. Barry Mahool, Mayor of Baltimore, recommending woman suffrage to the City Council; read by JUDGE JACOB M. MOSES.

Municipal Housekeeping. MRS. WM. M. ELLICOTT.

The Need of the Ballot for Women of Property. MISS JULIA R. ROGERS.

The Need of the Ballot for Working Women. MISS MARY E. LENT.

Tuberculosis, Sanitation and Woman's Ballot. MISS ELLEN N. LA MOTTE.

The Relation of the Vote to Modern Philanthropy. MRS. DONALD R. HOOKER.

The Public Schools and the Ballot. MISS SARAH BROOKS.

The Franchise for Professional and College Women. DR. MARY SHERWOOD.

Church Interests and Suffrage for Women. DR. HOWARD A. KELLY.

"Objections Answered." MRS. IDA HUSTED HARPER.

Shortly before the hearing Governor Austin L. Crothers said in response to a query from a suffragist, that he would not refuse to sign the bill if it were passed by the House of Delegates.

On February 23, 1910, it became known that the Committee on Elections had decided by a vote of eight to one to report the bill favorably to the House and thus recommend its passage as law. This favorable report was made on March 1st. An opponent of suffrage, at the conclusion of the Chairman's report, at once moved that the consideration of the bill be indefinitely postponed. After a heated discussion the vote was taken and the question was 'indefinitely postponed," 67 to 24.

[JUST FRANCHISE LEAGUE OF TALBOT COUNTY, MD]

Report of the Years Work.
Nov. 1910 - Nov. 1911.

According to our recently adopted constitution the object of this League is to "promote by agitation, education and organization the cause of woman's suffrage and to ~~obtain~~ secure suffrage for women by appropriate legislation".

We will therefore present our year's report under these divisions and will then proceed to outline our plans for ~~obtaining~~ securing for the women of Maryland the most essential of all privileges the state may confer upon its citizens — the right to vote.

So far there has been extremely little agitation in connection with our work in this county but we have steadily and earnestly endeavored to educate the general public as to the justice, expediency and righteousness of our plea for women's enfranchisement.

We have, thro the kindly cooperation of the local press, published numerous

arguments for suffrage and information in regard to the progress and result of woman's suffrage where women are enfranchised. Thro' the initiative of Miss Lola C. Frax we have compiled and published the opinions of representative men and women of Talbot on "votes for women". We have printed a thousand leaflets containing Mrs. Mary Haslup, Pres. of the Mid. W.C.T.U.'s statement in regard to this Union's endorsement of woman's suffrage and we have also reprinted a 1000 circulars stating under dates, places and kind of suffrage the gains in equal suffrage all over the world.

The literature committee of which Mrs. R.C. Lambert is chairman has distributed approximately 8,000 pages of literature

as Mrs. Lambert's report shows

This literature has not been scattered at random but has been carefully selected and distributed among personal friends and to these associations of both men and women in Talbot.

We ~~have~~ obtained the consent of the chairmen of the committee on public political meetings to distribute literature at these meetings and have thus placed hundreds of suffrage arguments in the hands and we hope the heads of the voters.

On the heated days of the county fair we gave out to the assembled multitude cool fans with warm suffrage arguments printed on them.

We have placed on the roadsides of Talbot 225 suffrage posters and we have talked suffrage in season and out of season.

In June Dr and Mrs. Donald Hooker came from Baltimore to address open air meetings we had planned

in Trappe, Oxford, St. Michaels and Easton. They were introduced at these places by the most prominent local men of the community and our Talbot people gave our guests a most respectful and courteous hearings. Hundreds of suffrage hand bills ~~were~~ explaining our reasons were left with our audiences to read mark learn and inwardly digest.

We have brought the subject of woman's suffrage to the candidates for nomination and election for this legislature and we have also endeavored to assist in arousing the interest of the two chairmen of the State Central Committee Gov. Vandiver and Mr. Hanna.

We have established Headquarters in Easton (2nd floor front) over Dawson & Jenkins drug store and we now have a membership of 136 men and women 61 of whom are new -

member this year. We have had but one resignation, ~~only one woman has~~ "changed her mind" since the league was established in 1909.
The members of the league reside in Easton, Cordova Trappe, Oxford St. Michaels and their vicinities.
This seems a comparatively small number but we are encouraged not only by the knowledge that hundreds of people are in sympathy with us who have never joined the league but because we know that while the majority of men and women are still uninformed and indifferent, those in actual favor of suffrage outnumber those actually opposed.
We are gradually breaking down the prejudice against us and we

can truthfully state that our opponents no longer believe we wish to "break up the home" their attitude toward us is rather that tho' they know we are mistaken we at least "mean well". ×

Believing that organization and cooperation are essential factors for victory we intend to organize Hallock by for suffrage under election precinct committees. We have besides Easton, chairmen of Oxford, Trappe & St. Michaels and Royal Oak precincts. The suffragists who have accepted these positions are Mrs. Wm H. Wilco* Mrs. E. J. Parker, Mrs. Wm Caulk Jr. and Miss Clara Benson.

We have joined the State Equal Franchise League of Maryland of which Mrs. Wm M. Ellicott is President (headquarters 817 N. Chas. St. Baltimore) and thro it have become affiliated with the

National Association whose President is Dr Anna Howard Shaw and whose Vice-President is Jane Addams, Hull-House fame. National headquarters are located at 505 5th Ave. New York. x x

The Englishwomen say that the only difference between a suffragist and a suffragette is that a suffragist simply wants to vote and a suffragette is going to vote.

The four state leagues and the Men's League of which Dr Howard A. Kelly is president the Just Government League of which Mrs. Hooker is president, the Woman's Suffrage Association of which Mrs. Wm J. Tuckey is President and four league have combined forces to back one bill.

The Just Franchise League of Talbot instructed its delegate to the conference held by these leagues to endorse this bill provided the bill contained

educational or tax-paying or both qualification and provided such qualifications applied equally to all women.

In order to strengthen our argument that the enfranchisement of qualified women will increase the responsible votes cast - we have compiled, at the request of Mrs. Donald Hooker's league - a list of the tax paying women of Talbot.

The ~~total~~ number of registered voters in Talbot Co. is 4,875 ~~which about 1500 are~~ ~~if~~ The total number of tax payers in Talbot is 3,813

2,749 are men and 1,064 are women - 951 are white women and 113 colored - 610 — " " pay taxes of $500 and over and only 17 colored women.

These statistics prove our case in regard to tax paying women at least -

If the Democrats are sincere in their desire to win elections because they wish to retain and maintain "white supremacy" in the southern counties we suffra gists will show them a constitutional way - If they desire "white men's supremacy" and refuse us on these grounds we can easily prove that we are satisfied with this too and all we wish is the privilege of choosing whom we consider "supreme men".

As for the Republicans they can scarcely refuse to enfranchise the qualified women of Maryland when they endeavor so earnestly to retain the right of suffrage for unqualified men.

We have sent the following circular to all candidates and

political leaders of the State hoping to interest them in the "case for women's suffrage" — With this letter we enclosed a slip ~~xxxxxx~~ giving the gains in equal suffrage all over the world. The letter reads —

" One hundred years ago this Government was primarily concerned with establishing it's independence.

Today Government concerns itself, not alone with finance, with national, state, and municipal affairs, but with the education of children regulation of water, milk, and food supplies, the care of the sick, insane and criminal, with social and industrial problems, and with the sanitary and moral environment of the home and society, all of which are questions of vital interest and importance to women.

One hundred years ago comparatively few women were wage earners. Today, in Maryland, 98,983 women and girls--15,267 of whom are married--are forced by economic pressure, to earn their living outside the home.

One hundred years ago married women had no property rights, and were, therefore not taxpayers. Today the law recognizes women as property owners, and the Government accepts their taxes as means of support.

As women are held responsible for the welfare of the home and children, and are not only factors in the economic world, but large taxpayers, and as the Government of today concerns itself with all the interests of the home and children, with social and industrial problems, and is partially supported by women's taxes, is it wise, just, or logical to deprive women of direct representation in the Government?

We will win our case in the near future. The handwriting is on the wall and we believe we will win out of this general assembly some form, atleast, of woman's suffrage.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

THE JUST FRANCHISE LEAGUE OF TALBOT COUNTY, MARYLAND

HEADQUARTERS--EASTON, MARYLAND.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT, MRS. WM. E. STEWART.
VICE-PRESIDENT, MRS. W. H. WHITBY.
SECRETARY-TREASURER, MRS. P. L. TRAVERS.
ASSIST. SECRETARY-TREASURER, MISS MARY T. BRENNAN.

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS

MRS. WM. T. DIXON.
MRS. CATA DAVIDSON.
MISS. H. LENA MELLIER.

CHAIRMEN COMMITTEES

LECTURE, MISS MARIANNE HARDCASTLE.
LEGISLATIVE, MISS ELIZABETH T. WRIGHT.
PRESS AND LITERATURE, MISS LOLA CARSON TRAX.
ASSIST. PRESS AND LITERATURE, MISS FRANCES B. WALKER.
MEMBERSHIP, MISS MARY B. DIXON

~~Report of Literature distributed by committee since April 1911~~

~~Approximately 8000 pages of literature has been distributed in the following persons and organizations—~~

To all new members of Just Franchise League

All Ministers of the Gospel in Talbot County

" School teachers in Talbot County,

Members of Dorcas Society,

" Current Events Club,

" " Talbot County Grange,

Women's Christian Temperance Union,

" Auxiliary of one church

Prohibition County Convention at Claibourne

W.C.T.U. Tri County Convention, at Ridgely

W.C.T.U. State " " Westminster

" Tri-County Executive Meeting, at Easton

Mrs. Hooker's 4, open-air con meeting " "

Both Democratic & Republican mass meetings Easton

Fans and literature, at Talbot County Fair

~~Respectfully Submitted~~

~~Ida Gorey Lambert~~

~~[illegible]~~

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YEAR BOOK

of the STATE EQUAL FRANCHISE LEAGUE OF MARYLAND

Supplement of the Equal Suffrage League

1911 - 1912

THOMAS & EVANS PRINTING CO.

THE STATE EQUAL FRANCHISE LEAGUE OF MARYLAND.

President—MRS. WILLIAM M. ELLICOTT.....714 St. Paul St., Baltimore.
Vice-President—MRS. CHAS. E. ELLICOTT.....Melvale, Md.
Corresponding Secretary—MRS. W. STUART SYMINGTON, JR., 1510 Park Ave., Baltimore.
Recording Secretary—MISS CLARA T. WAITE, 1514 Eutaw Place, Baltimore.
Treasurer—MRS. GEO. M. LAMB.....Govans, Md.
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CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES:

Organization, Peace and Arbitration —Mrs. W. J. BROWN, 1701 Tenth St., Walbrook.

Legislation—MARY BARTLETT DIXON.....Easton, Md.

Temperance—MRS. J. H. WEBB PEPLOE.....2645 N. Charles St., Baltimore.

Publication—LOLA CARSON TRAX.....608 S. Ann St., Baltimore.

Literature—MRS. F. F. RAMEY.....1318 Linden Ave., Baltimore.

ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE STATE EQUAL FRANCHISE LEAGUE OF MARYLAND:

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CLUB OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE OF BALTIMORE.
JUST FRANCHISE LEAGUE OF TALBOT COUNTY.
JUNIOR SUFFRAGE LEAGUE OF WALBROOK.
COLLEGE SUFFRAGE LEAGUE OF FREDERICK.
EQUAL FRANCHISE LEAGUE OF THURMONT.
EQUAL FRANCHISE LEAGUE OF EMMITSBURG.
JUNIOR SUFFRAGE CLUB OF BRYN MAWR SCHOOL.
POLITICAL EQUALITY LEAGUE OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

ADDRESSES AND REPORTS MADE AT THE ANNUAL MEETING APRIL 30.

"PROBLEMS OF SOUTHERN WOMEN."

ADDRESS OF MRS. WILLIAM M. ELLICOTT, PRESIDENT OF THE STATE EQUAL FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

Not only does the State League stand for every form of woman's suffrage, but personally I desire to put myself on record as a believer in universal suffrage. Present indications, however, in the East and South seem to indicate that this end can be more rapidly and efficiently attained by a gradual extension of the franchise. The character of women in the South is not as aggressive as it is in the North and West. While equally intelligent, they are more passive and domestic, and while their work in other directions proves that they will make excellent practical citizens, it is harder to arouse them to active efforts to gain it. Appeals to abstract rights and principles, therefore, do not impress them as much as some one definite issue. Moreover, the refinement, gentleness and conservatism of the best type of Southern women have preserved a class of virtues admirable for the average citizen but not conducive to an aggressive campaign. These "happy silent women," as the "antis" call them, are not "antis" at all, and the indifferent public, both male and female, I have grown to feel confidence in, because they are at heart with us, and if we avoid antagonizing them, will be our mainstay when definite issues are placed before them.

No brief survey of the situation in the South is complete without mentioning the "bogy" of the colored vote; there is no use reasoning against prejudice, on which these arguments rely. But it can at least be disarmed by the convincing proof that a limited vote in some form will enfranchise more white than colored women, and will exclude the most illiterate vote.

We must also face the fact, even if unacceptable, that the doctrine of states' rights is a live issue in the South. What is done in other States, or by the nation, is not, therefore, considered by the native Marylander good for him; and local issues, local interests are the successful practical issues to the average public.

Sentiment and emotion must yield to hard facts, and a constant effort must be made to fuse the practical side of suffrage into natural, every-day life. Great outside organizations of women can be thereby attracted, instead of antagonized, and while this policy may not be so entertaining, there is deep enthusiasm and meaning behind it, and it has the advantage of meeting the convictions of responsible, influential men and women who have not hitherto seriously considered woman's suffrage.

———:o:———

REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL TAX-PAYING WOMEN'S BILL.

The history of the Maryland Tax-Paying Woman's Suffrage Bill has a significance out of proportion to its apparently local and partial character. It is an effort to solve one phase of woman's suffrage by an appeal to considerations hitherto generally overlooked, at least in this country.

Abstract rights, claims of womanhood, popular propaganda, claims for justice, segregation of women's interests and antagonism to men have been the natural, but sometimes ineffective methods employed by numbers of earnest and inexperienced women who, handicapped by their subordinate position, have seized indiscriminately any and every means to advance their cause.

Many of these means have been useful, especially from an educational point of view, but, in spite of activity which ought to have gained substantial successes, commensurate legislative progress, at least in the East, has not been made.

The promoters of the modest bill in question, planned an entirely different campaign in a community where States' rights, conservatism, sentimentality and indifference produce a body of public opinion which remains somewhat uninterested, in spite of great activity within circumscribed areas.

The framers of this bill having become convinced that no political party in Maryland would pass a bill extending unlimited franchise to the great body of citizens who are not voters took into consideration a more local phase of woman's suffrage to be presented by a group of women affected practically by some definite issue. Our first preference was for a school franchise, such as the women of Kentucky have just succeeded in obtaining, but owing to difficulties in the Constitution of Maryland, this was not deemed practicable.

With the advice of Ex-Attorney-General Straus and others, we decided to revive the Baltimore municipal bill, and to limit it to tax-payers in order to simplify the problem. A lively interest was aroused and support enlisted among many people hitherto uninterested or antagonistic, not by any means among the moneyed classes, who would not be so much benefitted, as that portion of citizens who save small amounts, and who would far outnumber the alleged "plutocrats" and "aristocrats." We made no special claim as women—indeed, we avoided it, and we relied on the desire of responsible men to see useful citizens added to the electorate. This appeal to the sober common sense of the community, and the usefulness to the municipality of such a body of voters, met instant response, and we were able to adorn the front sheet of the daily papers with expensive advertisements, rendered possible through the generosity of a masculine supporter, of cordial endorsements by the leading men of Baltimore, bankers, lawyers, doctors, business men, city and State officials. These reasons also won us the services of our counsel, Mr. Isaac Lobe Straus, who, having consented to speak to us himself, leaves me only the pleasant task of gratefully acknowledging his statesmanlike conception and conduct of the situation, and his great ability in the campaign.

The bill was delayed in its presentation in order to give the State-wide universal suffrage bill the first opportunity.

It was felt that a committee of men would more effectively present the bill before the City Senators, and accordingly the following delegation pleaded our cause: Mr. Isaac Lobe Straus, Mr. Francis K. Carey, Mr. S. Johnson Poe, Dr. O. E. Janney, Mr. George Numsen, Mr. William M. Ellicott, Mr. George Stewart Brown and Mr. John S. Gibbs, Jr. Mr. George R. Gaither, Mr. John B. Ramsay, Ex-Mayor Mahool and others sent letters and telegrams. Several Senators who had hitherto been adverse to all forms of woman's suffrage gave their vote, and a deep impression was made by the masterly and judicial speech of City Senator Peter J. Campbell in its defense. For further details readers are referred to the Legislative Committee. The record remains that it was favorably reported out of both the Senate and House Committees, and passed the Senate by a practically unanimous vote. This is a new record for the East and South, and requires careful analysis for future action.

The campaign as a whole has been educative in the best sense of the word. Suffragists are prone to talk about educational propaganda as if it consisted purely in distributing elementary literature and in popular demonstrations. The time is rapidly coming when real study of issues and parties should be the education demanded of us. The stupidest man has a practical training which fits him for public action better than the cleverest woman. What we need in Maryland, at least, is some practical demonstration of suffrage. In nearly all States were great progress is being made. some partial

form of suffrage has prevailed, and it has been the foundation upon which to build.

Abroad, a partial franchise has usually been first granted to women, and they have gradually demonstrated their fitness for its further extension. English women have long had municipal suffrage, which is practically a tax-paying vote. Australia, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, have all advanced by degrees, and the present Parliament of Sweden has just granted the full franchise after a successful trial of municipal suffrage.

Moreover, men have granted it, deciding that it is for the advantage of the State and municipality, and Maryland men will give it to us for the same reason, and to them we must make good our case. American feminine initiative can be carried too far if it antagonizes men unnecessarily, and if it is not restrained by a sense of proportion and a willingness to be politic in the best sense of the word. To avail ourselves of conditions at hand, to prove ourselves good and useful citizens, to earn in our way what Miss Jane Addams, our great champion, has earned in Chicago, the title of the best citizen of Chicago, are the best immediate means for the effective promotion of the cause.

There are signs that even our friends are becoming weary of the same oft-repeated arguments and appeals to the emotions. Too often we carry into our suffrage propaganda the methods of social life which for generations have been our only means of influence. We seek to please, to amuse, to attract people to suffrage, and I sometimes question whether this policy does not prevent people from taking our cause seriously and practically, especially as the press is apt to emphasize these phases of suffrage.

The Municipal Tax-Paying Woman's bill was framed to meet these requirements. It did not rest on sex, but on the Declaration of Independence and the basic principles of American government. It assumed that a city, as a business corporation, was bound to recognize officially those inhabitants who contribute to its support, without in the least controverting the truth that other women had also a right to the ballot, and that there were other ways of approaching the question to which this is a practical opening, but we believe that it is a practical contribution to the cause, and that the success of such a bill will be the key to unlock the door for the franchise in the solid South.

———:o:———

"LIMITED SUFFRAGE"

ADDRESS OF MISS MARY WINSOR, PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

The demand that State-wide universal suffrage shall be at once granted to all women is, under present-day conditions, an unwise demand, and is keeping back the suffrage movement in some of our conservative Eastern States. It is true that woman suffrage has worked successfully in the West, and yet, when addressing the Legislatures of our Eastern States, a recital of its triumphs fails to make a deep impression on the minds of our legislators. The basis of comparison is very small between a thinly settled state like Wyoming, situated far from the seaboard, with few great industries, and a state like Pennsylvania, situated near the ports of entry, thickly settled, with great industries that draw an enormous number of aliens, and consequently teeming with a cosmopolitan population.

Universal suffrage was greatly in vogue in the early part of the last century, when our population was homogeneous, but since then a reaction against the influence of the foreign-born and illiterates has set in. Connecticut and Massachusetts led the way in 1855 and 1857 by putting educational qualifications

in their Constitutions. At the recent hearing before the Commission to Revise and Codify the Election Laws of Pennsylvania the Pennsylvania Limited Suffrage League introduced as a speaker Mr. Edward H. Chandler, Secretary of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, who testified that the educational qualification had worked excellently in Massachusetts—that it had inculcated respect for education and had improved the quality of the electorate. The example of Massachusetts was followed by thirteen other States, among them Wyoming, the first Woman Suffrage State. Arizona, which has recently come into the Union, experienced no difficulty at its Constitutional Convention in putting an educational qualification into its Constitution, though the Woman Suffrage Amendment failed of adoption.

Is it not advisable that suffragists should adapt their demands to the time and place in which they live? Subject to a few simple restrictions in the Federal Constitution, each State is privileged to extend or restrict the number of its voters as it sees fit. Universal suffrage appealed to our grandfathers, but this generation does not find it practical, and it exists nowhere in this country today, popular opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. The prejudice against wholesale extensions of the suffrage aroused by the enfranchisement of the negroes is retarding the Woman Suffrage movement in our Eastern States. Even those who believe in universal suffrage would surely rather get the restricted suffrage for women than no votes at all; for a restricted suffrage may serve as the steppingstone to something wider. And as far as the present is concerned, speaking from the point of view of one who has done active political work face to face with the electorate in one of our great cities, I am convinced that we women, when we get our votes, will be able to accomplish much more if we don't come to the polls hampered and crippled by the votes of the unfit of both sexes.

———:o:———

"FIRST PRINCIPLES"

ADDRESS OF FORMER ATTORNEY-GENERAL ISAAC LOBE STRAUS.

Former Attorney-General Isaac Lobe Straus delivered an address entitled "First Principles." The subject dealt with being the nature and functions of popular, representative, constitutional government.

Before entering into the main theme of his address, Mr. Straus referred briefly to the subject of the Tax-paying Women's Municipal Suffrage Bill, presented at the last Legislature, and the principles underlying that measure. He said that the policy embraced in this measure indicated the line of procedure along which substantial and practical results in the case of woman suffrage were atainable and with impressive earnestness he predicted that such a measure would ultimately succeed in the State of Maryland.

Mr. Straus paid a glowing tribute to the committee of women who made the fight for the bill at the last session of the Maryland General Assembly. In speaking of the subject of his address, Mr. Straus showed genesis and origin of government and constitutions as organizing and limiting the government. He pointed out the essential principles of our own institutions and the theory upon which the American constitutional system rested and was operated, treating the subject in its historical, political and legal aspects. He illustrated the importance of constitutional limitations and restraints upon both the government and the people themselves. This self-control, he declared, imposed by the people upon themselves in moments of calm, reflecting deliberation, and maintained ond obeyed as prescribed in the organic written law, was the greatness and the glory of the American people. He made a strong argument and plea against the recall of judges and against the reconsideration by the people of judicial decisions upon constitutional questions.

Mr. Straus' address was a masterly vindication of popular representative constitutional government as founded and understood in the United States from the foundation of the Federal Government up to recent times.

"THE BU SINESS AND CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE"

ADDRESS OF MR. GEORGE DOBBIN PENNIMAN.

Mr. George Dobbin Penniman delivered an address on "The Business and Constitutional Aspects of Woman's Suffrage."

He took up first the Constitutional aspect, and said women could not vote in Maryland because the State Constitution limits the right of suffrage to MALE citizens. He then explained the manner of amending the Constitution, and declared that "the people of the State will grant the right of suffrage to women when they recognize that from a business standpoint it will be wise to vest in women the right to express their opinions through their votes on the various questions concerning the government of the people by the people which are continually presenting themselves."

When the Constitutions of the older states were framed, women were not given the right to vote because through the development of the feudal law women did not have the standing in society to which their real mental powers entitled them. Mr. Penniman explained the feudal system, showing how, by making it impossible for a woman to control landed property, it had resulted in placing women in an inferior position. The laws giving the husband absolute control over the wife's property, which grew out of the feudal system, continued to exist for hundreds of years after the system itself had passed away, and were adopted by Maryland, after the Revolutionary War, along with the great body of the English law, as the law of the land.

Mr. Penniman described a married woman's rights as to her property under this law, and traced the subsequent development of the laws relating to the property and earnings of married and unmarried women. These laws have steadily improved until "a woman in Maryland today is recognized as man's equal in the management of property, and there is no distinction between them."

Mr. Penniman declared he saw no reason why the franchise should not be extended to women on the same terms as men, but, recognizing the prejudice which exists in the minds of many men against the extension to women of the right to vote in Federal and State elections, he agreed with the officers of the League that it was wise to ask that woman suffrage at this time be only extended to municipal elections. He enumerated certain departments of city government concerning which the masculine judgment is, perhaps, better than the feminine; and certain others concerning which the feminine judgment undoubtedly is better.

He declared himself out of sympathy with the plea that it is unwomanly to vote, and that the extension of suffrage to women will decrease the respect of men for women because most men "respect a woman for her brains, and her failure to use them does not increase this respect."

In conclusion, Mr. Penniman expressed the belief that suffrage will be granted to the women of Maryland within a very few years.

REPORT OF THE STATE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Believing that co-operation and centralization are necessary in order to obtain the most effective results, the State Equal Franchise League, with this end in view, appointed a Central Legislative Committee. This end, though not reached in 1912, is, we assure you, still in view. A vigorous correspondence between the various leagues resulted in the fall of 1911 in a conference, called by the Men's League. Representatives from all the State Leagues in Maryland attended these meetings. The conference decided that each league should bring in resolutions in order that a bill, on a compromise platform, could be agreed upon. The State Equal Franchise League's resolutions supported an amendment to the Constitution of Maryland providing for suffrage for women who could pass an educational test or who paid taxes on real or personal property.

Our reason for this was that statistics prove there are more women in Maryland than men and that there are more illiterate women than men; therefore, in order to meet the valid objections advanced by our opponents, that "woman suffrage will increase the illiterate vote in Maryland," we believed it wise to insert an educational test to apply equally to all women not tax-payers. Our resolution was not accepted and the three other leagues decided to support, without compromise, a bill providing for universal woman suffrage. In order to preserve the co-operative spirit the State Equal Franchise League indorsed this bill, members of this committee interviewed candidates, individuals contributed to the campaign fund and the League sent the following letter to all leading politicians and candidates throughout the State:

"As you will probably be elected a member of the next General Assembly and as a bill providing for the enfranchisement of women will be presented at this session of the Legislature, we respectfully draw your attention to the case for woman suffrage.

"One hundred years ago this government was primarily concerned with establishing its independence. Today government concerns itself, not alone with finance, with national, state and municipal affairs, but with the education of children, regulation of water, milk and food supplies, the care of the sick, insane and criminal, with social and industrial problems, and with the sanitary and moral environment of the home and society, all of which are questions of vital interest and importance to women.

"One hundred years ago comparatively few women were wage-earners. Today in Maryland 98,983 women and girls—15,267 of whom are married—are forced by economic pressure to earn their living outside the home. One hundred years ago married women had no property rights, and were, therefore, not tax-payers. Today the law recognizes women as property owners, and the government accepts their taxes as means of support.

"As women are held responsible for the welfare of the home and children, and are not only factors in the economic world, but large tax-payers, and as the government of today concerns itself with all the interests of the home and children, with social and industrial problems, and is partially supported by women's taxes, is it wise, just or logical to deprive women of direct representation in the government?"

Facts, however, based upon "conditions, not theories," soon convinced us that our assumption was correct, and that a bill for universal woman suffrage had absolutely no chance of passage at this session of the Legislature. We endeavored to bring these facts before the other leagues, and urged them to amend their bill. This was refused, so the State Equal Franchise League then decided to concentrate its efforts and support the Equal Suffrage League's bill, providing for municipal suffrage for the tax-paying women of Baltimore. An effort was made to obtain the indorsement of the other leagues, but this was refused. The results are as follows: The State-Wide Universal Woman Suffrage bill was reported unfavorably; the bill was substituted for the report, and received twenty-one votes—sixteen Republican and five Democratic votes, a gain of three votes over 1910. Delegate Campbell, of Baltimore county, who introduced the bill, made an effort to save the day for woman suffrage by substituting the "Campbell Amendment." This amendment is a most interesting measure. It contains the following clauses:

"2. No person can vote in the future unless such person can read and write any ten lines of the Constitution of Maryland, or unless he or she can give satisfactory evidence of one of the following facts:

"(a) That he or she has been previously registered as a voter in this State, or

"(b) That he or she has paid taxes on five hundred dollars' worth of property for two years next preceding the date of application for registration."

Thus, as you see, it places a simple educational test on all women, not taxpayers, and on all FUTURE male voters, irrespective of color.

Thirteen Republicans and five Democrats voted for the "Campbell Amendment." As no effort was made to promote the interests of this bill, and as it was a measure of enormous importance, not only to women, but to men, it does not seem reasonable to us to assume that universal women's suffrage is more popular than the Campbell amendment simply because three Republicans withdrew their votes.

The Baltimore bill was introduced by Senator Peter J. Campbell, and was reported unfavorably by the Elections Committee. It was resurrected by Senators Campbell and Coady and referred back to the City Senators. It was reported favorably by them and supported by Senators Campbell and Coady, Democrats, and Senator Sproesser, Republican. Senator Maloy, Democrat, voted against it. The bill passed its second reading, sixteen to nine, ten Democrats and six Republicans voting for it. It passed its third reading unanimously. The Elections Committee of the House reported the bill favorably, but it was killed without a roll-call vote. Delegate Cummings, of Montgomery, led the fight against it, and none of the city delegates raised their voices, audibly, in its behalf.

As the object of the State Equal Franchise League, according to its constitution, is not only to secure suffrage for Maryland women, but to "advance their industrial, educational and legal rights," this League, through its Central Legislative Committee, has endeavored most earnestly to promote the interests of the "Ten-Hour Law," the "Compulsory School Attendance Law" and the improved "Child Labor Law." We are glad to report that all three of these bills, with some amendments, are now laws. Copies may be obtained from Mr. Horace E. Flack, Department of Legislative Reference, City Hall.

History shows that improved legislation in regard to women and children always follows in the wake of a woman suffrage agitation; history, therefore, is simply repeating itself in Maryland. If mere agitation of woman suffrage assists in accomplishing such splendid results, think of the infinite possibilities of woman suffrage! This committee has also endeavored to assist the brave and noble Baltimore men who, believing in "women and children first," are attempting the Herculean labor of "solving the social evil." In order to be of assistance, we were obliged to inform ourselves. We studied the laws regarding the most important phase of this question, and to learn how these laws were enforced, we have spent days in the Criminal Court. Our experience has taught us that not only are the laws on the statute books regarding Houses of Prostitution openly violated, and that the Police Force and Police Commissioners are actually co-operating in these violations, but that the Supreme Bench, in a decision recently given, actually sustains and sanctions these violations. The principal reason given in this decision is that public opinion does not desire the law enforced against owners and keepers of houses of prostitution.

If the "recall of judges," as its opponents declare, means that the decisions of judges will be based, not on legal interpretation of the statutes, but upon the "public opinion of voters," I want to go on record here as opposing the recall of judges—at least until "public opinion" means the combined votes of both men and women.

We have sent official protests to the Supreme Bench and to the Police Commissioners against these violations, so far without avail. The League has appointed a committee of women who have pledged themselves to attend

sessions of court whenever the necessity arises, so that we may, with first-hand knowledge, spread the information and assist in arousing the "public opinion" considered essential before the laws on the statute books can be enforced.

MARY BARTLETT DIXON, Chairman.

THE FOLLOWING LEADING MEN OF BALTIMORE ASKED THE LEGISLATURE TO PASS THE TAX-PAYING WOMEN'S MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE BILL:

Messrs. Isaac Lobe Straus, George R. Gaither, Edgar Allan Poe, W. Cabell Bruce, J. Barry Mahool, Francis K. Carey, George Blakiston, Shirley Carter, Dr. Llewllys Barker, Edwin L. Turnbull, S. Johnson Poe, Austin McLanahan, John S. Gibbs, Jr., William J. Brown, William M. Ellicott, Charles E. Ellicott, William S. Bansemer, Jacob M. Moses, W. Stuart Symington, George L. Jones, Henry C. Matthews, Benj. W. Corkran, Jr., George N. Numsen, George Stewart Brown, Columbus O'Donnell Lee, James H. Patton, Douglas H. Gordon, John B. Ramsay, Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, Dr. Howard A. Kelly, Dr. Richard H. Follis, James Carey, Henry P. Duker, Dr. Henry B. Thomas, Gen. Stewart Brown, William F. Cochran, George Dobbin Penniman.

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REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF PEACE AND ARBITRATION.

As one of the reasons advanced by Anti-Suffragists—male and female—is that the power of the government rests primarily on force, a very important department of every suffrage organization, it seems to me, is the one devoted to peace. We are told that women could not bear arms in time of national peril, and therefore should not vote. It seems surprising to us that our country should ever be so hard pressed for soldiers that our men should desire women to bear arms. That young men of the best fighting age—under twenty-one years—are not voters, or that men over forty-five years are exempt from military service makes no impression upon the minds of those determined to keep women out of the government.

Lovers of peace, who are not dreamers, say it is no longer necessary to kill, maim or wound our best men to settle disputes. For we must ever remember the war-cry is, "Send forth the best ye breed"—the weakling and undersized are left at home. Suffragists realize that our real enemies are within our borders—disease, crime, poverty, ignorance and greed have killed more people than have all the wars of history. In the United States alone we lose annually 150,000 lives through tuberculosis, largely because we have not sufficient money to build sanitaria where these unfortunate ones may be nursed back to health. Few of us realize how recklessly we are spending the nation's revenue for armaments. Nearly seventy per cent. of our entire national income is going for pensions and preparation for future wars. This money is needed for constructive purposes. We have been slow to learn the lesson taught by Isaiah, that "swords should be beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning-hooks."

Looking back over the year, the event of first importance to us was the holding of the Third National Peace Congress in Baltimore. This Congress was opened by President Taft, and was the first Peace Congress ever opened by the head of a great nation. Cardinal Gibbons opened the Congress with prayer. To this notable gathering came men prominent in every walk of life, all preaching the doctrine of "peace on earth, good will toward men." Even from far-off Persia came a message of peace from Baha' O'llah, leader of the Bahai movement, which teaches universal brotherhood. The second

event of importance to the world was the signing, on August 3rd, 1911, of two general treaties between the United States and Great Britain, and the United States and France. Three names stand out prominently on this red-letter day—Secretary Knox, Ambassador Bryce and Ambassador Jusserand. The treaties were submitted to the Senate on August 12th, and widely discussed. They were finally passed, badly mutilated, although there was an enormous development of public sentiment throughout the United States in favor of ratifying them without amendment. This tremendous force of public opinion was openly resented by some of the Senators. One of Maryland's Senators, Senator Rayner, voted for the treaties as presented, without amendment. Senator John Walter Smith (who also voted against the Children's Bureau) voted for the amended treaties.

Germany has declared her willingness to enter into a similar treaty with the United States. Although Germany is considered a war-like nation, there is at present a scheme of far-reaching importance on foot. It is proposed to erect in Berlin a memorial hall, to be known as the Andrew D. White Hall. This structure is to be the center of the social and educational activities of Americans in Germany. It is also intended to be a memorial to Immanuel Kant, the distinguished German philosopher, who had the lofty vision of world unity when he wrote the best peace essay of his century—"Perpetual Peace."

During the year past, definite steps have been taken to commemorate, in an appropriate manner, the one hundred years of unbroken peace between Canada and the United States. Since the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, in 1814, these two great nations have lived side by side in harmony—politically, socially and commercially. A committee of one hundred leaders in our country and England is planning a mammoth celebration. Senator Burton has asked Congress to contribute $750,000 (less than the cost of a battleship) to defray some of the expense. The New York Legislature has been asked for $500,000 to erect suitable monuments along the 3,000 miles of unguarded border-line. These monuments will be after the manner of the one between Chili and Argentina—on the summit of the mountains—"The Christ of the Andes" erected largely through a woman's influence, Senora de Costa.

We regret to report Italy's hold-up of Turkey and the landing of German troops in Agadir, and the Fez expedition of France. These powers desire an outlet in Africa. The Italian government, after twenty-four hours' notice, startled the world by sending four battleships and three cruisers to Tripoli. The excuse of protecting seven hundred Italian merchants was a lame one. It is the old, old story of a strong nation imposing upon a weak one. The slaughter of the Arabs has given rise to severe criticism of the Italians, not only in Italy, but throughout the civilized world, for Italy was one of the nations represented at the first Hague Conference, in 1899.

We, too, had our war scare, when 20,000 men were mobilized on the Mexican frontier. Since our Spanish-American war we have learned not to feed our soldiers on embalmed beef, and have learned lessons in sanitation, so the thousand coffins which followed the troops were not needed.

A report of the year's events would not be complete without some reference to the Manassas Jubilee, on the 21st of July last. A Northern man, who has lived in Manassas since the Civil War, conceived the idea of asking the old soldiers, those who wore the Blue as well as the Gray, to meet on the battlefield. President Taft addressed the veterans, pleading for peace. Those old soldiers, who had known the horrors of war, met on the battlefield and, with hands clasped for five minutes in friendly greeting, vowed eternal friendship. Those who had worn the Blue faced South; those who had worn the Gray looked toward the North, all rejoicing in a united country.

Women feel the death knell of war has been sounded, and peace hath victories greater than war. It is woman's mission to crush the brute within

the human; it is our duty to teach that we are citizens of the world, that there is no East and there is no West.

I shall close this report by giving a quotation from Charles Sumner—"The true Golden Age is before, not behind. If man has once been driven from Paradise, while an angel with flaming sword forbade his return, there is another Paradise, even on earth, which he may make for himself, by cultivation of knowledge, religion and the kindly virtues of life. * * * * War is known as the Last Reason of Kings. Let it be no reason of our Republic."

This United States is the one ordained of God, to hasten the day when the war-drum shall throb no longer, and when the battle flags shall be furled in the "Parliament of Man and the Federation of the World." Our policy is constructive, not destructive.

MARGUERITE M. BROWN.

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REPORT OF FIELD WORK DONE FROM MAY 1. 1911. TO MAY 1. 1912.

The activities of the field secretary, varying with the seasons and with the locality, may well be divided into county work and city work. The warm months are best suited for propaganda in the rural districts.

COUNTY WORK.

In the spring of 1911, Arlington and West Arlington, in Baltimore county, were canvassed, much personal work being done, and the co-operation of suffragists in that locality gained. Mrs. O. C. Martinet and her daughters arranged a most successful porch meeting, and have since kept close to the general suffrage movement, and are expecting to initiate a West Arlington club.

The following June, three weeks were spent in Talbot county, where open-air meetings were arranged at Easton, Oxford, Trappe and St. Michaels. The membership list of the Just Franchise League was gone over, dues collected, and, most important of all, district chairmen were appointed in each election district of the county.

After some experimenting, we have found the following plan for open-air meetings to be richest in results. Visit the town in question a week in advance. Place advertisements of the meeting in every available place in town and out of town; interview all prominent citizens; invite them to the meeting and ask them to help work up a crowd. Gain the co-operation of the newspapers, give them advertisements of the meeting, select a very public corner or grass plot as the gathering place and leave the rest to the community. During the summer campaign, hundreds of pieces of literature were distributed, and a gratifying number of membership cards signed. These membership cards were later used as a means of getting a nucleus for an organization. Roadside posters presenting suffrage arguments were also used extensively. During July, similar meetings were arranged in Thurmont and Emmitsburg, Frederick county, where committees of work were formed; and in Union Bridge, Carroll county, where we were unsuccessful in gaining a permanent hold. Later Montgomery county was visited in the same manner, and a meeting held in the Friends' Meeting-House, at Ashton. The High-School was dismissed on that day, in order that its pupils might take advantage of the opportunity of hearing about "Votes for Women." Mrs. George H. Wright, President of the Montgomery County League, also arranged a reception and meeting at Forest Glen. We have been most fortunate in gaining the active co-operation of local unions of the W. C. T. U., and in Ashton, Union Bridge and Westminster one of our representatives has spoken upon "Woman Suffrage." In Talbot the County Union has helped to post roadside advertisements.

CITY WORK.

The city work has been most varied, and has included ward organization, arranging of meetings, distribution of literature, investigating and press work.

WARD ORGANIZATION.—The Third Ward, popularly known as "King Bill" Garland's ward, has proved of much interest to suffragists. Before the spring election of 1911 an active committee from the Equal Suffrage League tried by indirect methods to stem the tide of popular favor for Mr. Garland, with the result that he was elected to office by a good majority. A survey of the ward was made as to sanitary conditions, schools, playgrounds and general social aspects of the locality. A series of three parlor meetings was held, and about thirty members gained.

ARRANGING OF MEETINGS.—The ward work during the winter has not been so much a matter of intensive organization, but rather a summing up of the co-operative factors in the city, and a determined following up for definite results. A list of 300 organizations of all kinds was compiled, and requests sent out for a hearing on suffrage. Local unions of the W. C. T. U., five Y. P. B.'s locals of the Daughters of America, and the clubs affiliated with the State Federation of Women's Clubs were communicated with, with the result that between November and March an average of three meetings per week was held in all parts of Baltimore, and our speakers were taxed to the limit. Literature was distributed widely, also several thousand membership cards. Requests for literature for debates come in very frequently, and a steady stream of leaflets has flowed from our office to all parts of Maryland and even far outside the State limits.

INVESTIGATING.—Following the work done by the Criminal Court committee, your field secretary visited the girl victims in their homes, to find out if they were well cared for and to surmise the attitude of the mothers toward the shortness of the sentences imposed upon the men. The New Voter of May, 1911, reported these findings, and the matter need take no space here.

At the beginning of the Legislative campaign, much time was spent in attempting to get a census of tax-paying women of Baltimore. The offices of the tax collector and tax assessor were visited; also a number of prominent officials; but owing to a cumbrous system of tabulation, nothing could be done. We encountered no difficulties in compiling lists from the counties and Annapolis City.

PRESS WORK.—Your field secretary has had charge of the press notices concerning county work, although Miss Anne Wagner has had full responsibility of the city press work.

Much time of your secretary has been spent at headquarters, to keep appointments, to do special office work, and to help out in any way possible, whether it be to send out literature, letters to legislators, tickets for lectures, to serve tea at suffrage meetings or to help to arrange special means of propaganda. A most important special activity is watching the count of the vote at the polls on election night. Last November a group of perhaps a dozen women from the Equal Suffrage League did this, and I wish to magnify, if necessary, the practical educational value of such work.

With a word of appreciation to the Executive Board, who have directed her activities, your field secretary respectfully submits this report.

L. C. TRAX, Field Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

	Dr.		Cr.
Secretary's Salary and Expenses	$184.80	By Donations	$215.65
Rent of Arundell Club Hall	5.00	By Dues from Clubs	79.30
Bill Boards	14.00		
Printing	11.75		
Expenses of Delegate to N. W. S. C. in Oct., 1911.	20.00		
Dues to National Associat'n	25.00		
Expenses in Frederick Co., 1911	7.00		
Stationery, A. W. Janney	1.03		
Cash Book	.75		
	$269.33		
Balance on Hand	25.62		
	$294.95		$294.95

ANNIE R. LAMB, Treasurer.

REPORTS OF AFFILIATED LEAGUES.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

This association is the lineal descendant of the Woman's Suffrage Association of Sandy Springs, founded many years ago by Mary Bentley Thomas, on whose shoulders Susan B. Anthony said the suffrage mantle rested for the State of Maryland. She and the few noble women who were her supporters now pass the work on to us, the progressive women of our counties. We are gaining converts daily by silent propaganda. We have a paid-up membership of seventy-five men and women, and are planning to form a separate league of men who are not only willing, but anxious, that women should have the vote, because they believe it would be for the best interests of the State. We firmly believe that Maryland will be one of the next States to give her women the ballot, and we intend Montgomery county to be one of the most progressive counties in our State. A large suffrage tea was held during the year, at the home of the president of the league, at which 150 ladies were present, many of whom knew nothing of the merits of suffrage, but have since expressed themselves in favor. At this meeting Mrs. John Wilson, of Baltimore, spoke formally, and Miss Waite and Miss Trax did effective work informally. A meeting was also held at Sandy Springs, at which strong speeches were made.

Respectfully submitted,

JESSIE WAITE-WRIGHT, President.

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THE JUST FRANCHISE LEAGUE OF TALBOT COUNTY.

The annual report of the Just Franchise League tells the following story of the League's activities:

The Treasurer's report showed donations amounting to $41.00, subscriptions, $36.26 and expenditures of over $75.00 for literature and advertisements.

The literature committee, besides posting the county with roadside suf-

frage arguments, has distributed 8,000 pages of literature to all new members, to ministers of the Gospel, to the public school teachers of Talbot, the Current Event Club, the W. C. T. U., the Grange Association, the Dorcas Society and the "Ladies' Auxiliaries." The league has a membership, or committee to obtain woman's suffrage, of 136 of Talbot's most representative men and women. It has joined the State Equal Franchise League, of which Mrs. W. M. Ellicott is President, headquarters, 817 North Charles street, Baltimore, and through it has become affiliated with the National Association, headquarters, 505 Fifth avenue, New York, of which Rev. Anna Howard Shaw is President and Jane Addams, Vice-President.

The League has presented the case for woman's suffrage to all the political leaders and candidates of Talbot, and has endorsed any State-wide bill agreed upon by the four State Suffrage Leagues, provided such a bill contains educational or tax-paying, or both qualifications, and provided such qualifications apply equally to all women. The legislation committee has compiled a list of the tax-paying women of Talbot, and has discovered that out of the total number of tax-payers in Talbot numbering 3,813, 1,064 are women who have no voice whatever as to who shall spend their money or how it shall be spent.

The officers elected at the annual meeting were Miss Mary Bartlett Dixon, President; Mrs. William H. Whitby, Vice-President; Mrs. T. Hughlett Henry, Treasurer, and Mrs. Philip Lee Travers, Secretary.

The Honorary Vice-Presidents are Mrs. William E. Stewart, Mrs. Cata Davidson, Mrs. William T. Dixon and Miss H. Lena Mellier; Chairmen of Election Precinct Committees are Mrs. William H. Wilcox, Oxford; Mrs. Edward J. Kirby, Trappe; Miss Clara Benson, Royal Oak; Mrs. William Caulk, Jr., St. Michaels, and Mrs. David Edmond, of Bozman.

At the close of the meeting the Hon. J. Harry Covington presented, most ably, the arguments for and against the "Initiative, Referendum and Recall."

Much of the enthusiasm for suffrage in Talbot has been aroused by the addresses of Dr. and Mrs. Donald Hooker made at the open-air meetings, held in June, in Trappe, Oxford, Easton and St. Michaels.

At an Executive Board Meeting, held November 20th, the following committees were appointed and chairman elected: Education, Miss Mary T. Brennan; Church and Charity, Miss Mary Jenkins; Temperance, Miss Marianne Hardcastle; Sanitation, Miss Elizabeth T. Wright; Literature, Mrs. R. C. Lambert; Press and Publicity, Miss Francis B. Walker.

The League's principal work this winter has been carried on by the Legislative Committee. In 1910 the League had a bill introduced providing for municipal suffrage for the women of Easton who paid taxes on $300 worth of real or personal property or who could pass an educational test. This bill was indorsed by the Mayor and Town Council and by a petition signed by 41 per cent. of Easton's white voters and 160 of her most representative women. The bill was reported favorably, and two of the three Talbot delegates voted for it. The delegate, however, who introduced it worked hard against it, and it was killed. The alleged objection was the unknown quality and quantity of the proposed new voters. To meet this objection a bill was drafted this year which, if passed, would have enfranchised just 115 women, only nine of whom were colored. The bill also provided for a referendum. As only one name had been withdrawn from the 1910 petition, Senator Dodson, the hold-over Senator from Talbot, told us that we had evolved beyond the petition stage, so another petition was not necessary. In spite of strenuous efforts, our precious petition and the personal indorsement of some of the leading men of Easton, the League was unable to induce either Senator Dodson or Delegates Hicks, Dexter or Callahan to introduce the bill.

Upon analysis we found that their "reason" was based on personal opposition to woman's suffrage. The petition, they asserted, "did not count;" the idea conveyed was that 41 per cent. of the voters had simply signed to "please

the ladies." They said, however, that they really hated to refuse such a reasonable request, but if "we let any in, we will have to let 'em all in." They said they wished we would "content ourselves without the ballot because they did want to please us." In the words of a more poetic Talbot countian, "Man will not subscribe to woman's logic, but will throw roses at her feet for a smile." We have about decided, as it seems to appeal to man's "logic," that if smiles win roses, perhaps they will win votes, so we may try, for the present, the "Cheshire-Cat" method.

The committees appointed at the annual meeting will endeavor to co-operate with all efforts to improve the industrial, civic and social welfare of the community and the League will continue its policy of establishing chairmen in election precincts of the county, and through this medium extend its work for suffrage. The League's office, in Easton, will be thrown open during the summer to the women of the county as a rest and reading room.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY BARTLETT DIXON.

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THE EQUAL FRANCHISE LEAGUE OF THURMONT.

This League was organized in September, 1911, at a parlor meeting conducted by Mrs. William M. Ellicott. Three ladies comprised the membership and were elected to office in the following order: Mrs. Flora M. Rogers, President; Miss Emma Eyle, Vice-President; Miss Kathleen Beard, Secretary.

The Vice-President had to leave shortly afterward for her field of church work elsewhere, so we were handicapped at the start.

Owing to extreme lack of interest in the town, women could not be prevailed upon either to attend meetings proposed or read the literature we promptly distributed upon its receipt at various times from headquarters. Nevertheless, we valiantly held on, endeavoring to interest the very few who, subsequently, showed a vestige of interest.

Our local paper was utilized to present the cause, and personal talks were frequent, but without results in favor of an increase in membership. The young son of the President endeavored to sell the Woman's Journal two different weeks, but only succeeded in selling one paper. (The boy deserves credit for his effort, since he thoroughly disapproves of his mother as a suffragette, not knowing any more about the matter than hundreds of those very women and men who do not give it much thought beyond the poll-parrot echo of "home being a woman's sphere!).

After such a discouraging report, it seems worth while to suggest that some able speaker visit our town this summer, who can put the subject before the people here in an able manner, and give the cause the impetus required in a section of country where so few grasp the true import.

Respectfully submitted,

KATHLEEN BEARD, Secretary.

(Per F. M. R., Secretary Pro Tem.)

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JUNIOR SUFFRAGE CLUB OF THE BRYN MAWR SCHOOL.

The Junior Suffrage Club of the Bryn Mawr School cannot report much progress because the school work prevents the members holding many meetings, and the rules of the school do not allow the solicitation of new members.

However, three new members joined without solicitation. We have watched with interest the recent campaign, and hope before long to be of real assistance to the State Association.

Respectfully submitted,

ROMAINE McILVAIN, President.

THE POLITICAL EQUALITY LEAGUE OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

This League was organized on the 2nd of February, 1911, at the Woman's Club, Roland Park. Before the business was transacted Mrs. William Ellicott introduced Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, who spoke about the failures and successes of the various suffrage organizations in presenting their cause to their respective Legislatures. Rev. T. C. Foote and Rev. John Roach Straton also made short speeches, after which Mrs. Charles Ellicott was made temporary chairman and Miss Caroline Bansemer, Secretary pro tem. The following officers were elected:

President, Mrs. Howard Schwarz; First Vice-President, Mrs. Charles Ellicott; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Donald Hooker; Third Vice-President, Mrs. George Lamb; Recording Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Bansemer; Directors, Rev. T. C. Foote, Rev. John Roach Straton, Mrs. William J. Ewing, Mrs. John G. Wilson, Mrs. H. J. James, Texas, Md.; Mrs. Chester Turnbull, Mrs. Frederic Savage, Mrs. Osborne Yellott.

The principal discussion at the board meetings was in reference to joining a State League. At the meeting held on October 12th a motion made by Mrs. Hooker to affiliate with the State Equal Franchise League was carried unanimously. Owing to the fact that this was the year the Legislature was in session, the work in Baltimore county has been neglected to a certain extent. All the members of this League are interested in the town Leagues, and worked for the passage of the State-wide and the Tax-paying Women's Municipal Suffrage bill, but with two years ahead of us, before the next session of the Legislature, much important work can be accomplished. We must have the co-operation of all members, and not expect the work to be done by one or two persons, as Baltimore county is an extremely difficult county to work in, on account of the distances between the centres of activity and its proximity to Baltimore city.

The parlor meetings are by far the most successful means of propaganda. The few that have been held were very well attended, and although not many joined the League, good seed was sown, and many became interested.

A parlor meeting was held at the residence of Miss Caroline Bansemer, at which Miss Edith Hamilton spoke. Only three persons joined the League, but a fine impression was made on the audience. A wonderful meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Mittendorf, in the Green Spring Valley, through the efforts of Mrs. John G. Wilson, Miss Hamilton and Mrs. Hooker. There were several members of the anti association present, and they made things decidedly lively after the speeches. Their presence was quite stimulating.

A very successful meeting was held last week at the residence of Mrs. Duncan Brent, at Ruxton. Mrs. Symington introduced the speakers, who were Mrs. Hooker, Miss Hamilton and Miss Lent. Miss Lent reports that from all indications she would say some of the work of the antis was undone. Through the generosity of Mrs. Charles Ellicott, some canvassing was accomplished by Miss Trax in Arlington, and a meeting was held. Mrs. Ellicott reports that it is surprising to find how the interest in suffrage is growing among the country people, where one least expects to find sympathizers.

This League has at present eighteen paid-up members and thirty-two enrolled members. The annual meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs

Howard Schwarz some time in May, and we hope to have Mr. Thomas G. Campbell speak to us. A series of porch meetings will be held during the summer.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE WILSON SCHWARZ.

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EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE OF BALTIMORE.

(See also Committee Reports of State League.)

Officers: Mrs. William M. Ellicott, President; Mrs. S. Johnson Poe, Vice-President; Mrs. Charles E. Ellicott, Treasurer; Mrs. George R. Elisler, Recording Secretary; Miss Caroline Roberts, Corresponding Secretary. Honorary Vice-Presidents: Miss M. Carey Thomas, President Bryn Mawr College; Miss Garrett, 101 West Monument street; Miss Adelaide Nutting, professor of institutional economics, Columbia College, N. Y. Directors: Mrs. William J. Brown, Miss Mary Cathcart, Miss M. B. Dixon, Miss Anna Herkner, Miss Ellen Lamotte, Miss A. Page Reid, Miss Maud Safford, Miss Anne Wagner.

In order to keep its members in touch with the work of the society, and promote sociability among them, the Equal Suffrage League of Baltimore held weekly meetings during the winter at the headquarters, No. 817 North Charles street, where many topics of interest to women were made the subject of short addresses. These meetings were held Thursday afternoons at four o'clock, continuing from the middle of November to the first of April. Tea was served after an address, and an informal reception given the speaker of the afternoon. The meetings were well attended, bringing many new members into the society, and arousing in others a more personal interest in the suffrage work.

In connection with them, Miss Roberts and Miss Wagner held a sale of fancy articles, preserves, jams and pickles, made and donated by different members of the society. The sale was a success in every way, and it is hoped will be repeated in the coming winter. Among those who made addresses at the Thursday afternoon meetings were:

Miss Hanaw, who spoke on "Municipal Dance Halls."

Dr. Nellie Mark, "The Ultimate Woman."

Mrs. Newell, on "Margaret Brent."

Dr. James, of the American, on "Conserving the Intellectual Forces of the Community."

Miss Hamilton, "The Educational Value of Suffrage to Woman."

Mrs. William Ellicott, "The Necessity of Considering Existing Conditions and Environment in Our Suffrage Work;" on another occasion, "The Power Suffrage Will Give Women to Regulate Conditions Under Which They Live."

Mrs. Morris Carey, "An Address to Debutantes."

Miss Mary McDowell, of Chicago, "The Condition of the Working Girl—Her Need for the Ballot."

Miss Margerie Daw Johnson, "Work Among the Factory Girls."

Miss Trax, "Organization."

Mrs. Emmart, "The Importance of Our Public School System, and the Relation of the Teacher to the Community."

Mrs. Davenport, "Hygiene, and How to Retain Health and Youth."

Madame Nitobe was prevented by sickness from speaking one afternoon on "Life Among the Japanese," and Mr. George Dobbin Penniman, by his absence from the city, was prevented from addressing another meeting.

The committee in charge of these meetings were: Miss Anne Wagner, Miss Emma Weber, Miss Julia Dixon and Mrs. S. J. Poe.

Respectfully submitted,

LAURA C. POE

INTERVIEWS WITH CLERGYMEN.

The Equal Suffrage League sent out letters to the clergy of Baltimore asking for interviews with our representatives in order to get their views on woman's suffrage and to make a census.

It may seem to be a difficult matter to get women clever enough to argue with the clergy, but there are many of that sort in the League. We have the result of twenty-three personal interviews and seventeen answers by letter from those who did not have time to be interviewed, or who did not dare to get into an argument. We found a great variety of opinion. Two clergymen wrote that they had ceased to be voters, and so felt that their opinions were of no value. We were forced to argue with them. Several said they would vote for us and help in any way possible. One clergyman, when asked if he would like us to arrange a suffrage debate in his church, replied, "No, indeed! What I try to do is to avoid arguments and keep the peace!" Two others would like very much to have debates in their churches, and a third extended an invitation to Mrs. William Ellicott to address the Y. M. C. A. One clergyman believed in woman's rule, but did not wish notoriety for himself. Another thought that "as women so largely run the affairs of the church, they would be equally efficient in concerns of the State." Several said there was no need of an interview, as they were already converted. One clergyman projected the thought that if we could cut out one-third of the men's suffrage and put in its place one-third of the highest type of women, good might come of it.

I asked one clergyman if he believed in limited or unlimited suffrage. Imagine my surprise when he said, "We all believe in limiting the franchise. One should be twenty-one years of age, able to read and write and a citizen of the United States—but I believe in exactly the same limitations for men as for women."

The Equal Suffrage League Bill for tax-paying women met with universal approval among those who believed in giving us any kind of suffrage. Out of forty clergymen only nine were antagonistic, eighteen endorsed limited suffrage and thirteen "generous souls" were willing to give us absolute equality.

(Signed) CLARA TURNBULL WAITE.

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TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR.

To Balance on Hand April 1, 1911		$111 69
" Membership Dues		203 25
" Donations		1,493 06
" Literature		63 87
" Booth and Tea Sales		96 51
" New Voter		16 15
" Interest		2 14
" Lectures		383 52
		$2,370 19

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By Office	$233 04	
" Salary	952 44	
" Rent	175 00	
" Lecture	256 75	
" Dues	45 00	
" New Voter	48 66	
" Literature	9 86	
" Booth and Tea	56 86	
" Campaign	431 38	
		$2,208 99
Balance on Hand April 1, 1912		161 20
		$2,370 19

Dues were sent in to the national treasury for 450 paid members in the League, but this number is more than doubled by our enrolled members who are admitted without a fee.

MADELEINE ELLICOTT, Treasurer.

Maryland Suffrage Collection
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INVENTORY

1. Equal Suffrage League of Baltimore: yearbook, 1910. Includes list of officers, committee reports, etc.

   Just Franchise League of Talbot County: Report, 1911. 10 p. ms.

   Just Franchise League of Talbot County: list of recipients of suffrage literature, 1911. 1 p. ms.

   State Equal Franchise League of Maryland: yearbook, 1912. Includes committee reports and reports of affiliated leagues.

2f. Maryland Suffrage News: [1918], September 11, 1920

[Incomplete] [1919]

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DAVID LAWRENCE PROPHESIES SENATE VICTORY

BEFORE consideration of the Federal Suffrage Amendment was begun in the Senate on Thursday, Maryland women knew that the long fight for political liberty, so far as Congress was concerned, was nearly at an end. They knew this for several reasons. The National Woman's Party was confident, from the moment the announcement of the date for the vote was set, following their protest demonstration on September 16, that the amendment would carry, and by a good majority, too. But any doubt that might have remained was dispelled when David Lawrence, known as the Administration's publicity agent, gave to the world on Tuesday the stirring statement that "the women of America have won their fight."

It is interesting to note that in his article Mr. Lawrence, unwittingly or otherwise, gives the credit for the victory to the National Woman's Party when he says that "the women, by playing one party against the other, brought the politicians to a recognition of the fact that suffrage was a sure thing for the future"; for the policy adopted by the National Woman's Party in 1914, when it was known as the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, was to *hold the party in power responsible through the political power already in the hands of Western enfranchised women*, whose votes became a political factor with the addition of four suffrage States in 1912.

"It is an interesting commentary on the justice of the women's plea that both political parties are, so to speak, breaking their necks to get the Federal amendment through the Senate," continues Mr. Lawrence. "Neither political party will deserve any more credit than the other for the success of the amendment. Nor will it be the triumph of any particular individual, though no doubt President Wilson in the last year has given the movement an impetus that carried it to victory much sooner than it might otherwise have come. But the success of suffrage has been inevitable in the last few years, as it won in the populous States, especially New York. And while the party leaders, Republicans and Democrats alike, are preparing to go forward in the campaigns of the future and claim that they respectively deserve credit for the victory, the fact is that the women, by playing one party against the other, brought the politicians to a recognition of the fact that suffrage was a sure thing for the future. And if women are going to vote anyhow, many of the leaders have thought it a wise thing to incur no prejudices today with what might be a considerable part of their electorates tomorrow.

"The vote is to be taken on Thursday of this week. It should be a dramatic as well as an historic occasion. Seats probably will be at a premium. And as each name is called, as the women and the public generally learns just who the men are who have changed their views and made the victory possible, there undoubtedly will be several infractions of the rules forbidding applause. The women feel that victory is within their grasp. And all the pent-up enthusiasm of a 40-year fight in Washington won at last will express itself on Thursday. For the battle for suffrage began in 1874, when Susan B. Anthony proposed the following amendment to the Federal Constitution:

"'The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"'The Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article.'

"The above was presented to the Senate by Senator Sargent of California in 1878, and has been presented in the same form each year, and the same text is to be voted upon this week. Less than 50 words, but they mean a great deal when added to the Constitution of the United States. Votes have been taken in both houses of Congress ever since 1887, but not until last January did it pass the House of Representatives by a two-thirds vote. It frequently had had a majority, but not the necessary two-thirds—something very difficult to get for any piece of legislation, as it requires considerable support from both parties to overcome the combined opposition of elements in each party.

"The Federal amendment when passed by the Senate goes to the several States for ratification by their Legislatures. The women are sure of the three-fourths. Indeed, the following State Legislatures have even by resolution called on the Congress to adopt the amendment: New York, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah and Washington, and, of course, many others have by canvasses shown themselves ready to ratify the mendment.

"When finally adopted by three-fourths of the States no women of any State would be enfranchised, of course, under any different rating than that already existing for the men of the State. In other words, if a State has property or educational qualifications, as some of the Southern States do, the newly enfranchised women must meet the same qualifications before they can vote. But the amendment would put every woman in every State in the United States on a voting equality with the men of that State. In 12 States women already vote and no calamity has occurred. On the contrary, the Senators and Representatives from those States testify to the many advantages that have ensued from the adding of woman's intelligence to the sum total of intelligence in the body politic.

"For years the women have sought to move Congress with the plea of equal rights, but the plea never made much of an impression until the war came. A little story will illustrate: Not many days ago an American officer came back from France, where he had participated in the Chateau-Thierry drive. He wore three wound stripes on his right arm and two service chevrons on his left arm. Although a year above the age of the first draft, in June, 1917, he enlisted in an officers' training camp. He had a wife and two boys of 6 and 8 years of age. Before he went to war he was a lawyer. But with true American versatility he became a good soldier and won commendation for bravery. He came back to the United States to help train a new division which he expects to accompany to the battlefield again. I asked him what he thought about suffrage.

A SOLDIER'S VIEW.

"'Well,' he replied, 'I am in a trench mortar company, and the boys over there call it the "Suicide Club." Maybe I'll be bumped off before this war is over. It will be 13 years before my eldest boy will be able to vote, and 15 years before his brother can vote. In the meantime their mother may have nothing to say about the property and the community in which they live. I went to war because I wanted my boys to be able to live in a better world. It doesn't matter so much what happens to me, but it does matter what happens to those I may leave behind. I want them to have something to say. And, believe me, there are many officers and men in France today who feel just that way. That's why I am for suffrage.'"

MY CREED

By A MARYLAND SUFFRAGIST.

1. I believe it is greater to serve than be served.
2. I believe in loving people for *what* they are.
3. I believe in equal rights for all, special privileges for none.
4. I believe in scorning pretense, show and possessions.
5. I believe in living humbly, as did Jesus the carpenter.
6. I believe all men are brothers.
7. I believe we are never separated from God, whom we manifest in action.
8. I believe in fighting for what I believe in.
9. I believe he who will not work should not eat.
10. I believe in being frank at all times.
11. I believe he who silently permits evil is guilty.

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FACTS OF WOMAN'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM, INCLUDING HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

Colonial Period.—Under several colonial governments women voted.

At time of American Revolution

Women demanded to be included in government. Abigail Adams wrote to her husband, John Adams: "If women are not represented in this new republic, there will be another revolution."

From Revolution to 1848

Women agitated for suffrage by small meetings, correspondence with officials and circulation of petitions.

1848.—Woman's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, N. Y., arranged by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, as the first big suffrage demonstration in this country.

From 1848 *to Civil War*

Efforts were made to have State laws altered to include women. Susan B. Anthony became a leader in the movement for political freedom for women.

During Civil War,

In spite of Miss Anthony's efforts and protests, suffragists were prevailed upon to give up their work by the promise of men in Congress that "when the war was over, justice would be done them."

At close of Civil War

Women found themselves without funds or organization, and justice was not done them. For five years suffragists attempted to secure an interpretation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments that would permit women to vote. Miss Anthony founded a woman's magazine, which, in contrast with the "Ladies' Books" and "Rosebuds" of the day, she named "The Revolution."

1872.—Miss Anthony put the question to a test in 1872 by going to the polls and voting. She was arrested, refused to pay her fine, but was never jailed.

1875.—Susan B. Anthony drafted the Woman Suffrage Amendment, which reads: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

1878.—It was introduced in Senate by Senator Sargent of Colorado. (Miss Anthony always advocated securing suffrage by Federal action, and protested against the necessity of laborious State campaigns.)

State Campaigns.

Side by side with the effort to secure Federal action, the State campaigns begun in 1848 were carried on to secure the amendment of State constitutions.

1848—1912.—By 1912, through the efforts of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, women had won the right to vote in nine States. A bi-yearly hearing was held before congressional committees.

History of Congressional Union and Woman's Party.

1913.—The Congressional Union was organized by Alice Paul to finance an intensive campaign by the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to secure the passage of the Federal amendment through the political power of women whose votes became a political factor with the addition of four suffrage States in the preceding year. The first Washington parade was held at Wilson's inauguration. At the opening of the Sixty-third Congress, in April, delegates from each of the 435 Congressional Districts held a mass-meeting in Washington and marched to the Capitol. Suffrage was soon thereafter introduced in both houses. When amendment was reported out in Senate, delegates from 48 States came to Washington, were received by friendly Senators, and on that day suffrage was debated in the Senate for the first time since 1887.

1914.—The Congressional Union became a separate organization, with the sole aim of securing the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. The policy it adopted was to hold the party in power responsible through the political power already in the hands of Western women.

May 2.—Because the amendment had not been reported out in the House, a nation-wide demonstration, consisting of mass-meetings and parades all over the country, was held. Suffrage was reported out in the House the following week for the first time since 1894. A campaign was conducted in suffrage States, urging women voters not to give their votes to candidates of the Democratic party, which, as the party in power, was responsible for the failure of Congress to pass the suffrage amendment. Of the 43 Democratic candidates only 23 were elected.

1915.—First Woman Voters' Convention held at Panama-Pacific Exposition.

1916.—Suffrage Special toured the West preparing the way for organization of National Woman's Party at Chicago in June with single plank—suffrage for women. After this convention suffrage planks were included in the platforms of all political parties. In the fall of this year a second campaign was conducted in suffrage States against candidates of the Democratic party.

1917.—From January until November suffrage pickets stood at the gates of the White House in order to call attention to the fact that the President, as leader of the party in power, was responsible for lack of action on the suffrage amendment.

In an attempt to stop this agitation for democracy for women, 110 women were arrested, and 89 were imprisoned for terms ranging from three days to seven months. On November 10 a line of 48 pickets went out, were arrested and imprisoned. They hunger-struck for rights of political offenders. The day before Thanksgiving all prisoners were unconditionally released.

1918—January 10.—Amendment passed House of Representatives, one year from day first picket went out. Vote stood 274 to 136.

June 13.—President Wilson declared for suffrage as a war measure, in answer to message from French women delivered by Mrs. Catt.

June 27.—Democratic Senate leaders prevented the passage of the amendment by filibustering against a vote.

August 6.—Demonstrations were begun around Lafayette Statue, opposite the White House, to emphasize the failure of the President to pass the amendment—the one war measure he had permitted to be blocked.

August 15 and 20.—Twenty-six suffragists imprisoned for holding demonstration.

August 20.—All prisoners unconditionally released, and permit granted for next meeting.

September 16.—Demonstration at Lafayette Statue, opposite the White House, in which Wilson's statement that he would "urge an early vote" was burned as a symbol that women demanded definite action.

September 17.—September 26 was set as date for vote in Senate.

Technical Facts on Suffrage Amendment.

The Amendment reads:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex." First drafted in 1875 by Susan B. Anthony.

Introduced in Senate

April 14, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones of New Mexico and Shafroth.

First introduced January, 1878, by Senator Sargent of California.

Introduced in Senate thirty times.

Up to the present Administration it was introduced seventeen times by Republicans and once by a Democratic Senator.

Reported in Senate eleven times.

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Voted on in Senate twice.

1887—Yeas, 16; nays, 34.

1914—Yeas, 35; nays, 34—failing by eleven votes.

Men still in Senate who have introduced suffrage resolutions are: Senators Borah of Idaho; Warren, Wyoming; Chamberlain, Oregon; Shafroth and Thomas of Colorado; Thompson, Kansas; Jones of New Mexico; Owen, Oklahoma, and Poindexter of Washington.

Since Senate defeat, 1914, ten States have come into suffrage column:

Full—Women have voted for first time in New York, Nevada and Montana.

Presidential—Rhode Island, Illinois, North Dakota and Michigan.

Primary—Texas and Arkansas.

Municipal—Vermont.

Passed House January 10, 1918.

Following States gave unanimous vote:

Arizona	Indiana	North Dakota	Utah
Arkansas	Kansas	Oregon	Washington
California	Nebraska	Oklahoma	Wyoming
Colorado	Nevada	Rhode Island	Montana
Idaho	New Hampshire	South Dakota	Minnesota
Illinois	New Mexico	Maine	

Since war began

40,000,000 women have been enfranchised, including those of England, Russia, Denmark and Iceland. A woman-suffrage measure has been introduced in the French Parliament. Premier of Italy has declared for the enfranchisement of women.

RATIFICATION.

Line-up of States.

Twelve full suffrage: Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, California, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Arizona, Kansas and New York.

Seven partial: Illinois, North Dakota, Arkansas, Nebraska, Michigan, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Ten States, through suffrage resolutions or by petition calling for a referendum, have shown strong suffrage sentiment. These are Iowa, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Wisconsin, West Virginia and Tennessee.

House vote, January, 1918, *shows*

Twenty-three States (see above) gave unanimous vote for suffrage. Section of country represented by 379 electoral votes gave majority for suffrage, 152 total number electoral votes from States which gave majority against suffrage.

Plans.—All Governors will be appealed to at once to call special sessions of their State Legislatures. Forty-three Legislatures meet next January or February.

Susan B. Anthony prophesied that the women of the United States would be enfranchised in 1920. Suffragists claim that ratification will be completed in that time.

Members of the Executive Committee of the National Woman's Party are: Miss Alice Paul, Miss Mabel Vernon, Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall, Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Miss Lucy Burns, Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Mrs. Thomas Hepburn, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Mrs. Donald Hooker, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Miss Doris Stevens and Miss Maud Younger. In course of campaign the Woman's Party has raised-expended $411,000. Among those who have contributed $1000 or more are: Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, Miss Mary Burnham of Pennsylvania, Col. William C. Thompson, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, Mr. William Randolph Hearst, Mrs. Lucius Cuthbert, Denver; Mrs. Henry Leach, New York; Dr. and Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Maryland; Mrs. Elizabeth Hooker, New Haven; Judge Elbert Gary, Mrs. Avery Coonley, Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, Chicago; Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Pennsylvania; Mrs. William Kent, California; Dr. Margaret Long of Denver; Misses Alice and Irene Lewiston, New York; Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy, Philadelphia; Mrs. Pope Yateman, Philadelphia; Mrs. F. R. Hazard, New York; Miss L. C. Smith, New York; Mrs. Richard Crocker, California; Mrs. A. H. Potter, Minnesota; Mrs. Nina Procter, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Marsden Perry, Providence, and Mrs. Preston Saltherwhite.

REGULATION 40D

IN our issue of May 11 we referred to the above regulation under the English Defense of the Realm Act and made certain prophecies as to how it would probably work out in every-day practice. We are in receipt of more information in regard to this measure, which aroused so much opposition among the women of England, the most disquieting of which is to the effect that there is now a considerable chance that the regulation may be enacted into law as a statute and its operation extended to the civil population, whereas at present it is limited to cases arising in which men in service have been infected. In view of this possibility it is interesting to ascertain how the regulation has worked up to date.

It will be remembered that the regulation provides that "a woman charged with an offense under this regulation shall, if she so requires, be remanded for a period (not less than a week) for the purpose of such medical examination as may be requisite for ascertaining whether she is suffering from such disease as aforesaid." The offense provided by the regulation is the having of intercourse or the solicitation to intercourse by an infected woman with a man in the service. According to the London *Daily News,* "in at least 50 per cent. of the cases where women have been forced in self-defense to undergo physical examination they have been found to be entirely free from disease." Now this can only mean one of two things. Either the examinations must of necessity be so cursory as to amount to nothing, in which case the regulation is of no value, and may even work incalculable injury through a false feeling of security of immunity from disease, or else the regulation is being used against uninfected women by men in the service for reasons of their own, such as spite, revenge, etc. Already, in at least one case, the prosecutor has demanded that a woman who refused to be examined be found guilty, on the assumption that a woman who so refused must be assumed to be infected, and therefore guilty under the regulation. This well illustrates the most dangerous tendency in the regulation, namely, to place the burden of proof of innocence upon the accused, whereas the rule of law that finds acceptance in all English-speaking countries is to assume the innocense of the accused until a verdict of guilty has been found, the burden of proof of guilt always being upon the accuser. From this tendency has arisen a practice under the regulation which makes the voluntary nature of the examination entirely illusory. The accused is not informed that her consent to the examination must be obtained. She is simply ordered out for the examination, and unless she is acquainted with her legal lights, takes it quite for granted that she has to comply. On July 11 objections were raised to this method of procedure in the House of Commons, and the Home Secretary was asked to issue instructions that every woman's consent be obtained in writing. To this request the Home Secretary entered an emphatic refusal, but when asked for his reason, the best that he could muster was, "It has never been done." Even where the consent of the accused is asked, at the last moment, as it may be in most cases, it is asked under such circumstances and in such a manner as to suggest that there is no option. As one young prostitute put it when she was asked if she did not know that she had the right to refuse the examination, "I knew I'd only be remanded again; I thought I might as well be serving my sentence." In other words, the examination is never actually voluntary except in the most narrow and technical sense.

The *New Statesman,* from which we take most of our facts, prophesies that "it will be war to the knife between the aggressive feminist organizations and the 40D Government," and goes on to say: "In any case, if there is an election in the autumn, thorough steps will be taken to familiarize the millions of women voters with the subject. Already those who are dealing with the women voters are reporting that furious indignation is stirred up wherever it is mentioned."

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A SUFFRAGE TRIAL IN WASHINGTON

By Lucy Burns.

FORTY-EIGHT women were arrested in Washington for holding a suffrage meeting near the White House.

They appeared in court, as ordered, at half-past nine the next day. Newspaper men, circling about the prosecuting attorney to learn the probable fate of the accused, brought us back his candid and bewildered comments:

"I can't go on with this case," he said. "*I have had no orders.* . . . I can't find any precedent for a case like this. I have nothing to go on. So far I have only one precedent—the case of Coxey's Army."

"As I remember," said a reporter discreetly, his eyes dancing, "those people were arrested for walking on the grass."

"They were," said the Prosecutor. "It is not like this case, but it is the nearest I can find."

At 11 o'clock the judge, wrapping all his dignity about him, announced very seriously that he would have to continue the 48 cases for a week in order to determine "with what offense, *if any*, the defendants would be charged."

We, who constituted the 48 cases, swarmed out of court, half suffocated with bad air and gasping with surprise. We had come to Washington from all parts of the United States. We were to remain in town a week, after an ignominious public arrest, while the police determined what they had arrested us for!

That they had arrested us for no offence at all was very plain in our own minds. We had held a meeting from the base of the Lafayette statue, just opposite the east gate of the White House, to protest against the continued obstruction of the suffrage amendment in the Senate and to demand that the President and his party give it the support necessary for its passage. We had no permit for the meeting. This year all permits have been refused the Woman's Party—except at two remote points where no crowd could be assembled—on the ground that Washington was too "congested" for public meetings. Other meetings have gone on unchecked. A huge Liberty Loan meeting was held in Washington at the very corner we had chosen for our protest; and if it was proper, we reflected, for the Government to ask women for their money there to carry on the war for democracy, it was proper for women to ask the Government for democracy in the same place.

Before our trial was over, therefore, we endeavored again and again to continue our interrupted meeting. Four times our speakers assembled at the Lafayette monument; each time the meeting was roughly broken up and all the participants—speakers and bystanders carrying suffrage banners—were arrested.

After the second arrest we refused to give the bail demanded of us at the police headquarters. We did not wish to be held indefinitely in Washington by the surrender of large sums of money while the Court continued our cases until a charge could be drawn up.

The Chief Clerk at the Municipal Building, greatly nonplussed by this change of strategy and evidently terrified at the prospect of holding some 40 determined women permanently in charge, capitulated.

"I will release you all on your own recognizance," he said. "You are ordered to appear in court on Wednesday morning."

"Please understand," said a civil spokesman from our group, "that we do NOT give our word to reappear. This arrest is unjustifiable, as the first was, and we will take no further notice of it."

"You are dismissed," said the Chief Clerk shortly.

"Is it quite clear," said we, "that we will not appear in court on Wednesday morning?"

"It is," said the Chief Clerk, exploding. So we marched forth, free as air, in single formation, and proceeded instantly to the base of the Lafayette statue, to continue the meeting so illegally interfered with. Again we were arrested, and again released, without giving bail, or leaving our addresses, or promising to appear in court; and this solemn farce was four times enacted before the day of our trial. It was evident that the Court's search for an appropriate charge was not encouraging the police authorities to undertake further legal proceedings against us. Their plan evidently was to break up an orderly political meeting on the ground that it was illegal, hold us in a police court till the crowd was dispersed, and then casually dismiss us from custody.

There is a simplicity and directness about police procedure in Washington rarely practiced with such frankness in other cities. "You obey the law as we read it," the police seem to announce, "and we will do as we please."

On Tuesday, and again on Thursday, August 13 and 15, our case came before the court for settlement. The charges fixed against us by that time were, first, "climbing a statue in a public park," and secondly, assembling without a permit in a public park for the purpose of holding a meeting.

On Tuesday we defended ourselves singly against the charge of climbing a statue. Helena Hill Weed of Connecticut presented a grave and elaborate legal defense of our action, of which the essence was that we had not climbed the statue, but had stepped upon its base; that it was customary for citizens—usually workmen and small boys—to stand, sit or lean on the base of the same statue without interference from the police or protest from the public, at all hours of the day, and finally that there was no regulation in existence covering the use of the statue even for climbing purposes, since Congress gave the President control over the public parks, and he had never issued regulations for the District parks nor authorized any subordinate to do so.

The Court reserved its decision on this matter until Thursday, when the collective charge of assembling in the park without a permit was to be brought against the entire group.

At this point the defendants took a sudden united stand and resolved to speak out the truth from their hearts. They could have brought up again the technical point that the President had not issued or authorized regulations forbidding meetings in a park without a permit. But they felt, more deeply, that their rights of free speech had been outrageously denied and their just protest against disfranchisement broken up by a police force appointed by and under the orders of the very political authority—the President of the United States—against whom their protest was directed. If the President had forbidden a meeting opposite the White House a thousand times to protest against his laxity in permitting the Senate to block a measure for the enfranchisement of the people, we should continue to hold such meetings so long as one free-spirited American woman was left out of jail. . . .

When our names were called on Thursday we dutifully answered. It was necessary to answer in order to recover the large sum of money deposited by our lawyer as bail. That practical detail over, Alice Paul made an announcement for all: "As members of a disfranchised class," she said, "we do not recognize a court established by a political officer from whose election women were excluded. We do not admit the authority of the court, and we shall take no part in the court's proceedings."

Federal Judge McMahon heard this restatement of the Declaration of Independence with unaffected indifference. I have never seen a judge less moved. What we respected or what we admitted was evidently of no concern to him. He went on placidly with the morning's business. "The defendants will rise," he said. Not a defendant stirred.

It was a most curious illustration of the superior moving power of action over words that the Judge was utterly staggered. He commanded us to rise. We continued to sit. He pleaded with us, out of courtesy to him, to stand up. We sat quite still. Then the Judge was wroth. "I will give you 15 minutes to think over this position," said he, "while I look into the question of contempt."

He withdrew, leaving us marvelling.

We had complained to him of the deepest injustice a citizen can suffer. We had denied the authority of political officers and the police and judges they appoint. We had cut ourselves off, as we felt ourselves cut off, from the political institutions of our country, and the Judge heard us with an eye of stone. But when we sat down where it was customary to stand up, he turned pale with agitation and left the room to consider penalties which would bring this disfranchised group to their feet before an autocratic court.

Milder counsel must have played upon him in his retirement. After

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MARYLAND

Suffrage News

An Independent Political Weekly, Edited by Women, for Women.
Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Baltimore, Md., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. IX. No. 24--Weekly *BALTIMORE, MD., SEPTEMBER 11, 1920* *Five Cents*

(Baltimore American, September 5, 1920)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NEW VOTER

By Elizabeth C. Forbes.

THE Suffrage News is starting in this number instructions in the structure of the Government of the United States, and hopes to give in a compact form information as to its functioning that will help the new voter to a better understanding of political conditions. As this short course will be completed in five weeks, we will not attempt to touch on our early ideals and the origin of our institutions, or the gradual shifting of authority from the State to the Federal Government, but will suggest books of reference as we proceed which will supply this most interesting history.

Alexis de Tocqueville, in his "Democracy in America," written 40 years after the framing of the Constitution, gives us a brilliant contemporary account of our turbulent politics in the early days.

The Constitution divides Government into three departments—executive, legislative and judicial. The executive department consists of the President—elected indirectly by popular vote through the college of electors; Cabinet and special commissions—appointed by the President; governors—elected by direct popular vote; State executives—appointed by the governors; mayors—elected by direct popular vote; executives for city—appointed by mayor; county commissioners—elected by popular vote.

The judiciary department is divided into two parts—Federal and State.

The Federal system is composed of four groups, namely, one Supreme Court, nine circuit courts of appeals, ninety to one hundred district courts. The State system is composed of the following parts, beginning at the lowest—first, justices of the peace; second, county courts; third, circuits courts, each circuit usually comprising three counties, and fourth, Court of Appeals or Supreme Court, composed of the chief judge of each circuit court.

The Legislative department is divided into two parts, Federal and State. The Federal department consists of Congress, a body consisting of an upper and lower House, namely, the Senate and the House of Representatives, whose members are elected by direct popular vote in each State. Every State, irrespective of size or population, is entitled to two Senators, one of whom has a term of four years and another of six years. Therefore, no State elects two Senators at the same time.

The members of the House of Representatives are by popular vote elected every two years, the number of Congressmen from each State being determined by the population. Every State is divided into Congressional districts, Maryland having six.

The candidates from Maryland are as follows:

First District (Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico and Worcester counties) — Wm. N. Andrews, Republican; T. Alan Goldsborough, Democrat.

Second District (wards 15 and 16 of Baltimore city, and Baltimore, Carroll and Harford counties) — Carville Benson, Democrat; A. A. Blakeney, Republican.

Third District (wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 22, and precincts 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the 18th ward, all of Baltimore city)—Charles Coady, Democrat; John Philip Hill, Republican.

Fourth District (wards 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 19 and 20, and precincts 1, 2, 3 and 12 of the 18th ward, all of Baltimore city)—J. Charles Linthicum, Democrat; Wm. O. Atwood, Republican.

Fifth District (wards 21, 23, 24 and remainder of 18th ward, all of Baltimore city, and Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Howard, Prince George's and St. Mary's counties.) — Sydney E. Mudd, Republican; Thos. S. Klinger, Democrat; John R. Riggles, Independent.

Sixth District (Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery and Washington counties)—F. N. Zihlman, Republican; Frank W. Mish, Democrat.

The aspirants for the United States Senate from Maryland include John Walter Smith, Democrat; O. E. Weller, Republican, and W. Ashbie Hawkins, Republican (colored).

The State legislative branch consists of the State Legislatures, which meet at intervals, varying in different States. Maryland holds a session every two years for a period of exactly 90 days. The Governor has the power to call special sessions, which are composed of the members of the Legislature from the last regular session, with the exception of those delegates to whom he has given executive appointments.

These men are unable to sit in either House, and there is no one else elected or appointed to represent their respective districts.

Each county in the State elects their own representatives for House and Senate in proportion to their population.

(To be continued.)

MONEY NEEDED FOR TENNESSEE CAMPAIGN

THE woman suffrage victory is won but not paid for, according to Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's Party. Miss Paul stated that the campaign of the Woman's Party in Tennessee cost $12,000, and that this debt had not yet been paid. This expenditure was for the maintenance of the large staff of organizers in Tennessee, for salaries and traveling expenses, and for the general costs of the threefold campaign for the last State.

To raise contributions to pay the deficit the Woman's Party is sending out 6000 form letters to suffragists in all parts of the United States.

"At last the suffrage battle is won—but it is not paid for," Miss Paul writes in the plea for funds. "The final hotly contested stages were costly and have left a deficit of approximately $12,000. We are glad that the money was spent on Tennessee, because we believe that without it the victory would not have been won. But now the bills must be paid.

"Will you send some contribution to help pay the price of the victory? Even if you cannot give much, please do not put this letter aside without sending at least a dollar toward the Tennessee expenses.

"The money is needed urgently. There are bills for telegrams, telephones, printing, presswork, traveling expenses, salaries of the large staff of organizers maintained in Tennessee, and general expenses connected with State headquarters.

"If you have not already contributed to the Tennessee work, will you not take this opportunity to have some part of the victory? If you have already given, will you not give once more to help wind up the campaign?"

National headquarters of the Woman's Party will be maintained. A national convention of its members will be called to decide upon the party's future policy. Alice Paul will go to New York probably on Saturday to call a meeting of the executive committee to discuss plans and a date for the convention.

Wm. G. McAdoo was one of the first to congratulate the Woman's Party on the signing of the proclamation in a message to Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, political chairman of the party. He said:

"I know how justly elated you, and all the splendid women who have been working so devotedly with you, are today over the consummation of the great thing for which you and they have fought. You have had a conspicuously influential part in the final triumph of woman suffrage. I know with what intelligence and courage you have gone at the task. I am rejoiced not alone for you, but for all the women of America, at this colossal achievement for humanity and civilization."

Francis J. Heney of Los Angeles, Cal., wired Mrs. Baker.

"Hearty congratulations upon success which is yours. The victory is due to the inconquerable fighting spirit of your little band of irreconcilables. More power to all of you."

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J. G. L. to Hold Convention

A meeting of the Just Government League has been called for

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, at 11 o'Clock

817 North Charles Street.

Mrs. Donald R. Hooker will preside.

Subscription luncheon at 50 cents per plate will be served at one o'clock. *Reservations should be sent in at once, as only a limited number can be served.*

County members are especially urged to be present, as matters of vital importance to the future conduct of the League will be discussed.

HOME RULE BILL FOR BALTIMORE COUNTY

SEVERAL questions having come to the office about the merits of the Home Rule Bill of Baltimore County, which is to be voted upon at the November elections, we are herewith publishing the bill and explanatory statement written for the MARYLAND SUFFRAGE NEWS by Mr. John Watson of Catonsville.

DORA G. OGLE,
Chairman Political Research Committee.

THE PROPOSED CHARTER FOR BALTIMORE COUNTY

By JOHN W. WATSON.

THE design of the Home Rule amendment to the Constitution is to give to each county adopting a charter the control of its own affairs, to enact its local laws and to relieve the Legislature from the consideration of local bills so that the legislators may devote their time to matters of general interest. The amendment required the Legislature to pass an act granting express powers to such counties as may adopt charters. The Legislature did pass such an act in 1918, authorizing chartered counties to enact, repeal and amend the local laws and provide for the enforcement of such laws, to acquire and condemn property, grant franchises, to provide for competitive bidding and the awarding of contracts, to constitute a Justices' Court, corresponding to the People's Court in Baltimore city; to have charge of public health and abate nuisances, to provide the tax levy and correct errors in assessments, to appoint and remove officers and to establish a merit system, and to pass ordinances, * * * the amendment of the charter by vote of the electorate, and many other matters.

To secure a charter requires, first, a petition signed by 20 per cent. of the voters asking that the people be permitted to vote for or against a charter board; next, the nomination and election of a charter board of five members, which may be made either by the county commissioners or by a petition signed by 5 per cent. of the voters. Members of the Taxpayers' League of Baltimore County undertook this work in that county, and, notwithstanding the "organization" did all they could to block the proposition, the people of Baltimore county voted about 2 to 1 for the creation of a charter board, consisting of Major Randolph Barton, lawyer (chairman); Henry G. Shirley, former roads engineer; B. John Black, master of the State Grange; Albert A. Blakeney, former county commissioner, and C. Wilbur Miller, president of the Davison Chemical Co.

The scheme of the charter follows the plan of business corporations; the voters are the shareholders, each voting one share of stock; they elect the county council of fifteen, which corresponds to the board of directors, and the county council then selects a county manager, who, in turn, appoints (subject to confirmation by the council) the heads of three departments, one being the engineering department, anothers the treasury and accounting department, and the third pertaining to police, fire, health, etc.

The county council is elected by districts, the voters of each district voting only for the councilman from such district; nominations are made by petition and no party designation appears opposite the name of a nominee. This provides the "homiest" kind of home rule, and not only brings representation to each district, but places upon the voters of each district the responsibility for the election of fit councilmen. Inasmuch as a year must elapse after the adoption of the charter before councilmen can be elected and the county manager appointed, the charter provides that until the election of the manager, the board of county commissioners shall continue to act as managers of Baltimore county, but any appointments which they may make are subject to confirmation by the county council when elected.

The council will sit as a lawmaking body during the month of December of each year, but the law does not require them to sit for the full month, simply providing that they shall not sit for the purpose of law enactment more than one month. They may be called together in cases of emergency, but if such emergency requires their attendance for several days, it is considered a continuous session and but one per diem is allowed them.

One very desirable provision consists in the right of removal from office for good cause, in the judgment of the council, of the presiding officer of the council, the manager or the heads of the departments upon a vote of two-thirds of the members of the council; all other action by the council is by majority vote.

The facility of amendment provided by the Constitution and Express Powers Act is a great feature. Amendments may be made from year to year by a majority of the voters, the amendments being submitted either by resolution of the council or upon a petition signed by 20 per cent. of the voters. This guarantees to the people of the county absolute control of their own affairs, and even a recalcitrant council cannot thwart the wishes of the electorate.

We cannot have home rule in Baltimore county or in any other county unless and until a charter is adopted; therefore, let everyone who believes in home rule vote for the charter.

Anticipating the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, Ohio election officials are making ready to register the women at the general registration this fall.

President Wilson to the Women of America

"Will you take the opportunity to say to my fellow-citizens that I deem it one of the greatest honors of my life that this great event, the ratification of this amendment, should have occurred during the period of my administration.

"Please say also that nothing has given me more pleasure than the privilege that has been mine to do what I could to advance the cause of ratification, and to hasten the day when the womanhood of America would be recognized by the nation on the equal footing of citizenship that it deserves."

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WHY EVERY WOMAN SHOULD VOTE

By Mary Fennimore Sheppard.

A WOMAN should vote, first, because the great and sacred Nineteenth Amendment is a part of the Constitution of the United States, and it is the call of the country to duty.

Because the love of country is a most lofty virtue, and she must carry on promptly and faithfully that which is second only to religion in importance.

Because the character, morality and interest of her country, which is controlled by the use of the ballot, should be the noblest motive of every woman's life.

Because women in almost every country in the world are voting, and the women of the United States, who are recognized as the most intelligent women in the world, have now the opportunity of the most dignified way of influencing public affairs and compelling better laws and better enforcement of laws for the protection of the country and its inhabitants in all political movements for human advancement.

Because the United States is in need of an intelligent election, and equal suffrage will greatly increase the number of educated voters.

All schools graduate more girls than boys, and women form a minority of all criminal classes.

Because women with the ballot can demand protective legislation for children and the home.

Judge Lindsay says that Colorado would never have had its advanced laws for the care and protection of the home and children had it not been for the powerful influence of the women in the use of the ballot.

Now, it is the duty of every woman, as far as it is in her power, to acquaint herself with the political machinery of government and learn how her vote can bring about the most effective political reform.

Because her vote can help in the elimination of commercialized vice.

Because her vote can help bring better conditions for the millions of women engaged in industry in the United States that are controlled by legislation that does not consider their point of view and whose working hours range from nine to twelve hours a day. Men have made for themselves in 23 States an eight-hour working day, but the only consideration accorded working women is in States where women vote.

Because her vote can help the 2,000,000 children under the age of 12 years who are working in the United States and who should be in the schoolrooms and playgrounds.

She can compel Congress to appropriate some of the millions that are spent on pigs and hedgerows for decreasing the death rate of infants in the United States, which, during the war, exceeded the death rate of the American Expeditionary Force in France—because the Government makes no provision for her poor.

Because her vote can help the 10,000,000 little children in her country who are not provided with schools and competent teachers.

Because her vote can help blot out for the next generation the fact that out of every 100 adults in the United States Army 25 were too illiterate for intelligent reasoning. Our country would not be in such tumult were it not for this fact.

Education is the product of religion; religion is the product of civilization, and civilization is the basis of government.

Maryland needs the vote of her women.

The Educational Index Record, made public by the Russell Sage Foundation, reports that the greatest falling off in relative educational standing is in Maryland.

Maryland ranks 37 counts from the top, 9 counts below the Canal Zone and 12 counts below Hawaii.

No longer must the women of the Eastern States be classed as bounded on the north by their ailments, on the east by criticism, on the south by tradition and on the west by fear; and while many women did not do their share in bringing about the great political reform, let her show appreciation by performing her duty, by casting her ballot, not all for party and nothing for the people, not all for policy and nothing for principal, but help in making her country one that the world may always gaze upon with admiration.

To Mrs. J. W. Putts, officer of the Just Government League of Maryland, probably belongs the unique honor of being the first woman in the United States to take the oath of public office, following the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Just as the news of the victory in Tennessee was flashed to Baltimore, Mrs. Putts was being sworn in as a member of the School Board by Mayor Broening. Mrs. Putts was appointed to the position two week ago.

TEXT OF THE PROCLAMATION SIGNED BY SECRETARY COLBY CERTIFYING RATIFICATION OF 19th AMENDMENT

FOLLOWING is the proclamation certifying the ratification of the Suffrage Amendment, signed by Secretary of State Colby on August 26:

Bainbridge Colby,

Secretary of State of the United States of America.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye, That the Congress of the United States at the first session, Sixty-sixth Congress, begun at Washington on the nineteenth day of May in the year one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, passed a resolution as follows:

To wit:

Joint resolution.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States:

ARTICLE.

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

And further, that it appears from official documents on file in the Department of State that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

And, further, that the States whose Legislatures have so ratified the said proposed amendment constitutes three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of Section 205 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 26th day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty.

Bainbridge Colby.

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BEST AVAILA

26,883,566 WOMEN OF VOTING AGE IN U. S. COMPARED WITH 29,577,690 MEN ELIGIBLE

THE following table, estimated for 1920 on the basis of the 1910 census, shows more than 26,000,000 women of voting age in the United States, almost 3,000,000 fewer than the number of men. The table shows also the electoral vote in each State for 1916 and whether cast for the Republican or the Democratic nominee for President:

	Females, 21 and over.	Males, 21 and over.	Electoral vote, 1916.
Alabama	552,154	564,111	D-12
Arizona	48,280	81,051	D-3
Arkansas	387,193	434,824	D-9
California	738,524	1,012,397	D-13
Colorado	234,767	300,648	D-6
Connecticut	368,644	381,692	R-7
Delaware	64,286	67,887	R-3
Florida	196,553	235,195	D-6
Georgia	674,463	682,616	D-14
Idaho	76,799	122,863	D-4
Illinois	1,724,240	1,917,182	R-29
Indiana	847,723	904,434	R-15
Iowa	664,008	729,682	R-13
Kansas	482,827	558,529	D-10
Kentucky	637,731	663,454	D-13
Louisiana	424,889	455,919	D-10
Maine	248,309	258,727	R-6
Maryland	405,200	403,908	D-8
Massachusetts	1,181,933	1,123,669	R-18
Michigan	864,636	957,876	R-15
Minnesota	563,652	706,669	R-12
Mississippi	454,235	468,953	D-10
Missouri	985,167	1,070,062	D-18
Montana	89,915	170,017	D-4
Nebraska	327,844	388,626	D-8
Nevada	19,954	44,026	D-3
New Hampshire	148,909	149,668	D-4
New Jersey	810,324	851,702	R-14
New Mexico	80,467	113,637	D-3
New York	3,033,273	3,110,773	R-45
North Carolina	571,422	556 134	D-12
North Dakota	134,646	190,890	D-5
Ohio	1,538,175	1,632,365	D-24
Oklahoma	391,813	491,266	D-10
Oregon	185,155	282,188	R-5
Pennsylvania	2,325,108	2,539,026	R-38
Rhode Island	183,030	179,834	R-5
South Carolina	378,353	368,046	D-9
South Dakota	147,605	195,189	R-5
Tennessee	596,648	607,668	D-12
Texas	972,639	1,103,357	D-20
Utah	94,301	114,115	D-4
Vermont	117,571	124,506	R-4
Virginia	570,320	575,532	D-12
Washington	305,499	485,294	D-7
West Virginia	313,465	371,249	R-7—D-1
Wisconsin	672,272	751,743	R-13
Wyoming	31,724	69,501	D-3
Totals	26,883,566	29,577,690	

No allowance is made in this table for aliens.

THE TANTALIZING CHICKADEE

A cute little birdie, a Chickadee-dee,
Came and perched on a bough that was swaying near me;
And cocking his head, to make sure I could see,
Said, "Who's our next President going to be?"
I said *who?* Then twitted he so saucily—
"Phe-*be*, Phe-*be*, Phe-*be*, *Search me!*"

There are at present 25 women justices of the peace in South Australia. It is maintained that the appointment of women to these positions has had a very similar effect to the granting of the vote. It has advanced the status of women and caused men to give greater attention to those questions directly relating to women and children and the interests of the home.

[From the Washington *Post.*]

Sweet Alice Paul makes Legislatures tremble with fear at her frown.

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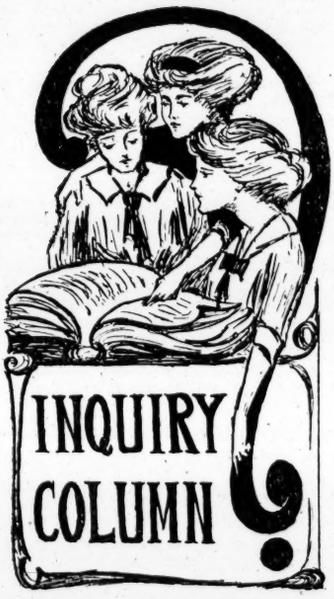

With the return to the city of many who have been spending the summer out of town, inquiries regarding date of registration, etc., are constantly pouring in at Just Government League headquarters. In order that others may benefit from the information given, the inquiries and their answers will be published in this column each week. Information regarding the machinery of voting will be cheerfully given, and all women are urged to take advantage of the opportunity thus offered.

What are the registration days in Baltimore city and the counties?

The registration days in the city are September 21 and 22, October 5, 6 and 9; in the counties, September 28 and October 5. In the counties only the women and new men voters will register. In the city every voter—man and woman—must register in order to vote.

What questions will be asked a woman who registers?

The new voter will be asked her name, where she was born, her color, the length of time she has resided in the State, the length of time she has resided in the city or county, the length of time she has lived at her present address, whether she occupies the whole house or a room or apartment. If she is a foreigner she will state whether she is naturalized, if single, or whether her husband is naturalized, if she is married. She will also be asked whether she is a Democrat or a Republican, but she may decline to answer that question. Her responses will be entered in two big books—the registration books—as she gives them, and when this formality is completed she will be required to sign each of the registration books and is then free to leave. A penalty of a fine or imprisonment, or both, is provided for giving false answers to the registration officials.

On election day, what are the processes of casting your ballot?

One of the election officials will ask each woman her name and address. She will give it, and he will announce it in a tone that can be heard all over the room. Other officials will consult the registration books which she has signed and which contain the answer to the questions she gave when registered, and as soon as the name is found and announced she will be given a ballot, folded so that it would go in an ordinary correspondence envelope. This ballot will have a little tag upon it on which the man who hands the ballot to her will put her name and a number and his own name or initials on the ballot. She will take this ballot into one of the little canvas booths ranged alongside the wall. In this booth she will find a candle burning if the booth be in a dark room, and a pencil attached to a string. She will take the pencil, and after unfolding the ballot will put a crossmark opposite the names of the candidates for whom she wishes to vote. She will then, before leaving the booth, fold the ballot exactly the way it was folded when it was given to her and take it to the official who gave it to her. He will tear the little tag from it, and put it on a string and then put the ballot in the box, at the same time announcing "voted."

The tag is a device to prevent fraud. The name on it indicates that the person of that name has voted and the number indicates the total number of ballots cast up to the time the ballot from which the tag came was deposited in the box. When the ballot box is opened and the votes counted the number of ballots in the box must correspond with the number of tags on the string.

In order to be able to vote in Maryland, what are the requirements?

The first qualification is that the voter shall be 2 years of age. Then he or she must be an American or naturalized citizen who has not been convicted of an infamous crime. The citizen shall have resided in the State a year and in the legislative district, if in Baltimore city or in one county, for six months; if not a native of the State, or not having resided here since coming of age, then there shall be a declaration of intention of becoming a resident, and this declaration shall be made at least a year before becoming registered. Finally, each voter must have been properly registered before he or she is entitled to vote. The facts regarding a person's right to vote must be established at the time of registration.

In case one makes a mistake in marking the ballot, would another one be given her?

Under the law, a voter is allowed three ballots if he needs them; in other words, he may spoil two of them, but is not allowed more than three. The spoiled ballots must be returned to the judge of election, who marks upon them the word "spoiled," and puts them aside to be returned to the Supervisors of Election with the unused ballots. So, if you spoil a ballot, ask for another.

What are the primary elections?

Primary elections are party affairs, although legalized, and that part of their cost which is not made up by assessments upon the candidates taking part in them is borne by the State. They are for the purpose of selecting the candidates of the respective parties to be voted for in the general elections, delegates to party conventions and members of the governing bodies of the political parties.

Does a foreign-born woman married to an American vote because her husband is native-born?

Yes, even though seh cannot read or write or speak a word of the English language.

Is a foreign-born woman married to a foreign-born but naturalized man entitled to vote on her husband's papers?

She is.

Does marriage to an American or naturalized citizen entitle a foreign-born woman to vote even if her husband is dead or divorced?

Yes.

If a foreign-born woman is naturalized and has citizenship conferred on her in her own name by the courts of the country, does she lose this by marriage to an unnaturalized foreigner?

She does.

Is an American-born woman married to an unnaturalized foreigner barred from voting because her husband is not naturalized?

She is.

If an American-born woman loses her right to vote because her husband is an unnaturalized foreigner, does his death or divorce entitle her to resume her rights as an American-born citizen and to vote?

This point has not been clearly settled by the courts and there is a difference of opinion among jurists upon it. The question has been taken up directly with Attorney-General Armstrong, and a formal opinion from him will, it is hoped, be received in time for publication in our next issue.

What about the requirement that a person coming from another State must declare her intention of becoming a resident of Maryland?

That law was passed in 1900 to prevent the colonizing in Maryland of negroes from West Virginia and elsewhere and their voting in Maryland elections. It provides that all persons who come into the State from any other State or territory must indicate their intent to become citizens and residents of Maryland by registering in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court in a county, or in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court in Baltimore city. The intent of such persons to become citizens and residents of Maryland dates from the day of their declaration, and no person is entitled to register until a year after his intent to become a resident has expired.

Does the Declaration of Intention Act apply to Marylanders who have moved out of the State and have afterward returned?

It does. The law provides that all persons moving out of the State and taking up residence elsewhere are presumed to have lost their residence in Maryland and are disqualified from voting here, unless at or about the time of their removal they have gone before the clerk of a court and have made affidavit that they do not intend to change their legal residence here, but that they have a fixed and definite purpose to return here within six

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months preceding the next succeeding election in November. If such persons fail to return within the prescribed time they are presumed to have abandoned their declared intention of returning here and are disqualified from voting. To get back on the registration books they must go before the court, declare their intention of becoming residents of Maryland and wait a year before being able to register. All of this, however, it is hoped, will be nullified by act of the Legislature, called in special session by Governor Ritchie for September 20.

What sort of crime disqualifies a person from voting, and how is one disqualified?

To disqualify by conviction of crime a person otherwise qualified to vote, three things must exist: First, at the time of his conviction he must have been of age. No person below the age of 21 when convicted is disqualified. Second, he must be unpardoned. Serving his term in prison, no matter how excellent his recaord may have been, is not sufficient; his citizenship may only be restored by a pardon. Third, the crime for which he was convicted must have been larceny or other "infamous crime," or else bribe giving, offering to give a bribe, bribe taking, or illegally voting of procuring others to illegally vote.

The list of crimes disqualifying one from voting are: Arson, bigamy, bribing or packing juries, breaking the head or other portion of a tobacco hogshead with intent to evade the laws relating to the inspection of tobacco, burglary, counterfeiting (upon conviction in the Maryland, not a United States Court), embezzlement, forgery, incest, larceny, manslaughter, mayhem, murder, perjury, subornation of perjury, rape, robbery.

MR. YELLOTT DECLINES TO RUN FOR U. S. SENATE

EXPRESSING his belief that a better day is about to dawn because of "those truly patriotic women who have gladly borne untold hardship in order that right and justice might in the end prevail," Osborne I. Yellott has written Mrs. Howard T. Schwarz that it will nevertheless not be possible for him to run as an independent candidate for the United States Senate.

Mrs. Schwarz, who is an officer of the Just Government League, called on Mr. Yellott several weeks ago and suggested that he allow his name to be used as a candidate for the Senate. Mrs. Schwarz had previously conferred with a number of members of her League, and together they had arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Yellott would be a candidate who would not only be acceptable to the great majority of the newly enfranchised women voters, but would also probably attract to his standard the more progressive elements in the old established parties.

An interesting development of the situation, following Mr. Yellott's admission that he was giving the Senatorship suggestion his serious consideration, was Governor Ritchie's offer to Mr. Yellott of the position of State Employment Commissioner to carry out the merit system. Putting two and two together, as the Baltimore *News* says, "there is certainly no illogicality in the surmise that 'fire' was drawn from the Democratic machine because of apprehensions aroused by the fact that another 'Richmond in the field' might prove an embarassing, if not serious, handicap to the Democratic nominee."

Mr. Yellott's letter reads:

My Dear Mrs. Schwarz—On August 28 you requested that I become an independent candidate for election to the Senate of the United States, and suggested that in such event I might reasonably expect the support of a large proportion of the newly enfranchised women of our State, in addition to the support which I might receive from independent male voters and members of the two leading political parties who are dissatisfied with the candidates of those parties.

I have delayed responding to your request in order that I might be able to give it that full thought and consideration which its importance merits, and regret that, after considering the question from many angles, I am obliged to decline to permit the use of my name in connection with this election.

In reaching this conclusion, I am not unmindful of the tremendous change which is going to come about in due course through the enfranchisement of women throughout the entire United States.

Many persons are inclined to minimize the importance of this radical change in the electorate of our nation. I am not so inclined, but, on the contrary, firmly belive that when the women of our land come to look upon the casting of the ballot, not merely as a privilege which has been wrested from the unwilling male, but as a sacred duty which they owe to themselves and to humanity, just so soon will there come about that great improvement in political conditions which has ever been the goal of those truly patriotic women who have gladly borne untold hardship in order that right and justice might in the end prevail.

Nor have I been unmindful in reaching my conclusion of the great and widespread dissatisfaction of the masses of our people with our political leaders of the past and with the methods through which that leadership has too often been attained and held.

The world has never seen such a period of political dissatisfaction and unrest as it is going through today.

The people as a mass distrust the leaders whom they have followed in the years gone by, regardless of whether they have been Democrats or Republicans.

They are yearning for leaders who have in their hearts the love of humanity and an understanding of the problems and perplexities of human beings, rather than love of the self and political party, and an understanding of the intricacies of politics and political conditions.

The laboring man of today grasps with joy the golden-hued fruit which comes to him in the shape of higher wages than he ever dreamed of before, but when he bites into it he finds it full of the bitter dust of the higher cost of living, which leaves him in many cases worse off than he was before.

The farmer toils and sweats with the promise of at least fair prices for his products, but when the day of harvest comes finds that under the laws enacted by our leaders of the past the middle-man and the shrewd gamblers of the stock markets in Chicago and New York are permitted with impunity to rob him of those profits of his toil which are rightfully his.

Meanwhile great fortunes are piling up as they have never before been known in the history of mankind.

All these things have been made political issues in the past. But they are more than political issues. They are great moral issues. Upon their proper solution the future of our nation depends.

Feeling as I do about these matters of such vital importance to every true American citizen, I would that it were possible for me to make the sacrifice involved in giving my time, my energy and the small means which I possess to this great cause of humanity for which you and your associates have already given so much, but this is not possible for me to do, and it is for these reasons that I am obliged to decline your request that I be an independent candidate for the United State Senate.

Sincerely yours,

OSBORNE I. YELLOTT.

"As to women poets in general, I should say that poetry is the male principle. Departure from this rule come under the head of sexual anomalies. George Eliot and George Sand are instances strictly to the point.—*Michael Monahan.*

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MARYLAND
Suffrage News

Published Weekly by the
JUST GOVERNMENT LEAGUE OF MARYLAND
817 N. Charles Street

Subscription: $2.00 per year.
Joint Subscription { Maryland Suffrage News / The Suffragist } $3.00 Per Year
Make checks payable to Dora G. Ogle, Business Manager.

DEDICATION.

To the poor women without homes, to the little toilers who should be in the schools and playgrounds, to the white slaves in their tragic bondage, and to the children who die, these pages are dedicated! May every woman who is not too idle to have a thought, or too vain to have a soul, or too rich in gold to have a heart, join in the great struggle for women's freedom!

Purity, Liberty, Justice—these we must work for!

SHALL WE AFFILIATE?

THE importance of affiliation before the primaries cannot be underestimated, but it is of no importance that women affiliate now with either party.

In fact, it is more important that they decline to affiliate at the present time. Study the questions and names to be voted on at this time. Affiliation is *only necessary before a contested primary.* DECLINE NOW AND KEEP AN INDEPENDENT ATTITUDE TOWARD BOTH MEN AND MEASURES. There is plenty of time to make up your mind.

DORA G. OGLE.

DEMOCRACY'S WEAPON

WE have gained one great objective—the vote. But in Maryland the voters are not self-governing citizens like those in many States because they have not gained the right of initiative.

Until the people have power to initiate legislation by petition and have it passed upón by the voters on election day, they will always be at the mercy of corporate interests who influence the Legislature through the political organizations.

Our Corrupt Practices Act, for instance, is largely ineffective, and, it has been charged, was meant to be so by the legislators who passed it. It is one of a number of pseudo-reforms which were put across with much noise and show of accomplishment, but which experience has demonstrated to be "great cry and little wool." A corrupt practices act with real teeth in it, like that of Orgeon, can only be had through the initiative. The same is true of numerous other changes which the people want, but which the moneyed interests can always keep them from getting through the Legislature.

If Governor Ritchie really wants to do something worth while for the new voters, and for the old ones also, let him add to his call for the special session, a request that the General Assembly submit an initiative amendment to the voters of the State.

CONGRATULATIONS

THE women of Maryland will now have a chance to help by their votes the poor women without homes, the little toilers who should be in the schools and playgrounds and the white slaves in their tragic bondage. They will have a chance to vote for those who will place remedial legislation on the statute books, with the hope that they may save the children who die.

The *Gazette* welcomes the women of Maryland to the electorate. The mothers of our State can well be trustd with the ballot. The ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution enfranchises an element which is very largely good in county and State.—The Easton *Gazette.*

The Tennessee Legislature on Wednesday last ratified the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and being the thirty-sixth State to do so, women of the United States will be given the right to vote.

The anti-suffragists, however, are making a great fight against ratification, and opinion is divided as to whether the necessary preliminaries will be arranged in time to allow the women to vote this fall. It appears as if all necessary red tape will be cut in a few days, and Maryland officials are conferring as to the advisability of calling an extra session of the Legislature to provide additional registration days, as the two days named under the present Act would not give the opportunity to register all the eligible women of the State.

Be that as it may, woman suffrage is an assured fact in the near future. When this paper, about twelve years ago, predicted that National Prohibition and National Woman Suffrage would be in effect in less than twenty years, many of our friends thought we were crazy. We thought then that right would eventually win—it always does, though we oft grow weary in waiting.—Cecil County *News.*

TURKISH CLUBWOMEN EDUCATE WOMAN PHYSICIAN

CLUB life has broadened the Turkish women living in Albania to such an extent that they have decided to select and support a young woman to be educated as a doctor.

This decision proves how far from the harem the wives of those Turkish beys have progressed since the days when American Red Cross workers first asked that Albanian wives might leave their homes to engage in club life.

None of the 30 charter members knew how to read or write when the club was first formed, and the meetings were most interesting to the American organizers. Only by much persuasion, by visiting and revisiting, had the women consented at all, but once initiated into the mysteries of club life they became enthusiastic. One of the first things the Albanians did was to adopt a name for the club. Several suggestions were made, but they chose "Shenj e Perparimit," or "The Sign of Progress."

Certainly the organization lived up to its name, for it has not only decided to educate a woman physician, but has planned to finance a nurse through the course of training, and to prepare a third member to be a teacher.

Professional training for women is not the only purpose outlined by the club's constitution. Those Turkish wives still forward the causes of domesticity and make marriage much easier for the poor girl by supplying her with a dowry. School books have been provided for the children of poverty-stricken families, and Turkish clubwomen are doing everything within their power to forward the "spirit of progress."

Club life for Turkish women? Yes, it seemed impossible at first. But although this club is scarcely six months old, its members are planning to educate their sex in self-supporting professions. American Red Cross workers in Albania viewed their advancement with wonder, remembering the difficulties encountered when they suggested starting the organization.

J. G. L. TO HOLD MEETING

MEMBERS of the Just Government League of Maryland will assemble at State headquarters at 817 North Charles street on Tuesday, September 14, to take part in a meeting called to discuss the part the league will play in the coming elections.

The meeting will be called to order promptly at 11 o'clock by Mrs. Donald R. Hooker. Luncheon will be served at 1 o'clock by Mrs. George Rollman, and in the afternoon a round-table discussion will take place.

The subscription for the luncheon is 50 cents per plate, and as only a limited number can be served, reservations should be sent in at once to headquarters.

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